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Part One
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NORTH SEA'S SAD SHORES

Sentimental Grief at the Loss of the Mail Ship Itself.

AMERICA'S GOOD EUROPEAN CREDIT

Lord Rosebery's Government May Fall at the First Session of Parliament.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMPROMISING LETTER

Kaiser Wilhelm's Most Unworthy Action, Czar's Concession to Reactionaries, and Belgium's Elephant.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—[Copyright, 1895, by The New-York Times.]—This Winter had already passed most previous records in its savage destruction of life and property on the English coasts before the awful Elbe disaster came. East Anglia has been all through December and January a special sufferer, and storms there, and snow and cold, have been so much worse than elsewhere that it seemed as if it were a country by itself, quite separated from the rest of the island. All along its shores the North Sea has been more violent and has done more damage than for a quarter of a century before, and the death and wreckage list among the fishermen of Yarmouth and Lowestoft is so terrible that relief subscriptions were started a fortnight ago throughout the country. It is apparent that the wild condition of the sea and the bitter prevalent cold were responsible for this crowning horror of the Elbe. Nothing much clearer than that seems to be likely to be established by inquiry. The stories told by survivors from the German steamer differ materially and are all equally at variance with the accounts of the Crathie crew. These latter suggest the theory that it must have been some other steamer that the Crathie ran into, and, indeed, stray wreckage is coming in which did not belong to the Elbe. The most plausible alternative seems to be that no watch was being kept on the Crathie at all during the fatal quarter hour of the collision, since nobody on her mentions what anybody who has seen a great liner on her course at night would remember first of all, that her bulk was lighted in tiers, like a floating hotel, from stem to stern. Apart from the consternation which the wholesale loss of life spread through Germany, there is a sentimental grief at this tragic finish of the Elbe herself. She was Germany's first fast Atlantic mail ship, and many thousands of people made a journey from all parts of the empire to see her as a national wonder when she first lay at Bremerhaven in 1881.

I am assured in the City that as regards the European scare about America's financial condition the ugliest corner has now been turned, and improvement of a steady kind may now be expected. This distrust of the American situation, starting in the time of the Baring crash and becoming acute with the silver crisis of 1893, showed itself first in withdrawals or reductions of the bankers' credits, then in cessation of investments in American enterprises and securities, with its consequent reversal of the ordinary flow of capital westward, and lastly, and in totals most important, in withdrawal of mercantile credits till imports of goods into America were almost wholly on a cash basis. This in itself would be all right if it did not involve pressure to settle for imports several months in advance of the terms formerly customary. Mr. Cleveland's message and loan please the financiers here, and, if the prospect of more intelligent legislation after March 4 be not disturbed, they say that England will begin again, gradually, to put money back in America. There is, however, a good deal of feeling that dishonesty in railway management must be dealt with more effectively before popular confidence here be won back altogether.

It is literally a toss of a penny whether Lord Rosebery's Government will not be thrown out during the coming week. I know of bets made that it will be done at the very first session of Tuesday. It is understood that Lord Walmer intends claiming priority over the address and all other business for his motion of privilege about Lord Tweedmouth's check, and the precedent of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt's own action in 1891 justifies him in doing so. That would bring the division on Tuesday evening, or late that afternoon, and it is thought doubtful if the Ministry can have its full forces on hand so early. Special whips have been sent over to Ireland for all the Irish members to cross the Irish Channel at the latest Monday night, and be here in time for this probable crisis. The actual truth about the check is being kept very dark, but the Unionists believe they can prove that it was accepted by some of the most prominent Irish members. There is entire ignorance whether it was or was not, these things being kept inside a very small group.

Threats of scandal about the Lord Chancellor alluded to last week have grown much more definite to-day. It is true that The Speaker officially declares the whole thing to be absurd moonshine, but a Welsh provincial paper, edited by a friend of Justice Williams, speaks with authority of a letter written to him by Lord Herschell complaining of some remarks that he passed on the winding-up of the New-Zealand company in which Mundella was involved, which, if true, must drive Lord Herschell out of office even before his colleagues.

The young Czar has wilted under the pressure of the reactionary forces about him even more promptly than I predicted he would. The foolish outbursts of confidence in an opening of an entirely new reform era in Russia in which so many Liberals indulged served to make his assertion of absolutism seem more sensationally retrogressive than it really was. With the punishment of representatives of the Government of Tver for daring to suggest a larger influence of the Zemstvos in local administration, the new reign dovetails smoothly on to the old, and nothing is changed, save that in the place of a stubborn, narrow, and strong autocrat, there is a vacillating, shallow, and amiably weak simulacrum of a ruler, who is wholly in the hands of the old Russian party.

Kaiser Wilhelm's remarkable birthday proclamation of a sort of year of jubilee to celebrate in detail the twenty-fifth anniversary of every wound and humiliation inflicted on France during the war is a far worse sign than any imperial declaration of domestic despotism could be. It is incalculably the most unworthy action in Kaiser Wilhelm's career on the throne. There is no possible excuse for it, save the desire to drown internal party discord at home in a wave of Chauvinistic boasting and the deliberate hope that France, by resenting it as an affront, may contribute out of her own wrath and weakness to this consolidation of her enemy's strength. One sees by the light of this manifesto that Kaiser Wilhelm's previous courtesy and deference to France and French susceptibilities were strictly politic. Now that he believes the Franco-Russian alliance to be a thing of the past, he does not scruple to offer a whole ten months' series of aggravating insolences to the republic.

It is worth noting that the French have had the restraint and dignity not to pass a word of comment on this proclamation. They are, indeed, very deeply occupied with their own affairs. That combination of Radicals and Socialists which these dispatches foreshadowed a week ago as destined to control the Chamber of Deputies has already made itself felt. Millerand, who is the ablest Socialist leader, yesterday carried a motion, with the help of the Radicals, taking into the Chamber's own hands the investigation of the railway treaties' scandal of 1883. So the Chamber will go forward at an increasingly accelerated pace toward making a convention of itself. It is seen now that amnesty, which at the moment seemed a mere unimportant act of amiability, is to exert a powerful influence upon the situation. To-morrow all Paris will see in Rochefort's triumphant return a visible proof that the revolution has won a victory. The strange coincidence that on the same day the last Marshal of France is being buried cannot fail to impress the swift popular imagination with the sense that the old order of things is, indeed, passing away.

Late to-night I hear a report, apparently on perfect authority, that great new gold deposits have been found in Wales. There have been paying mines there for some years, but not much more than paying. Stories brought to me now are of veins which make everybody connected with them millionaires. The details are promised me in a few weeks' time. Nothing really definite has yet been heard from Coolgardie, in which a good deal of British money is already invested, but reports of actual workings are expected in a week or two. It is believed here that the result of the conference of Australian Premiers at Hobart has been to give a strong practical impetus to the federation project. The scheme had been languishing ever since the convention of 1891, simply because its progress was left then in the hands of the Colonial Parliaments, and these could not be induced to take concerted action. Western Australia still perseveres in her obstructive attitude, which is not unlike Newfoundland's old posture in the Dominion negotiations, but the Hobart resolution, by referring the question to a plébiscite of people instead of Legislatures, really clears the path for a prompt popular settlement of the matter in one way or the other.

Although little general interest is manifested by outside nations in the subject, financiers everywhere in Europe are watching very closely to see what Belgium will decide to do with her white elephant, the Congo Free State. Eleven years ago this month I witnessed at Berlin the formalities attending the creation of this State, and the Belgian representatives were frantic with joy and pride at the victory which their King, aided by Henry M. Stanley, had won for the little kingdom. They dreamed great dreams in those days of more than repeating for Antwerp those commercial triumphs in strange lands which once made of Amsterdam the biggest and strongest city in the world. Both Stanley and his Congo have fallen a long way in public estimation since then. The King of the Belgians might well cry out against his fate in ever having heard of either. He sank a cruelly large moiety of his private fortune in the Congo, and his effort to shift the burden on the kingdom by making Belgium his heir is a failure. Now the alternative of annexation to Belgium alone remains. It is said that the consent of the guaranteeing powers has been obtained, but the Belgians themselves are in two minds about accepting the responsibility. Public meetings are being held for and against it all over Belgium. With the commercial and financial centres generally opposing the plan and the country and clerical districts favoring it, it is thought that the probabilities stand slightly against annexation. In this case France undoubtedly will claim first right of pre-emption, and the upshot of the whole matter is likely to be a parceling out of the territory among France, England, and Germany, with the river itself neutralized.

A curious little footnote for current history is furnished by the fact that on the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. the police for the first time this year allowed funeral wreaths to be placed on his statue at Trafalgar Square. A requiem service at the ritualistic St. Margaret Pattens drew a crowded gathering of well-dressed people, among whom were numbers in kilts and Stuart tartan. By the time the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary comes around, four years hence, it may look as if the revived Jacobite cult were flourishing enough to get up street pageants and demonstrations which compel attention.

The beautiful Countess Warwick, who till recently was known not altogether pleasantly as Lady Brooke, made some remarks a while ago on the impoverished condition of the aristocracy, from which the descriptive phrase "splendid paupers" was culled at once as a label for the discussion that ensued. Last night this lady gave a bal poudré to 400 guests at Warwick Castle, the accounts of which chronicle a display of wealth and luxurious outlay not equaled since the famous Eglinton tournament. A whole carload of flowers from the Riviera was one of the minor features of this costly reproduction of the Louis Quinze period, in which the Countess herself figured as the youthful Marie Antoinette. Less space is given in the papers to the fact that, with unparalleled protraction of snow and bitter cold in London, there is an average of two inquests daily on cases of starvation.

That interesting scion of ancient nobility, Viscount Hinton, who goes about the London streets with a hand organ, has been much written about in America. His father, the Earl of Poulett, now nearing seventy, is frightened by waning health, and has decided to take at once a step long in contemplation, that of selling his 11,000-acre baronial estate of Hinton, in Somerset, which has been in the Poulett family since 1460. Not only the land, but the mansion, furniture, pictures, tapestry, and everything, will pass under the hammer, and the old Earl will, during his lifetime, divert the proceeds to other hands, so that his title will pass to his hated successor altogether shorn of property or income.

A remarkable discovery was made in digging about the foundations of Durham Cathedral of the remains of walls which, upon further investigation, show that the original building had a triple apsidal east-end termination. This is not uncommon on the Continent, but it is unique in England. All the existing books on Durham, from the very earliest, assume that the cathedral originally had an ambulatory like others in this country, but that is shown now to be a mistake.

Some stress is being laid on the announcement of Grant Allen's new novel, "The Woman Who Did." It is to be published next week here and in America, accompanied by hints that it is a replica of a book which he described himself two years ago as having been destroyed in manuscript because it was too good for the fool publishers and the idiotic public. Since then popular taste in fiction has taken a decided turn, and things which were risky in 1892 seem tame nowadays. Grant Allen is a man of much force in writing ability, whose novels heretofore have been confessedly potboilers written to sell and unworthy of his other work. This time, his friends say, he has given himself free hand and defied conventions in an effort to produce a story in which he can take pride. We shall see.

It is understood that at their next regular meeting the Kennel Club committee will strike out of the exhibition rules clauses permitting or ordaining cropping of bulldogs' ears for bench shows. During the past fortnight there have been some dozen convictions of bull fanciers and breeders for cruelty to animals on account of this practice, and the action of the magistrate has met such general approval that the custom is obviously doomed.

H. F.

NO LONGER HAVE A MAJORITY

Senator Mantle Sworn In, and the Democrats are Now Unable to Control the Senate as a Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Democrats no longer have a majority in the Senate. At noon to-day Lee Mantle, who was recently elected by the Montana Legislature to fill a vacancy that has existed in the Senate since March 4, 1893, appeared with his credentials, which were presented by Senator Power, and then the new Senator took the oath of office.

The advent of Mr. Mantle caused the total number of Senators to be raised from eighty-five to eighty-six, and of this number a majority is forty-four. The Democrats have forty-three seats, or just one-half of a total number, and are short of an actual majority. The Republicans now have thirty-eight votes, and the Populist strength remains at five, including Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who were not elected to the Senate as Populists, but who have since joined that party.

Senator Mantle spent some time in Washington in the Spring of 1893 endeavoring to take his seat, to which he had been appointed by the Governor of Montana, after the Legislature had adjourned without having broken the dead-lock in the Senatorial race. His appointment was held by the Senate to be illegal, after a spirited contest, which was of the greater consequence because of the fact that there were two other applications for seats under similar circumstances—Allen of Washington and Beckwith of Wyoming. Both their votes were looked upon by the silver men in the Senate as essential to a successful resistance to the efforts of the Administration to repeal the Sherman law.

Mr. Mantle is a rather youthful, good-looking, heavily-built man, with a smooth face. His manner is easy. He has been given a seat in the northeast corner of the chamber, next to Mr. Burrows of Michigan, and just behind Mr. Lodge. Next to him, toward the north wall, will sit Mr. Clark of Wyoming, whose arrival here has been expected for several days. When he comes the total membership of the Senate will go up to eighty-seven, and the Democrats will then have not even a tie, their strength remaining at forty-three, and that of the Republicans going up to thirty-nine. The majority remains at forty-four.

Mr. Wilson, just chosen Senator from Washington to fill one of the three vacancies, will not reach here for several days. His arrival will give the Republicans forty votes and will carry the total membership up to eighty-eight, the present constitutional limit. The majority must then be forty-five, which will be two more votes than the Democrats can supply.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Treasury gold reserve stood at the close of business to-day at $42,749,787. The withdrawals for the day amounted to the trifling sum of $15,000 taken out of New-York. No information whatever was obtainable at the Treasury Department about an impending bond issue. It is positively stated, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that no preparations in the way of preparing plates for such an issue have been made so far. The well-equipped condition of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would enable it to promptly carry out an order to print bonds as soon as the description of the bonds to be struck off is determined upon.

THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC CLUB
Gymnasium, (19 West 44th St.) has been leased by the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, and is now being operated as a private school of bicycle instruction and practice. Hall open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. This is in addition to the instruction hall at 306-310 West 59th St.—Adv.

DAVID SALVER'S DOUBLE CRIME

After Stabbing His Son He Jumped from the Roof of His House and Killed Himself—The Son May Die.

What may prove a double tragedy, a murder and a suicide, happened on the fifth floor of 298 Third Street last night, when David Salver stabbed his son, William, twenty-seven years old, in the breast with a sword cane, and then jumped off the roof, killing himself instantly.

The son, whose wound is serious, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is thought that he will die.

The affair occurred about 6 o'clock. William, who is said by the neighbors to be a steady, hard-working young man, sat down to supper with his sister, Annie, twenty years old. The father, who was intoxicated, paced the room and cursed. Henry Salver, sixteen years old, sat in the corner.

The father found fault with William, and told him that he was a useless fellow, and that he ought to leave the house. The son remarked quietly that he did quite as much toward supporting the family as any of the others, and that if any one ought to leave the house it ought to be the father. This exasperated the half crazy old man, and without any warning he stabbed William with a sword cane which he had seized from a corner of the room.

William rose from his chair and staggered toward the door. The girl remained seated, paralyzed with fear. The old man shouted in a frenzy to his son not to leave the room, but William was so fearful of another attack that he rushed out of the room. The father ran after him, and caught him at the foot of the first staircase. There was a short struggle, but William escaped from his father's clutches, and continued in his flight.

The father then ran up stairs, paying no heed to his daughter Annie, who passed him, and who accompanied her brother to Dr. Neumann's office, on the opposite side of the street. The father, instead of entering his room, climbed up to the roof and jumped into the rear yard. His back was broken, and he died almost instantly. He was found several minutes later by one of the occupants of the first floor.

William's wound was dressed by Dr. Neumann, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the doctors at once assumed care of the case. The wounded young man is a cigarbox maker. According to the neighbors he is an unusually steady and sober man, giving most of his wages for the support of the family, six of whom live at home.

Since the death of his wife, about a year ago, David Salver had not done much work at his trade of cabinet making, but he drank a great deal. One of his daughters, Barbara, was to have been married this month. Yesterday was the anniversary of her mother's birthday.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Useless Money Burdens Imposed on the People Prior to Resumption.

Since the series of articles begun last Wednesday in The New-York Times, on the cost of the greenback to the people, is intended as a business presentation of the financial evil, better suited to week-day than to Sunday perusal, it has been thought well to omit publication to-day. The series will be resumed to-morrow.

In the last four days the articles have reviewed by fiscal years the official record of the greenback, omitting nothing essential in its history, and demonstrating that between its first issue and the resumption of specie payments, it burdened the people with enormous cost. This burden has since been somewhat lightened by fiscal years, but it has continued to grow, and it has brought the day of reckoning nearer. The articles to follow in the continuation of the series this week will group official data, and will add materially to the cost of financial folly imposed on the people.

Figures for the periods of the war, reconstruction, reaction, and resumption, to specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, published in the last four days, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. The following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value, Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,626,369
Interest obligations...			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,699
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations...			32,229,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations...			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,286,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations...			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	229,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations...			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	16,086,195
1873	180,488,636	88½	20,756,193
1874	194,118,895	89	*21,353,088
1875	171,529,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			8,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,958,648
Redemptions			5,999,296
1877	144,209,963	93	10,094,697
Redemptions			10,007,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations...			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,310
1879, interest obligations.			3,527,500
Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to June 30, 1879.....			*$1,782,357,452

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in the detailed tables published Friday. It offset the excess expediture for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the gain, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $1,782,357,452. Unless this deduction be made, the figures in the excess column above will foot a total of $1,806,387,452.

An ex-Congressman's Wife Converted.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Mrs. James G. Lindsley, who for years has been one of the most active members of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, has become a communicant of the Polish Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. She is the second wife of ex-Congressman James G. Lindsley, President of the Newark Lime and Cement Company and an ex-Mayor of the city.

She has been identified with the Polish church for some time, doing missionary work among the parishioners. Before 8 o'clock mass this morning she was baptized by Father Fremel, the rector, and received communion at the mass.

Mr. Lindsley is the father-in-law of the Rev. Francis M. McAllister, brother of the late Ward McAllister.

Two Senatorial Dead-Locks.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 2.—The Legislature took only one ballot for United States Senator to-day. It resulted: Higgins 9, Addicks 6, Massey 4, Wolcott (Dem.,) 5; Nicholson (Dem.,) 1; Tunnell (Dem.,) 1; absent, 4.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 2.—Ten members were absent when the eleventh ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. Dolph received 38 votes.

Manager Norton's Estate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—At the request of Edward Hamilton Lawrence, the nephew and only heir of the late Manager John W. Norton, Valle Reyburn has been appointed administrator of the dead manager's estate. In addition to his personal property, the deceased owned four houses in the West End which are valued at $20,000.

Lispenard Stewart Rents a Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—Lispenard Stewart of New-York will spend next season here. He has rented the S. W. Pomeroy cottage, in Bellevue Avenue, a handsome villa called Maycroft.

EAST SIDE BANK CLOSED

Malicious Rumors, Its President Says, Forced Suspension.

DEPOSITORS MAY LOSE NOTHING

President Manners Blames a Former Vice President and Cashier—President Crane Says "Dry Rot."

The East Side Bank, at 135 Grand Street, closed its doors soon after they had been opened for business yesterday morning.

The bank will remain closed pending the result of the examination of its affairs now being made by State Bank Examiner Judson, under the orders of Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of Banks. The closing of the bank did not excite much surprise in financial circles, for there had been rumors for several months that the bank was in trouble.

It is asserted by Thomas R. Manners, President of the bank, that the persistent circulation of these rumors was responsible for the closing. He claims that the affairs of the bank are in good condition and that the depositors will lose nothing.

There had been a perceptible run on the bank for several weeks, and large sums of money were drawn out by depositors who had become alarmed at the rumors of the bank's insolvency, and there was no compensating increase in the deposits.

Bank Examiner Judson's examination was commenced Thursday, and waen this leaked out there was a still further run, and yesterday morning, after a conference between President Manners, President John M. Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, which bank acted as Clearing House agent for the East Side Bank, it was decided, as the most prudent thing to do under the circumstances and to protect all the interests involved, to close the bank pending the examination. This was done at 9:30 o'clock, half an hour after the doors had been opened for business. A notice to that effect was pasted on the door. A crowd collected, in which were many depositors, who had come with checks to cash and for a time there was much excitement about the building.

The closing of the bank became a necessity when the National Shoe and Leather Bank determined Friday to cease being its redemption agent at the Clearing House. The Shoe and Leather Bank was well protected against the possible risk of clearing for the East Side Bank, as it required the latter to keep a large cash balance, and also held $200,000 of the bills receivable by the East Side Bank. In view, however, of the rapid decrease of deposits in the East Side Bank during the last two weeks, the officers of the Shoe and Leather Bank resolved either to get more security of give up the agency, and they finally determined upon the latter course.

The Shoe and Leather Bank sent out notices to that effect to the associated banks early yesterday morning, in time, according to the statement of President Crane, to prevent the bank accepting any drafts on the East Side Bank for to-morrow's clearances. Yesterday's clearances were, however, made as usual, as the rules of the Clearing House demand one day's notice of one bank ceasing to clear for another.

State Examiner Judson made the following statement to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday: "I have been making an examination of this bank since last Thursday. My work was nearly completed and I was waiting only for appraisal of some real estate to finish my report and forward it to the Banking Department. But this morning, as there was apparent a great uneasiness on the part of the depositors, who came to the bank to draw money and make inquiries, I thought it best, after consulting with President Manners, and the cashier of the bank, and President Crane of the Shoe and Leather Bank, to close the doors at once, which was done for the protection of all interests, and have the department take charge, pending the examination. There was perhaps $1,500 paid out this morning before the doors were closed.

"I have heard of rumors which, it is alleged, have been put in circulation by persons formerly connected with the bank, but I have no personal knowledge of where these rumors originated. Of course they were detrimental to the bank's success, and had much to do with its closing. The amount of the deposits this morning was $460,000, from which $70,000 clearing house exchanges must be deducted, leaving $390,000 due to depositors. There are no other liabilities, and it is my belief that the depositors will be paid in full.

"So far as my examination has gone, no irregularities have been disclosed. I hope to complete the examination in two or three days."

President Manners was found in consultation with President Crane at the Shoe and Leather Bank, by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon. He said:

"The East Side Bank has between 1,200 and 1,300 depositors, and the deposits amounted this morning to nearly $500,000. We had on hand in cash $115,000, while the law only requires us to have 15 per cent. of the deposits on hand in cash. The bank is in good condition, and every depositor will be paid in full, within a reasonable time, without calling on the stockholders. We do not owe a dollar, except to the depositors. We have paid out over $200,000 within the past two days.

"There is not one bank in fifty in this State in as good a condition to-day as the East Side Bank. The bank examiner told me that he found the bank in a better condition than at the previous examination, because I had got rid of some of the collateral that had not been fully approved of by the Bank Department, although I had looked upon it as perfectly good. Some of this paper belonged to a depositor who was disappointed because he could not get larger discounts, and who has since been running down the bank."

"What was the cause for the bank's closing?" asked the reporter.

"Lies circulated by a cashier who was discharged," replied Mr. Manners, excitedly. "This man and a former Director of the bank, and a depositor, disgruntled because he could not get certain discounts, put their heads together to circulate infamous lies. They will hear from me yet. I could have borrowed money from the National Shoe and Leather Bank, but I declined to accept any loans. Our depositors are mostly tradesmen in the vicinity of the bank, but we had also some very good Broadway accounts."

President Crane said: "This is simply a case of dry rot. President Manners is a good man in every way, honest, and with no lack of energy, but the bank has been struggling for five years on a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $25,000, and it could not be made a success. For the last two or three years the banks loaning money at 1½ per cent. have had a hard task to get along, particularly the small ones. Even the large ones have not been earning dividends.

"I am sure that there was no wrongdoing, or even a suspicion of wrongdoing, and the closing of the bank was the result of an unsuccessful struggle to make money. I received notice by telephone from Bank Examiner Judson that he had closed the bank, and I at once sent out the notices to the associated banks and the Clearing House. This bank will not lose a cent. The East Side Bank does not owe us anything, and we are amply secured for the clearances."

Meyer Thalmessinger, the Vice President of the East Side Bank, attributed the closing of the bank to the attacks made upon it by a newspaper, which published rumors affecting its credit. This caused a run on the bank, he said, for which there was no tangible reason.

The following statement was given out by President Manners last evening:

"An explanation is due to our depositors and friends of the circumstances connected with the suspension of the East Side Bank. For several weeks insidious rumors have been circulated by persons formerly connected with this institution tending to impair its standing and credit. These rumors had no foundation and were prompted by malicious motives. Laboring under this disadvantage, the officers and Directors exerted every possible means to avert the final disaster. But the mischief had been accomplished and our deposits gradually declined. The bank within the last two days has paid out $229,584, equal to an average reserve of more than 35 per cent.

"It was an impossibility, on short notice, to further realize upon its assets without great sacrifice. We desired an examination by the Banking Department, and have no hesitation in saying that the result of such examination will show that this institution has been conducted in an honest, upright, and businesslike manner, and that every depositor will be paid in full."

T. R. MANNERS, President.

William B. Nivin, the former cashier of the bank, was seen at his home in West Ninety-seventh Street last evening. He said he had not been discharged, and that he severed his connection with the bank voluntarily last September. He entered the bank as cashier in November, 1890, at the urgent solicitation of S. B. Clark, who was one of the original founders of the institution, and James Doyle, one of the heaviest stockholders, who, he said, insisted upon his taking the position against the wishes of President Manners. Two years ago, Clark declared, he became so disgusted at the way in which Mr. Manners was running the bank that he withdrew, and many of his friends who were depositors withdrew their deposits.

Nivin said President Manners was such a domineering man that he drove away many customers from the bank.

Niven denied that he had in any way circulated rumors to the detriment of the bank, nor had Mr. Clark done so, nor any of his friends.

The East Side Bank is a State institution, and has been in existence since 1888. It was originally started at 459 Grand Street, but two years ago moved to its present location. It did a fair business at first, and in its early career paid two dividends, one of 2½ and the other of 3 per cent., but of late years no dividends have been paid.

Thomas R. Manners has been President since the organization of the bank. He was previously connected with R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency. W. R. Clark was the first Vice President, and he was succeeded by John Byrnes, the Grand Street plumber, who is also Treasurer of the East Broadway, Battery and Dry Dock Railroad. Byrnes resigned last March, and was succeeded by Meyer Thalmessinger, who had been in the stationery business in this city for many years, and had been President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. E. A. Henderson is assistant cashier and paying teller. The Board of Directors includes Walter Luttgen, banker, August Belmont & Co., 23 Nassau Street; G. Wessels, commission merchant, 218 Washington Street; Abraham Stern, attorney at law, corner Bowery and Grand Street; Thomas Olive, New-York Biscuit Company, 92 Elizabeth Street; J. Fraudenthal, Barlock Typewriter, corner Broadway and Duane Street; Jacob Horowitz, diamonds, 90 Nassau Street; Joseph Kahle, George Borgfeld & Co., importers, 20 Washington Place; Thomas R. Manners, 135 Grand Street; M. Thalmessinger, 135 Grand Street.

There are 65 holders of stock of the bank. Mr. Manners is credited with 175 shares, Vice President Thalmessinger holds 40 shares, and President Richard Kelly of the Fifth National Bank is said to hold 25 shares.

The last statement of the bank's condition, made Dec. 19, 1894, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors.....		$537,427.21
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers).....		35,215.78
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		134,973.60
Other real estate, as per schedule.		15,107.28
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		15,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		14,867.37
Specie, as per schedule.....		5,518.72
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		55,588.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.....		1,938.43
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses.....		6,941.24
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz		11,475.00
		$834,002.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash.....		$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$6,270.63	
Interest	490.98	
Other profits.....	4,348.84	
		11,110.45
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check $677,784.91		
Demand certificates of deposit	2,500.00	
Certified checks.....	12,266.30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	243.04	
		697,794.25
Amounts due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends.....		97.63
		$834,002.63

There was a defalcation in the bank some months ago caused by collusion between a bookkeeper and one of the depositors, but all the bank lost by that transaction was $600.

The general impression among people who had studied the situation yesterday was that the depositors would doubtless be paid in full, but that the stockholders would be fortunate if they realized 50 per cent. of their investment. The collateral on some of the loans may not be realized upon advantageously, and therefore there may be a deficiency. There was some talk among the stockholders of making good whatever deficiency may be found, and resuming business, but nothing definite was resolved upon.

Quickest to Florida.
Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System.
4:30 P. M., "New-York & Florida Special." Only line running solid trains N. Y. to Fla. Apply at 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

MAY DELAY A BOND ISSUE

Secretary Carlisle Said to Hesitate About Deciding.

HE EXPECTS INCREASED RECEIPTS

The President, However, Believed to Think an Issue Needed to Maintain the Nation's Credit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Instead of a call for bids for a new issue of bonds, there was this morning something like an official announcement that the Treasury had deferred, for a time, its intention to sell bonds. It may turn out that the official information came from the wrong quarter. A member of the House, who is confident that legislation agreeable to the Administration will yet be passed, made the statement to a correspondent of The New-York Times that Mr. Carlisle had not decided to sell bonds, having discovered that a new issue would not grant the relief expected, while the receipts of the Government were so improved that there was a prospect that there would be no difficulty in securing funds for current expenditures.

These sanguine expectations and reasons will not, however, replenish the waning gold supply. That is more apparent, evidently, to the President than to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is understood to be the opinion of the President that there will be no way of restoring the gold resumption fund and to maintain the credit of the nation except by a sale of bonds, which must be effected before new legislation can be possibly supplied. The gold can be taken away from the Treasury very soon after it has been purchased, it is admitted, but to check the steady attack upon the credit of the Government, even for a month, is considered very important. The suggestion to insist upon the payment of customs duties in gold does not meet with special favor, for the reason that if every dollar to be paid in for customs dues was to be exacted in gold the supply of gold would be procured from the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, to be transferred from that place to the Custom House, thus merely changing the storage of the gold for a brief time.

The Republicans of the Congress are expecting a bond issue, and they will be extremely sorry if the President should not call for one. Their idea is that a sale of $100,000,000 of bonds would tide the Government over until the receipts had increased beyond the expenditures, and that the President would then decide that it was unnecessary to call the Fifty-fourth Congress in extra session. The wish, of course, is father to the reasoning. The Republicans of the House may be able to deal with a bond or currency bill calmly and with safety to the country. The Senate will be in the hands of the silver men. Republicans and Democrats, and legislation permitting bonds will be utterly impossible, unless accompanied by concessions to the free coinage of silver. As New-York has acquired the habit of learning earlier than Washington the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury about bonds, and the reports from New-York today indicate a strong belief that the bond call will be made not later than Monday, the Republicans seem to be justified in their opinion that to that extent the President will please them in removing the necessity for an extra session.

Th House Committee on Rules has decided that the Administration Bond bill shall have three days of next week, beginning Tuesday. Under that arrangement the bill cannot be passed before Thursday. Then it must take its chances in the Senate, where the Democrats are not in a majority. It will be kept in the Senate, if present plans are carried out, instead of being sent to the Finance Committee—which is a sort of grave for all financial propositions. If there are friends enough of the President's proposition to hold the bill in the Senate, there is a faint hope that the same vote will put the bill through. Account will have to be taken of the disposition and opportunity of the silver men and the indifferent Republicans to filibuster, and no one will lose sight of the fact that the Senate has refused to provide itself with a rule that will permit the majority to say what business shall be considered and when it shall be completed.

CONSULTED WITH MR. CURTIS.

Prominent Bankers Were Closeted with the Assistant Secretary.

Feeling in the financial district yesterday continued buoyant on the prospect of an early restoration of the Treasury gold reserve by the sale of new Government bonds. There was not much definite news regarding bond negotiations. William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in the city, but he chose his visitors as well as his place of meeting them, thus insuring more privacy to the conferences than if they had been held at the Sub-Treasury.

It was known throughout the financial district, however, that August Belmont and J. Pierpont Morgan were with him. No one seemed to need further assurances that the loan would be arranged.

Both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Morgan reached their offices in the afternoon. They observed quite rigidly the evident wish of Mr. Curtis that he be permitted to attend to this business without publicity. At the same time each of them acknowledged that the common surmise of an early and successful loan had not misjudged the situation. Friends who conversed with them were given to understand, indeed, that the bond proposals might be suddenly made. One banker construed what he had heard in such a way that he said he would be prepared to read the official proposals in this morning's newspapers. No one pretending to have information on the subject expected to wait longer than to-morrow for definite official utterance from Washington.

There was talk of an effort by the authorities to scale the basis of the loan to 3¼ percent., the bankers having set a basis of 3½ per cent. as their opinion of the value of a coin bond. Some thought a compromise possible on a basis of 3⅜ per cent. Opinion tended later in the day to the conclusion that the bankers could carry their point if they persisted in it, since the Government must have gold and sources of supply are confined mainly, for immediate purposes, to the houses with which negotiations have been undertaken. On the other hand, it was thought that if the bankers named the basis, the Government might fix the term of the bonds, placing it at July 1, 1907, when the 4 per cents. outstanding will mature, instead of for a term of thirty years.

Interest tables were again consulted for premiums on various bases. For twelve and

a half and thirty years, respectively, a 4 per cent. bond should sell as follows:

Basis.	Price, 12½ Years.	Price, 30 Years.
3½ per cent.	105	109¼
3⅜ per cent.	106¼	111½@111¾
3¼ per cent.	107¼	114¼
3⅛ per cent.	108¾	116¾
3 per cent.	110⅝	119½

Calculations were carried down to 3 per cent., because it seems to have been definitely agreed between the authorities and the bankers that if Congress shall authorize a gold bond, within a reasonable time, they will gladly change coin bonds for it. If a gold bond at 3 per cent. were authorized it is not doubted that foreign houses would take it at a premium, or pay more than the premium quoted for a 4 per cent. gold bond.

This table was examined with interest for comparisons in the credit of the Government in the last few months. The sale of bonds two months ago, to an American syndicate, on a basis of 2⅞ per cent., and the insistence of foreign houses on a basis of 3½ per cent. for bonds in better favor among investors than were the 5 per cents. furnished bankers with fresh substantial argument against the evils of paper legal-tender notes.

In his weekly letter yesterday, Henry Clews tried to take a cheerful view of the situation by comparing the debts of various nations, to show that the condition of the United States, with $800,000,000 of bonded debt, and $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes above the gold reserve, was less badly off than any important country of Europe. His table gave as the debt of Austria-Hungary, $2,536,250,530; France, $4,446,795,398; Great Britain, $3,350,119,563; Germany-Prussia, &c., $2,381,422,112; Italy, $2,324,826,320; Russia, $3,491,018,074.

"The United States Government, therefore, has not only the smallest debt, but is also the richest in resources," he said. "The debt of Canada per capita is $60. The English Australian Colonies of New-Zealand and South Wales average $350 per capita, and Victoria, $500 per capita, while the United States debt per capita is only $15. The liabilities growing out of the failures of 1892 and 1893 in this country, which was the worst general panic period that the United States ever had, considering its prolongation and the fact that it covered every locality without an exception, amounted to less than 1 per cent. on the true valuation of the assets of the 70,000,000 population."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill to Start a Debate on Currency—Free-Silver Men's Strength.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The financial situation was not discussed in the Senate to-day, but unless Mr. McPherson shall again defer to the wishes of the opponents of sound money, he will on Monday make another motion to discharge the Finance Committee from consideration of the Sherman Emergency bill, and another flood of talk will be started. It is Mr. Hill's intention to amend the McPherson proposition by asking that all of the bills now in the possession of the Finance Committee shall be laid before the Senate.

Mr. Hill to-day said that he could see no reason why one of the bills should be singled out, and he believed the Senate would accede to the request for all the bills. It is Mr. Hill's intention to start, if possible, a debate on the general subject of the currency. In a few days he will make a speech on the cost of the greenbacks to the country, taking the ground that the greenbacks ought to be retired as soon as possible. Mr. Hill has read with interest articles upon this subject published this week by The New-York Times, and sees that it will be necessary for him to make his speech very soon to gain any credit, for he is convinced that when The New-York Times series is finished, nothing will have been left unsaid relating to the history of this costly currency.

The explanation in these dispatches of the plan of Senator Gorman is considered to be correct. Mr. Gorman, it will be remembered, had not, up to Thursday, said anything which would indicate his intention to do anything to relieve the Treasury. He made an error that day in saying that he believed provision would be made in one of the appropriation bills for the necessary "revenue" to maintain the Government. In telling the Senate subsequently that he meant to say "money" instead of "revenue," because he knew that a revenue measure could not be initiated by the Senate, Mr. Gorman gave a clear insight into his plan of securing vindication. Mr. Gorman will not try to bring about any general currency legislation on the lines of the President's message. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall fail to report to the Senate that he needs money, Mr. Gorman's activity will cease.

The impression prevails that, in case the Secretary's response to the Senate resolution is not transmitted before the expected bond issue is negotiated, he will not find it necessary to say that the Treasury is in imminent need of funds. "The essence of the whole matter is," a well-known Senator said, "that the Senate will do nothing more than authorize the use of loan certificates, and will not even do this much if Mr. Carlisle does not say explicitly that the Treasury must be supplied with money."

So many petitions and telegrams have been received by Senators of both sides of the chamber, urging them to stand by the President, that in the last twenty-four hours there has been some close figuring in the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining what hope there is of passing the Springer bill, or a similar measure, in the present session. One canvass made by the Administration Senators shows sixteen Democrats and twenty-six Republicans in favor of a sound-currency bill, with three Democrats and four Republicans on the doubtful list. A list compiled by the silver men shows forty-seven in favor of free coinage and thirty-nine against it. The admission of Senators Wilson of Washington and Clark of Wyoming will increase the free-silver vote by two. Here is the estimate made by the silver men:

For Free Silver—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McLaurin, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White, and Wolcott—47.

Against Free Coinage.—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Wilas, Washburn, and Wilson—39.

The Republican Senators disclaimed publicly to-day the intention credited to them of filibustering on the District Appropriation bill in order to prevent action on other measures, such as the Bankruptcy and Pooling bills, and, of course, any financial bill that may be brought before the Senate. The value of this disclaimer can be estimated from the fact that the Republicans continued until adjournment the tactics which had brought forth the criticisms of which they complain. Some of the least important items in the bill have been made the subject of long speeches by Republicans, and the bill is still far from being disposed of. The Republicans undoubtedly intend to follow the policy of killing time, and their denials will not deceive anybody.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE

Probable Vote on the Financial Policy in the Upper House of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senators known to be friendly to the policy of the Administration are being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country, from business men and mercantile establishments, urging them to stand by the recommendations made by Mr. Cleveland on the financial question and insisting that something shall be done. These telegrams are addressed chiefly to the Senators from the Eastern and Middle States, and the Senators from these sections have quietly canvassed the situation for the purpose of showing their constituents just how the vote in the Senate would stand on any proposition that might be advanced.

This canvass shows that upon any legislation along the lines asked for by the President, the vote in the Senate would be 39 for the Administration measure and 47 against it; the presence of Messrs. Clark and Wilson (Washington) will make the majority 2 larger, for both of them are silver men and opposed to any sort of an issue of bonds.

The following poll of the Senate, made by those who favor the President's recommendation, shows the temper of the Senate on the question:

For the Pond Issue—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, (Wis.,) Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Wilas, Washburn, and Wilson—39.

Against Pond Issue—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones, (Ark.,) Jones, (Nev.,) Kyle, McLaurin, Mantle, Mills, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Martin, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White, and Wolcott—47.

MRS. ERDELYI'S CHANGE OF FAITH

She Will Be Received as a Member of Hope Chapel To-night—To Continue Her Husband's Hungarian Newspaper.

A ceremony of considerable interest in one of the crowded east side districts, and to the Hungarian population throughout the city, will be the admission to membership in the Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock this evening in Hope Chapel, 339 East Fourth Street, of Mrs. Irma Erdelyi.

Mrs. Erdelyi is the young Hungarian widow who tore from her husband's coffin on Jan. 23 the symbols of the Roman Catholic faith and announced that she would join the Protestant Church.

There is a romance connected with Mrs. Erdelyi's life. She belongs to a noble family in Hungary, and so did her husband. She and her husband were lovers many years ago, but they were separated. Each married. They were reunited last July, after the death of Mr. Erdelyi's wife and the young woman's husband. Mrs. Erdelyi came to this country at that time and met Mr. Erdelyi, who had been here for some time and become proprietor and editor of the Amerikai Neinzetor, a Hungarian newspaper.

The trouble at the funeral was caused by the refusal of different Catholic priests, friends of Mr. and Mrs. Erdelyi, to perform the funeral services because Mr. Erdelyi, who had not expected his illness to be fatal, had not received the last rites of the Church.

The funeral was a large one. The small building in which Mr. Erdelyi had his office and home was draped with black, the hearse was drawn by four horses, and the members of several Hungarian societies were in attendance.

After the funeral guests had been waiting for some time it was found that the expected priests would not be present. The Rev. John B. Devins of Hope Chapel was then called, and he officiated. It was then that Mrs. Erdelyi destroyed the Roman Catholic symbols.

She has since been examined at the board meeting of Hope Chapel, and answered the questions necessary for church membership satisfactorily, and she will be publicly admitted to the church at the services to-night.

Addresses will be made by a German professor from the Bloomfield Theological Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J., and by the pastor of the church, and Mrs. Erdelyi will go forward and answer the necessary questions before the congregation.

Mrs. Erdelyi was a writer in Hungary. She has carried on her husband's paper since his death, and will continue to do so. She is well educated, speaking several languages, but not English. In the last number of her paper she gives pictures of her husband's deathbed, his coffin, and the great crowd that surrounded the house on the day of the funeral. She also announces in the paper her change of faith.

Mrs. Erdelyi is an interesting-looking little woman in her black gown, and is generally busy about her newspaper work. She is young, and has dark eyes and short curly hair.

She has liberal views upon religious subjects, but has only studied theology generally, and not Protestatism particularly, she told a reporter for The New-York Times. She has received several anonymous letters since her recent action denouncing her and making unpleasant accusations.

WAS THE COFFEE ADULTERATED

QUESTION RAISED IN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COFFEE EXCHANGE.

A Hearing Held on the Application to Have the Attorney General Take Action.

The hearing on the application to the Attorney General made by C. Morton Stewart, a Baltimore banker, acting in behalf of certain coffee dealers, to have him institute an action to restrain the Coffee Exchange from dealing in artificially colored coffee, was heard yesterday afternoon before First Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck in the office of Assistant Attorney General C. W. Francis, 31 Pine Street.

Several members of the Coffee Exchange refused some time ago to accept consignments of coffee after the coffee had been graded by the grade arbitrators of the Coffee Exchange on the ground that the coffee was artificially colored, and therefore adulterated. They argued that if the coffee was adulterated the grade arbitrators had no right to grade the coffee at all. Two members who persisted in refusing to take the coffee were suspended.

Charles Stewart Davison and Albert Stickney represented the applicants in the hearing yesterday. The Coffee Exchange was represented by Edward M. Shepard. Charles M. Bull, President of the Coffee Exchange, was present.

Mr. Davison urged that the coffee in question was colored, and that it had been colored to hide its defects and to enhance its value, placing it under the head of adulterated articles, according to the code. Mr. Davison said that there were coloring mills in Brazil, where low grades of coffee were treated so as to make them appear better than they really were.

"The sale of such coffee ought to be stopped, once and for all," he said. "It is a matter that intimately concerns the public welfare. The people of this State have no means of seeking redress except through the Attorney General."

A certificate issued by the Board of Health, to which samples of the coffee were submitted, stated that the samples contained traces of foreign substances, but that there was nothing injurious in them.

Mr. Shepard said that the rules of the Exchange were entirely adequate to meet any questions that arose in that body.

There was no evidence to show that the coffee in question was adulterated, Mr. Shepard said.

"Colored and adulterated coffees are not the same," he continued. "There is no adulteration until it has been shown that coloring was added to hide defects, or to increase values in any way.

"As a matter of fact, nearly all coffees may be said to be artificially colored. All coffees that come here have some foreign substances. Experts say that, when coffees are spread upon the ground, they tend to assume the color of the soil or rock on which they are spread. The coffees, too, when they are gathered up, commonly bring away with them traces of the soil.

"There is not the least evidence that there was any attempt to hide defects in coffee. Could it be shown that the Exchange willfully dealt in adulterated coffee, I should say that there would be ground for criminal action against the officers, or against the grade arbitrators. But this is far from the case."

In speaking of the chemical analyses of the coffee submitted by Mr. Davison, Mr. Shepard said that these analyses did not show that the coffee contained substances that were not also found in high-grade berries.

Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck asked why Mr. Kurman of Baltimore, who had refused to accept the coffee, could not be reinstated as a member of the Coffee Exchange by mandamus, if it could be shown that the coffee was adulterated.

Mr. Shepard replied that such action might be possible, if the adulteration could be proved, and if it could also be proved that the officers of the Exchange knew of the adulteration at the time of their action.

Mr. Stickney closed the argument for the applicant.

Mr. Hasbrouck asked him just what action he thought ought to be brought.

Mr. Stickney said he thought action ought to be brought against some of the officers of the Exchange to compel their dismissal, but he would not specify against which ones he thought action should be taken. The case required the aid of the Attorney General, as no individual, in his estimation, would be willing to go to the expense of instituting a suit.

A week was granted to the attorneys on both sides to prepare briefs to be submitted to the Attorney General.

Mr. Kurman and the attorneys for the applicant thanked Mr. Shepard for the courtesy and fairness with which he had treated them.

Cured

Permanently Cured

OF

Constitutional Scrofula

BY

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Miss Olive S. Carl

The cure of Olive Carl by Hood's Sarsaparilla has few equals in medical history. The testimonial was first published two years ago, and a letter lately received from her mother says Olive continues in good health and "We are satisfied her remarkable cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla was permanent."

Briefly stated the case was this: "When Olive was eight years old she had the whooping cough and measles, followed by intense pains in every joint in her body, like rheumatism. Physicians were puzzled, but, after a consultation, pronounced the disease some form of

Constitutional Scrofula.

"When we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla she could not be moved without crying out with pain, and we were compelled to cut her hair, as she could not bear the weight of it. At first the change for the better was very gradual; the pains seemed to be less frequent and the swelling in some of the joints subsided after using about one bottle. Then improvement was more rapid, and one night she surprised us by telling us that we

Need Not Prop Her Up in Bed,

as we had done for months, and next night she surprised us still more by rolling over across the bed. From that time on the improvement was very rapid, and she soon began to creep about the house and then to walk on crutches. Now she generally uses but one crutch, the disease

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

having left one leg crooked, and I fear it will remain so. We feel that to Hood's Sarsaparilla we owe our child's life.

"I inclose the photograph of my daughter, and I think it is a picture of perfect health. When I think how near she was to death's door I cannot feel thankful enough for her recovery." Mrs. J. A. Carl, Reynoldsville, Penn.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY RECEPTION

Arrangements for the Annual Entertainment in Madison Square Garden.

The seventeenth annual reception of the Palestine Commandery will be held on Thursday evening in Madison Square Garden. The doors of the Garden will be opened on that evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Dancing will follow the parade. Commanderies and delegations having boxes have been requested to hang their colors upon their boxes after the parade, and thus designate their headquarters. The supper and refreshment rooms will be in charge of Sir Knight Mazetti.

The banner of Palestine will hang on the outer walls on this occasion. The commandery promises to spare no effort to make this reception one of enjoyment and pleasure to all present. Responses have been received which indicate a large gathering of Templars.

The bugle will sound the "assembly" at 9:45 o'clock, when the Drill Corps of Palestine, Columbian, York, and Morton Commanderies will form at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. Commander Wallace A. Downs and the officers of Palestine Commandery will then be received by the Drill Corps, under a glittering arch of steel. After this officers of the Grand Commandery of New-York State will be received by Commander Downs. Immediately after the official reception the lines will be reviewed by James W. Bowden, Grand Commander, after which the "assembly" will be immediately sounded for the Grand Templar parade.

The music for the reception will be furnished by 100 musicians under two leaders. The Seventh Regiment Band of sixty pieces will play the promenade music and the music for the grand parade, under the direction of Walter B. Rogers. The dancing strains will be interpreted by an orchestra of forty pieces, led by Ernest Neyer of the Broadway Theatre. The decorations of the Garden have been placed in the hands of C. H. Coster.

The committees are composed as follows:

Reception Committee—(White Badge.)—Sir Wallace A. Downs, Chairman; Frank W. Goodwin, Charles D. Newton, Horace H. Brockway, Frederick E. Barnes, A. Colo Veloni, John F. Baldwin, George Van Vleit, George W. Skellen, Thomas B. Rand, Eugene S. Eunson, James W. Bowden, John M. Layman, Charles E. Lansing, Stewart R. Bradburn, George F. Lawrie, Charles H. Cummings, and Henry D. McCord.

House Committee—(Old Gold Badge.)—Sir John H. Woods, Chairman; Sir Joseph H. Barker, Vice Chairman.

Floor Committee—(Blue Badge.)—Sir Saram R. Ellison, Chairman; Sir Elmer A. Miller, Vice Chairman.

Dress Committee—(Pink Badge.)—Sir John C. Klein, Chairman; Sir P. A. J. Russell, Sir James C. Summers, Sir Charles S. Champlin, Sir William Sulzer, and Sir John B. Liddle.

Quartermaster's Committee—(Red Badge.)—Sir Charles B. Pearse, Chairman; Sir Robert G. Larason, Sir Charles F. Wildey, Sir Eugene Hauck, and Sir Antonio C. Mazetti.

BRECKINRIDGE SHAMED THEM

Congressmen Funk and Meredith Have Buried the Hatchet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Congressional reconciliations are in order. The Gallinger-Chandler adjustment of their four years' feud in the Senate yesterday was followed by a similar scene in the House. During the last session a heated colloquy occurred during the consideration of a war claim between Mr. Funk of Illinois and Mr. Meredith of Virginia. It seemed for a moment as if a personal encounter must follow the sharp exchange of sentences between the two Representatives, but others interfered and the affair passed over without comment.

After the Heard-Breckinridge quarrel, Mr. Funk walked over to Mr. Meredith's seat. The two have not spoken since the occasion above referred to, but Mr. Funk, ignoring that fact, said to Mr. Meredith: "We're not in it with these fellows," indicating with a wave of his hand Messrs. Heard and Breckinridge.

Mr. Meredith sat stiffly in his seat for a moment, then an amused smile broke over his face, and he laughingly replied: "No, Funk, we're pigmies beside them," and thus closed another "warlike" incident.

The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac for 1895, which has just been issued, is a complete handbook of Brooklyn and Long Island affairs, and an indispensable guide for every person residing in or doing business in Brooklyn.

Within its covers may be found correct information on every conceivable subject pertinent to its purpose. Much matter of general interest, such as the Senate tariff law, is also included in the almanac this year.

This is the tenth annual volume of this valuable publication.

ENGLISH CABINET'S PERIL

The Redmondites and Other Elements of Immediate Dissolution.

JUSTICE WILLIAMS AND HERSCHELL

Sighs of Relief at Failure to Obtain Extradition of Balfour—Great Suffering of the Unemployed.

By the United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Cabinet have held three meetings this week, with the result of finishing the Queen's speech. The document was taken to Osborne to-day by the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, for the purpose of obtaining the approval of her Majesty thereto.

It is now known that the Ministers have decided that if the Ministry must fall it will fall fighting; consequently the speech from the thone will contain references to all the reforms of which the Ministerial party approves, without regard to whether they are likely to pass during the coming session or not.

Even though the Government should survive the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, it is absolutely certain that they will not be able to pass anything more than the Welsh Church bill and the Irish Land measure in the course of one session. In these circumstances the supporters of the local veto measure and the questions of payment of salaries to members of Parliament, Registration Reform, and the Unification of London must content themselves with the Government's approval of their pet schemes, but with what grace they will do so remains to be seen.

The main question now is how the Government will fare during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. If the Redmondite members adhere to their resolve to oppose the Government it is quite likely that the Ministry will be defeated. The Liberal absentees include Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, member for South Monaghan, who is in Australia; Mr. Alfred Webb, member for West Waterford, who is in India, and Mr. William Randal Cremer, member for the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, who is in America. Besides these there are two others who are confined to their beds by illness, and it is not at all likely that any one of them can occupy his seat at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday.

Before the beginning of the debate on the address the Conservatives threaten to move to expunge the resolution censuring The London Times for calling the Irish members mercenaries. This action is to be taken upon the ground that it is now stated that Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader, accepted a check for £2,000 from Lord Tweedmouth, but the motion will not likely be insisted upon, inasmuch as even the Tories condemn the systematic and ungenerous attack of The Times upon the Irish members personally.

The real fight in the debate on the address will be over the Government's anti-Lords resolution, and it is understood that Mr. Balfour intends to demand that the Government produce the resolution at once, on the ground that the country is entitled to know exactly what it is since the Government has already stated that it has decided to bring it forward.

Now that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchère say that they will support a motion to lay the resolution upon the table, there is a possibility of an immediate dissolution as the result of a division thereon. The adverse reports of these gentlemen, together with those of the Redmondites, and the absence of the five members mentioned, would defeat the Government, but the other amendments to the address are not likely to result in critical divisions.

These amendments include an amendment by Mr. Keir Hardie, Socialist, in regard to providing relief for unemployed workers; amendments by Mr. F. E. Stevenson, Liberal, calling attention to the Armenian atrocities, and demanding British action thereon; an amendment by the Redmondites, demanding the release of Irish political prisoners, and one by the McCarthyites, describing the distress among the people in the west of Ireland.

Lord Rosebery and the Earl of Kimberley have had frequent conferences of late as to how pressure could be brought upon Turkey through the Armenian situation, but the death of M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, has caused the postponement of possible action in the matter for the present.

An attempt has been made during the last week by eminent politicians and financiers to procure the removal of Justice Sir Roland Vaughan Williams from the Queen's bench division of the High Court of Justice to another court, and the movement has excited the greatest indignation. Judge Williams's court deals with the winding up of companies, and adjudges whether their Directors have been culpable in any way, or whether there have been any fraudulent transactions in connection with the administration of the affairs of such organizations. It was Judge Williams's censuring of Mur. Mundella in his capacity as a Director of the New-Zealand Loan Company that forced that gentleman to resign his position in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade.

Judge Williams is popular because he is severe in his methods. He hunts out swindles and denounces those who cause them, no matter how eminent the culprits may be. In view of several impending cases, presumably involving persons in high places, it is attempted to secure the transfer of Judge Williams from the Court of Queen's Bench. The storm of indignation which the attempt has aroused has compelled the Lord Chancellor to couple the proposed removal of the Judge with a promise to reinstate him after a while. This has only added fuel to the fire. The affairs open up a grave scandal.

It appears that the Lord Chancellor wrote to Justice Williams a short time ago, asking him to withdraw some of the most severe of the comments which the Judge made upon the conduct of Mr. Mundella in connection with the New-Zealand Company. This the Judge refused to do, and Lord Herschell repeated his request, whereupon Judge Williams threatened to publish the letters if the matter were pressed any further. It is a matter of notoriety that prominent Board of Trade officials are seeking to oust Judge Williams, with a view of hushing cases in which influential persons are implicated.

Meanwhile, persons of this character have heaved sighs of relief upon learning that the English detective who went to Argentine to secure the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour, the absconding promoter of the Liberator Building Society, has left Buenos Ayres in despair of getting Jabez into his clutches. The trial of Balfour would have involved some well-known London men, who hail with joy the failure of the authorities to bring the absconder to justice.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, was sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council, at Osborne, to-day. Mr. Rhodes afterward took luncheon with the Queen, and a short time later went on board the steamer Athenian on his return to the Cape Colony.

In the meantime, the Delagoa Bay question becomes acute. Germany recently notified England that the Kaiser's Government would not allow her to acquire the bay and its surrounding territory. Portugal has already refused to sell the bay to Rhodes, or to the Cape Colony, or to the British Government, but is willing to sell it to a company formed of Dutch and German capitalists. It is rumored that the Rothschilds and Mr. Rhodes are projecting a tremendous South African scheme, which will require a capital of many millions of pounds. The scheme is said to include the combination of all the gold mines in Witwatersrandt under the control of one company.

The weather during the week has been phenomenally severe throughout England. Only one mail has been able to leave Caithness for ten days, and many rural postmen have been snowed up and chilled into insensibility. The cold in London has been the most severe that has been experienced for many years, and the hungry unemployed workers have suffered greatly.

Dispatches from Rome state that the Vatican authority that the Pope is now making arrangements to assign special faculties to the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, making a sort of ecclesiastical tribunal to adjudicate the differences of Catholics and deal with priests and Bishops as regards ecclesiastical discipline.

Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales are to return to society, from which they have been absent for more than a year. They will be present at the reception to be given by the Countess Spencer at the Admiralty on Feb. 4. The time of the Princess of Wales's return home is still indefinite. She has not been in England since she left, a week or so before the death of the Czar Alexander.

It is expected that Czar Nicholas and the Czarina will visit England in June. They will reside in Buckingham Palace during their stay as the guests of the Queen, and will be present at a series of magnificent State functions which will be given in their honor.

"I'M LITTLE---BUT---OH, LORDY!"

That's what the little old woman SAID when she got her dander up and tackled the burglar. And that's just the way we FEEL when we start in to tell about

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

in a 30-line ad. Why, you might SLOP OVER WHOLE PAGES, or even fill 'em up with GOOD ENGLISH BOILED DOWN TO A JELLY—and then not be able to tell half its merits.

But then—you know—big ads. cost big money, and **SOMEBODY'S** GOT TO PAY THE PIPER. So, reckon we'd better stick to the LITTLE ONES, and keep on squeezing A HEAP O' TRUTH in 'em.

Only 60 cts. a bottle for this swift, pleasant, and **CERTAIN CURE** for a COUGH or COLD, GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, or any disease of THROAT or LUNGS. Your money back—as usual—of your druggist, or at

Riker's,

6th Av., Cor. 22d St.

SIGNS OF SPRING— Copyright 1894.
"AT THE POPULAR SHOP."
(where the styles are set.)

By Weekly Steamers:

{ BRIGHT COLORED ENGLISH FLOWERED PAPERS FOR WALLS; LIBERTY COTTON STUFFS, OF A SORT TO SUIT THE PAPERS;

☞ For the inexpensive Decoration of Our Colonial Country Houses.
Early Selections Earnestly Suggested.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., 42d St. West, NEW-YORK. | at 5th Av.

"Wall Papers and Liberty Fabrics—Carriage Free to all parts of the States."

ABBAZIA'S SOVEREIGN VISITORS

WILHELM, FRANZ JOSEF, AND HUMBERT MEET IN MARCH.

Change of Clerical Attitude Toward the Anti-Revolution Bill—Railways Blocked by Snow—Other Events.

[By The United Press.]

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The first part of the Emperor's excursion programme has been completed, and Court Marshal Count Eulenburg is already looking after the arrangements for the imperial visit to Abbazia, on the South Austrian coast.

The Empress and imperial Princes will leave Berlin for the south on March 4, and the Emperor will follow them on the 15th. All but the Emperor will stay on the coast four or five weeks. He will remain there but a fortnight. Emperor Franz Josef will pass two days with the imperial family, and King Humbert will be with them for a day at least. Emperor William will attend the manoeuvres of the Austrian fleet off Pola, and subsequently will hunt with the Austrian Emperor in the Dalmatian hills.

The certainty of having an imperial family in town for a month and three sovereigns meeting there with their suites, has given a tremendous impetus to business in Abbazia. A room is hardly to be had for March or April. Rents have gone up enormously, and every hotel has let all its space in advance at the highest rates.

The Clerical Party's attitude to the Anti-Socialist bill has changed somewhat in the last week. This was shown by the Clerical members of the Parliamentary Commission on Tuesday, when they voted with the Government groups to punish severely persons who glorified Socialist or Anarchist crimes. The Government has arranged apparently some deal by which the Clericals have been induced to act with the Conservatives and National Liberals. This combination, if it holds, will be able to put the amended bill through the full House. The credit for the deal is said to belong to Freiherr von Stumm, who, it is known, wishes to bridge the gulf between Catholics and Ministerial Deputies, and bring the Clericals over to the Government camp. It was with this in view that he secured the provision of the bill against ridiculing religion and marriage.

The Elbe disaster has spread sorrow over all parts of the empire. Many efforts are making to collect funds for the families of the lost sailors. The most important calls for subscriptions have been issued by the official Relief Committee, whose Chairman is Secretary von Boetticher, and the Hamburg-American Company, whose list has been opened in Hamburg. On Friday the North German Lloyd shares fell four points on the Boerse, and even Hamburg-American shares suffered in sympathy. On the North German Lloyd's books the Elbe was valued at 1,250,000 marks. She was insured in the company's fund, which in 1893 amounted to 5,658,932 marks.

The heavy snowfall of the last week has blocked the Wismar, Rostock and Neu-Brandenburg Railways. The regiments were brought out all along the lines to clear the tracks. They dug thirteen trains out of snowbanks in the Posen district. Where trains were not stopped their further progress was so embarrassed that on hardly a railroad in the country could they run on schedule time.

The repeal of the American sugar differential duty on imports from countries giving bounties, has given a great impetus to the German sugar business. Sugar company shares rose quickly the moment the decision was known. President Cleveland's message on the financial situation in the United States has been printed at length in most German newspapers, and has elicited much editorial comment. The Frankfurter Handelszeitung says that the Rothschilds of Vienna will suspend their work on the Austro-Hungarian currency reforms until the project of an American loan shall have taken definite form. It adds:

"As long as Mr. Cleveland shall be in the White House he will prevent the upset of the currency, but the next Congress will doubtless have a majority for free silver coinage. Therefore Mr. Cleveland is trying to create a state of things to prevent the future Congress from taking steps sure to threaten more panics."

The Central Council of German trades' unions will hold the next congress in Dantzig at Whitsuntide.

The imperial birthday fêtes were noteworthy for all the splendor which was predicted. The grand ball at the Old Castle on Wednesday was attended by 1,600 guests. The Emperor and Empress received in the White Hall. They entered the room at 8 o'clock in the usual state procession, with the guests standing in a semi-circle. The hour between 8 and 9 was devoted to presentations and conversation. Dancing lasted from 9 to 1 o'clock. The Americans present were Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon, Miss Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, J. B. Jackson, Secretary of the Embassy; Lieut. and Mrs. Vreeland, and Capt. Evans and Mrs. Evans.

A general census of all trades and professions in the empire will be taken on June 1. The slips have been sent out with the orders that all concerned fill them conscientiously or suffer severe penalties.

By the Emperor's order Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe has had the library of the late Prof. Hermann von Helmholtz purchased for the Imperial Institute of Physics in Berlin. The library is supposed to be the best private collection of works of its class in the empire.

The Standard Oil Company has opened a depot in Stuttgart for the purposes of its South German and inland trade.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, fifteen days' extension; Capt. Joseph Garrard, Ninth Cavalry, three months' extension; Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, two months.

Navy.

—Commanders Thomas Nelson and J. G. Green have been detached from Ordnance Instruction at Washington Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders.

Treasurer Morgan Very Ill.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Tracy B. Morgan, Treasurer of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, who was accused of defalcation by Bank Examiner Backus, is lying critically ill at his home in this city. For some years past Mr. Morgan has suffered from heart trouble, and the recent excitement in local banking circles has aggravated the disease.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Final Test of the New Baltimore Belt Line Yesterday.

THE GREAT TUNNEL READY FOR USE

It Cost the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad $8,000,000—Two Handsome Stations to be Built in the Heart of the City.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The second track on the Baltimore Belt Line Railroad was finished and tested to-day. The great work is now completed, except in the matter of the new stations, which will not be erected for several months yet. During the week twenty-two freight cars, loaded with West Virginia granite, were run over the entire road. As this weight is as heavy as the road will ever be called upon to bear, the test was critical. Every expectation was realized and excellent time was made. The road is remarkably smooth.

At a dinner given by General Manager Farrell, under whose management the tunnel was built, and who deserves the larger credit for the work, W. T. Manning, the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, said: "Nowhere else can such a tunnel be found, and Baltimore is in the fore in adopting what must become the modern method of rapid transit in populous cities. Already New-York is discussing the feasibility and desirability of following the example of Baltimore in this respect." Mr. Manning added that for completeness, durability, and accuracy, no tunnel in the world can excel this one. It was also said by another engineer that the headings of this tunnel, from shaft to shaft, had been pushed with more speed than any similar work ever attempted.

In this tunnel the Baltimore and Ohio spends more than $8,000,000 in order to gain sixteen minutes of time in the run between New-York and Washington. That is the main purpose, but incidentally, it gets a new station within a hundred yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Union Station, the centre of railroad travel, and it has another station in the heart of the business section of the city. The tunnel pierces the city near the middle, and it will play its part in the question of local transit. The builders of it are Ryan & McDonald, the same firm who offered to build a tunnel through New-York for $50,000,000. They are said to be backed in their operations by John D. Rockefeller. Their work in Baltimore, therefore, has more than a local interest.

The Belt Line Road is about seven miles long. It begins near Bayview, to the east of the city, runs several miles through deep cuts along the nothern edge of the city until it swerves around to the Jones Falls embankment, west of Oak Street; it crosses the valley of this stream and the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad on a large bridge, and a minute afterward enters the tunnel, which follows Howard Street through the city to the present Camden station. The tunnel is 7,430 feet, a little less than a mile and a half. Its greatest depth from the street is sixty-five feet.

The project began with Pittsburg capitalists, who went into it as a speculation, and who put up the money—said to have been $600,000—to get the charter from the Legislature. There was a hitch and considerable trouble, and finally President Mayer of the Baltimore and Onio Road took the matter in hand and raised the money. Six millions was the estimate, but $8,000,000 have been spent, and more will probably be needed. After the work had been commenced it was found that Howard Street had been given to the city, and the heirs of the man who gave it held that it could not be used for a tunnel without their consent. This was finally secured.

The approach to the tunnel in South Baltimore is a cut of 1,200 feet, with retaining walls of large square blocks of Maryland limestone. At various points along the course of the tunnel shafts were sunk, and from these shafts gangs of men worked both ways. There was no cessation. Day and night the work went on, and 1,500 men were employed. A special electric plant supplied the illumination. More than 3,000,000 cubic yards of dirt were taken out of the tunnel, and were promptly used on other parts of the railroad. The floor of the tunnel is made of brick three deep on a bed of cement. The inverted arch joins the wall on each side. These walls and the roof are generally five rings of brick thick, but in places they are much thicker. All the brickwork is laid in the best cement, and many barrels of cement were pumped into the roof to stop leaking. More than 30,000,000 bricks were used.

Two men were killed and several were injured during the progress of the work, an astonishing record, considering the accidents and dangers. Most of these dangers were from quicksand. Several subterranean streams were encountered, and were fought with bales of hay. The great fear was that the large buildings along Howard Street, such as the Academy of Music, the Johns Hopkins University, the City College, and many private establishments, might cave in. The builders succeeded with all except the City College. The quicks

ANCIENT TRINITY SCHOOL

Its Handsome New Buildings are Formally Dedicated.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM COLUMBIA

Bishop Rulison Tells of Its Mission to Care for Mind and Soul—Its Long History as an Educator.

Trinity School's handsome new buildings, 139 to 147 West Ninety-first Street, which were opened for use last Autumn, were formally dedicated yesterday afternoon by dignitaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the aid of numerous clergymen and many of the laity.

Trinity School is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country. In fact there are but four that are older—the Collegiate School of this city, Harvard University, William and Mary College, in Virginia, and Yale University. Trinity School was founded by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1709, only thirty years after New-York received its present name, and when its population was less than 5,000 persons. It is, therefore, nearly two centuries old.

It was originally established to teach the Dutch children the English tongue, and, as was added by its founders, to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. It began with forty pupils, gathered on the porch of old Trinity Church, and during its existence has received more or less assistance from that corporation.

Trinity Church erected in 1748 a building for the use of the school, next to its parish church. This building was unfortunately burned a few days after it was finished. By the generosity of friends it was rerected, and this building was burned during the Revolution, in the great fire which laid so large a portion of the city in ashes.

Trinity Church, in 1800, granted the school a landed endowment, which still enables it to carry on its charitable work. It was at this time entirely a free school, and in 1806 was incorporated as the first Protestant Episcopal charity school in the City of New-York. The Trustees were again incorporated in 1827, as "The New-York Protestant Episcopal School," and received power to establish other schools for both boys and girls in various portions of the city.

Throughout its entire history, Trinity School has never consented to divorce scholastic from religious training. It has numbered among its pupils many of the men who have taken prominent parts in the work of this city, while three of its graduates have become Bishops of the Episcopal Church.

The new building is a handsome four-story structure of brownstone, and is admirably adapted for scholastic purposes. On the ground floor is a large assembly room, library, Trustees' room, and classrooms for the primary department. The second and third stories are entirely devoted to class rooms, while a large portion of the fourth floor is occupied by an elaborately equipped gymnasium.

The faculty consists of the Rev. August Almann, B. D., rector; Edward A. Northall, M. A.; David A. Lonson, M. A.; Henry Pegram, M. A.; Walter Barnwell, M. A.; Ernest De Beaumont, Ph. D., and William Gaul, Masters; Miss Annie R. Starr, primary department. There are now about 175 pupils in attendance.

To-day's ceremonies began at 3 o'clock, at which hour the assembly room was well filled. The classes, each headed by its master, occupied seats on the left of the room. In the meantime a procession had been formed on the outside, headed by the Very Rev. Dean Hoffman, and a number of the members of the Board of Trustees. This body is constituted as follows: President, Very Rev. Eugene Aug. Hoffman, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D.; Vice President, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., D. C. L.; Treasurer, Rensselaer Cruger, the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D.; the Rev. W. J. Seabury, D. D.; the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; the Rev. James Mulchahey, D. D.; the Rev. John W. Brown, S. T. D.; the Rev. C. A. Bradley, D. D.; the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, S. T. D.; Charles E. Strong, Edward F. De Lancy, Prof. Henry Drisler, LL. D.; Elihu Chauncey, William Alexander Smith, William C. Schermerhorn, John Innes Kane, and J. Van Vechten Olcott.

They were followed by the Right Rev. N. S. Rulison, LL. D. Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware; Archdeacon Tiffany, Seth Low, President of Columbia College; the Rev. Dr. Elliphalet Potter, President of Hobart College; the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith of Trinity College; the Rev. E. H. True, the Rev. E. H. Wellman, A. B., Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn; the Rev. William Du Hamel, St. Augustine's Chapel; the Rev. George E. Osburn, the Rev. A. Hamilton, and the Rev. H. P. Roche, St. Luke's Church, Metuchen, N. J.; the Rev. W. S. Coffey, St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, a former rector of Trinity School; the Rev. Townsend Mortimer Jefferies, the Rev. Charles Hoffman, All Angels' Church; the Rev. R. M. Kemp, St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish; the Rev. G. E. Qualle, St. Augustine's School, Staten Island; the Rev. Dr. G. W. Dumbell, St. Mary's Church, West New-Brighton, S. I.; the Rev. W. M. Geer, St. Paul's Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. H. G. Batterson, the Rev. B. C. Hough, Transfiguration Chapel; the Rev. B. E. Backus, Church of the Holy Apostles; the Rev. Arthur Sloan, Sailor's Snug Harbor, S. I.; the Rev. T. H. Sill, St. Chrysostom's Church, New-York City; Prof. E. H. Jewett, General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Charles E. Freeman, St. Luke's Hospital, and others.

The clergy and Trustees, having walked through the building, returned to the doors of the assembly room, where, without entering, the ceremony of dedication was performed. The dedication was made by the Right Rev. N. S. Rulison, Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, in the following words:

"In the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, I dedicate this building for the uses of a church school. May the true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love ever dwell here to the glory of God, the good of His Church, and the safety, honor, and welfare of His people. May the rector and his associates always do their work as in the sight of God, and may the scholars always so develop and strengthen their whole nature—body, soul, and spirit—as to enable them to take their place honorably in the Church, the State, the family, profession, or business unto which it shall please God to call them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

At the exercises following the dedication the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees and Dean of the General Theological Seminary, occupied the chair. He apologized for the absence of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and introduced as the first speaker Seth Low, President of Columbia College. Mr. Low said:

"I am here to-day to bring to this ancient school, the second oldest within the limits of the city, greeting and good wishes from Columbia College. I have been in the habit of thinking that Columbia College has reached a venerable age, since she is 150 years old, but I realize that she is only a youngster in your presence. You and I, as Americans, can rejoice in the fact that this scholastic foundation has lasted nearly 200 years.

"It necessarily impresses upon us the fact that New-York is a much more ancient city than we are apt to suppose. Unfortunately, I think, we are more inclined to regard everything around us as being new.

"Just think of it! Here is a school 200 years old. You find it in surroundings so new you might think it opened only a year ago. Look at Columbia College! We think of moving even further north than you, and that venerable college will soon be transplanted amid surroundings as new as these.

"I want to say to you, boys, that you and I are engaged in the same field. The education that is commenced in the nursery is continued in the kindergarten, in the primary, in the grammar school, the college, and the university. I think I may go further than this and say that the education that begins in the nursery is continued all through life."

Bishop Rulison of Central Pennsylvania was the next speaker. He said, in part: "It seems to me that a school that has existed nearly 200 years and has sent a large number of men into the Church, and a much larger number into the ranks of the laity, is entitled to the name which it bears, that of Trinity. The school that bears the name of Trinity stands for something that the other schools in the neighborhood do not stand for.

"The chief demand of the nineteenth century is education. Education is light, and light is what is wanted in this nineteenth century. While all the people are crying out for education, it does not enter into the heads of many what education is. The whole school of philosophy is trying to undermine the very foundations of morality and the very foundations of society. It is to me very important that men should stand upon a public platform and call for an education that is something more than an education that simply turns out a boy to get along in the world. What is needed is an education that embraces religious principles; that educates the mind as well as the body and has a distinguishing effect. It seems to me that a church school like this stands for something better than does a school that merely teaches people how to get along in the world.

"You cannot make character that will stand high, broad, and strong unless a religious influence has been exerted upon the mind of the pupil. It is for this purpose that we have been urging our people to establish Church schools."

President Potter of Hobart College was the next to speak. He said, among other things:

"Trinity School, with the new local habitation, worthy of its ancient name and lineage, is an illustrious exception to the oft-asserted rule that Churchmen look to the upbuilding of the educational institutions of other bodies, rather than to their own communion, and that New-Yorkers do far more for the colleges and universities of other Commonwealths than for those of the Empire State.

"Nevertheless, this State, where religion and learning had long been united, was first in the field with an extended and well-reasoned system of education. And this school (among the most ancient in America) from the first had the support of the Church, and notably that of the mother of churches, colleges, and schools, Trinity Church, New-York.

"Trinity School, not only among the earliest, but among the soundest foundations in our land, was the subject of honorable mention in that historical review which I made some years since by request of the State University.

"This Trinity School in 1709, formally established by that venerable propagation society, generously aided by Trinity Church before the nineteenth century began, and with independent existence and enlarged powers from the State in 1806 and 1807, is to be congratulated, and especially in that it has existed continuously since its foundation. It continues, as we rejoice to see, to-day, successfully prosecuting its work. Its fostering mother, Trinity Church, began the century with a land endowment and later the Barker bequest, and gifts, principally from friends and parishioners of Trinity Church, increased its means of usefulness, now crowned by the noble bequest of your late lamented Secretary.

"The record of your one hundred and fiftieth anniversary contains in its interesting account reference, among other things, to Dr. Muhlenburgs arrangement of the canticles sung, and states that the corporation of Trinity Church granted the use of its chapel and aid, including testimonials to Trinity boys, for the occasion; while in 1803 the Dean, as President of your Board of Trustees, gave renewed thanks for unceasing favors at the laying of your cornerstone. In 1784 a schoolhouse beside the parish church was erected by Trinity Parish, which now, when the twentieth century is at hand, participates in dedicating this new school building, with its splendid modern appliances here where you have the advantages of both religion and learning.

"Let us in this year of grace 1895 estimate the number of New-Yorkers educated from 1758 to this date in the colleges of other States, and the proportion of students and endowments from this people poured into the institutions of other States—hundreds of thousands of men and millions of money—and we shall realize the loss which might have been prevented. The millennial day in the educational history of our own State and Church will come when the vast tide of men and money and influence from East and West, North and South, which has been, I will not say so thoughtlessly and lavishly, but so impulsively and generously, poured forth throughout the length and breadth of the land, returns to us to increase the equipment and attraction of our educational institutions; when Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and others, (among whom are misguided brethren, accustomed to pronounce the church bigoted, narrow, and illiberal,) realizing at last not only the men, but the accumulated millions, sent from those connected with our communion, to their schools, colleges, and universities, feel the responsive impulse to build up as handsomely our church educational institutions, and in the day of our need, which alas, in many quarters, still continues, from the midst of the plenty, which they have thus received, come over and help us."

The Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, as President of Trinity College, brought greetings from that institution to the school. Bishop Coleman of Delaware addressed a few words to the boys, and the ceremonies concluded with a short address from the rector, who said it should not be forgotten that the credit for obtaining the present magnificent home must be awarded to their late Secretary, the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt.

SATOLLI BLESSES CANDLES

THE PAPAL DELEGATE CELEBRATES MASS IN ST. STEPHEN'S.

His Visit to Show Appreciation of Father Colton's Work in Paying the Church Debt.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, celebrated mass in St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday morning. It was understood that the delegate's visit to St. Stephen's was to manifest his appreciation of the Rev. Father Charles H. Colton's success in freeing the church from debt.

Archbishop Satolli arrived in the city Friday night. He spent the night at the home of the Rev. Father Bandini, and, accompanied by Father Bandini, reached the parochial residence of St. Stephen's at 8:30 yesterday morning.

The mass, which was a low one, was commenced shortly after 9 o'clock. The Archbishop was escorted to the altar by the Rev. Father Colton and the Rev. Father Southwell, pastor of the Twenty-ninth Street Carmelite Church. They were preceded by the Rev. Fathers Bandini and Chidwick and a procession of surpliced altar boys.

Before beginning mass Mgr. Satolli blessed the candles, yesterday being Candlemas Day, or the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Rev. Fathers Chidwick and O'Connor served mass with the delegate. Near the end of the mass a large nun her of the congregation received communion from the Archbishop's hands.

After mass the white vestments and mitre were removed and the Archbishop blessed two new and handsome silk banners presented to the Sacred Heart and Holy Rosary Societies. The monstrance was then placed on the altar, and the Archbishop gave benediction.

During the whole ceremony the church was crowded by persons anxious to see Mgr. Satolli.

About 700 of the parochial school children collected at 10:30 o'clock in the parish hall in charge of the sisters, and here an informal reception was given to Archbishop Satolli. The Archbishop walked among the children addressing a word of commendation here and there, through Father Bandini. He blessed a number of medals and small pictures, and these were distributed among the children.

Mgr. Satolli left for New-Haven in the afternoon.

GEN. COMSTOCK RETIRED BY LAW

Promotions in the Army Which Will Result from This.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The name of Brevet Brig. Gen. Cyrus Ballou Comstock, United States Army, Colonel Corps of Engineers, will after to-day be placed upon the retired list of the army by operation of law, as he will have reached the specified age of sixty-four years on Sunday.

His retirement will cause the promotion of Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert, late representative of the United States as one of the three Commissioners at the head of the Government of the District of Columbia, to be Colonel; Major Alexander Mackenzie, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. John G. D. Knight, to be Major; First Lieut. George Arthur Zinn, to be Captain, and Second Lieut. William Wright Haris, to be First Lieutenant. The name of additional Second Lieut. Jay Johnson, Adjutant Battallon of Engineers, will be placed upon the list of ten regular Second Lieutenants of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Bank Burglars Use Dynamite.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The vault of the National Bank of Vernon was blown open with dynamite about 2:30 o'clock this morning, and robbed of $400 in silver and $200 in postage stamps, together with a number of boxes belonging to individual depositors, the contents of which are yet unknown. No effort appears to have been made to open the time lock safe inside of the vault, in which the bulk of the cash and negotiable securities are kept.

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PACIFIC RAILROADS MUST PAY

The Measure Providing for the Refunding of Their Debt to the Nation Buried in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Pacific Railroads Refunding bill is dead. After three days' discussion in the House it was recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, at the close of a somewhat exciting session of over six hours to-day, by the decisive vote of 177 to 106. Several attempts were made to secure additional time in which to debate the bill, but they were all objected to by friends of the measure, who, like the opponents, until the decisive vote was taken, were of the opinion generally that the bill would pass by a small majority.

The argument that seemed to be most effective in influencing members to vote against the bill was that advanced by Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) that its practical operation would be to relieve the railroads of the entire amount of the principal of their debt to the Government, and require them to pay a sum equal to the interest thereon at 5 per cent., calculated for a period of fifty years. This argument was attacked by Messrs. Reilly, (Dem., Penn.,) in charge of the bill, and Hendrix, (Dem., N. Y.,) who insisted that the companies would be obliged to pay the full amount of their indebtedness at the present time, with 3 per cent. interest.

Several amendments were made to the text of the bill, but, as the measure was finally disposed of adversely, their details are without value. After the bill had been reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, in accordance with a special rule, unsuccessful efforts were made by Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) to get his proposed substitute before the House for action, and by Mr. Meikeljohn (Rep., Neb.,) to secure the same standing for his proposed amendment in behalf of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad. Mr. Boatner thereupon moved to recommit the bill without instructions, which, if carried, would be equivalent to killing it.

A point of order was made against the motion as not being included within the rule, but Speaker Crisp held that it was in order. Before it was submitted, however, Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) moved to amend by instructing the committee to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept $75,000,000 from the railroads, if tendered within six months, in full satisfaction of the Government's claims against them. This was rejected—100 to 142. The motion to recommit was then agreed to on a division—171 to 87. The yeas and nays being demanded, they were called with the following result: Yeas, 177; nays, 106. The announcement of the vote was received with loud applause by those who had opposed the bill.

In the course of the debate Mr. Maguire presented the following resolutions of protest by the California Legislature against the passage of the bill, contained in a telegram to the delegation from Gov. Budd:

Whereas, There is now pending before the Congress of the United States a measure known as the "Reilly Funding bill," which said bill has for its object the extension of payments of the debt of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Western Pacific Railroad Companies to the Government of the United States, which said debt will soon mature; and,

Whereas, The said railroad companies received from the United States Government, through the issuance of bonds, aid and assistance which made possible the construction of said roads; and,

Whereas, Any extension of the payment of said debt will impose further oppressive debt, and the obligations of paying the same on the people of this State through an unjust and inequitable rate of freights and fares, and affords said railroad companies an opportunity to evade their contracts with the Government; be it, therefore,

Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate concurring, that we are unalterably opposed to any and all extension of the paymeot of said debt, and to the Reilly Funding bill and any other bill of like import, and that we hereby request our Representatives in Congress and instruct our Senators to use all honorable means to defeat said funding bill or any similar measure; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the immediate collection on maturity of said debts from the said railroad companies and the stockholders thereof, and hereby call upon the Federal Government to exhaust every endeavor to recover the legal and equitable assets of said roads wherever such assets may be found, whether the same be in the possession of individuals or in the possession of incorporated or other estates of deceased stockholders in said roads, or whether the same is in the possession of corporations, either railroad or otherwise, provided, however, that nothing contained therein shall be construed as a legislative declaration of a waiver of rights under State law upon the subject of the shareholders' liability, and, in the event that said debts cannot be collected, then that the United States Government assume the control, ownership, and operation of said roads, and we hereby memorialize Congress to this effect.

Forwarded by request of the Legislature.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) read the following, which he termed an "alleged telegram":

"San Francisco, June 29, 1894.

"Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"History will record you as the greatest benefactor of the American people if you will recommend, by special message to Congress, the foreclosure of the mortgages on the Pacific railroads, paying off existing incumbrances, purchasing the roads at foreclosure sale, and falling back on the personal liability of stockholders for deficiencies.

"The Government must not operate these roads, but hold them, as a great national highway, for the benefit of the American people, a war measure, as they were intended to be, for the transportation of troops, ammunition, supplies, and mails.

"Then permit all American railroads to run their locomotives and cars on this great highway, starting from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, under payment of tolls to be regulated by the Treasury Department. Let out the Government transportation to the lowest bidder, and money enough will be made to pay the interest on the outlay, besides giving low freights and fares, and the incalculable benefits resulting from ridding the people of the corruption, the bribery, the enslavement, the evil influence of these giant, corrupt, and criminal corporations, and furnishing the Pacific coast, by a great masterstroke, with not one, but half a dozen competing railroads. ADOLPH SUTRO."

Before proceeding to the consideration of the Refunding bill, the House passed the Senate bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army for the benefit of Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the Army of the United States.

The Barnard Club's New Home.

For the first time in its history, the Barnard Club occupied permanent quarters in the Music Hall Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. The rooms are on the ninth floor and command a beautiful view over the lower portion of the city.

An informal reception was held from 4 until 7 P. M., in the rooms, and a goodly number of its members braved the inclement weather, with its snow and slush, to inspect their new home.

Contests for Assembly Seats.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections finished yesterday the taking of evidence in the contest of George Morey for the seat in the Assembly of Stephen L. Blake, and after listening to the arguments of counsel adjourned until to-morrow, when a meeting will be held in the Aldermanic Chamber.

It is expected that then the contest of ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City against James Madden will be considered.

CUPS AND CASH AWARDED

The Poultry Exhibition Brought to a Successful Close.

THE MOST PROFITABLE EVER HELD

A Large Balance for the Treasury—The Closing Night and Its Crowds—Sales and Orders Were Numerous.

The Poultry and Pigeon Exhibition in Madison Square Garden closed last night, and the conclusion was marked by an incident in which Secretary H. V. Crawford received an agreeable surprise.

Mr. Crawford, who has worked night and day for the succes of the show, was absorbed in a mass of manuscript at his desk, when a committee waited on him and escorted him to the centre of the first tier of boxes, where Henry Hales of Ridgewood, N. J., the oldest poultry exhibitor in the United States, presented to him a costly gold watch and chain, as a testimonial from the exhibitors, each of whom had contributed $1 for the purchase. Mr. Crawford, in a short speech, accepted the testimonial.

The watch is plain and heavy-cased, with the inscription "H. V. C.," in monogram on the case. Inside are the words "New-York, Feb. 2, 1895; From the Boys."

The intense interest in the feathered exhibits which characterizes the true fancier was more marked than ever on the closing night. Daintily-gowned women, with their escorts in evening dress, engaged in animated conversation with the rustic fanciers from Hackensack and other districts, and the methodical man, who notes the peculiarities of every bird and commits his catalogue to memory, was also much in evidence.

The exhibition was an unqualified success. A large amount of money in cash premiums and silver cups were given out yesterday. The financial account shows a large balance on the right side of the ledger.

The sales made and the orders taken have been unusually heavy. One man left for Virginia yesterday with a two-thousand-dollar purchase of birds. Experienced fanciers agreed that last night closed the largest poultry and pigeon show, with classes the most complete and competition the closest, that has ever been given in America.

The Special Prizes.

Following is a list of the special prizes:

Silver cup (value $100) for best display of Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by a friend of the association. Won by E. B. Thompson.

Silver cup (value $100) for best male and female exhibition games, owned by exhibitor, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed; 1894, A. E. Blunck; 1895, A. E. Blunck.

Silver cup "Diana," (value $50,) for two best Light Brahma Cockerels and Pullets, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by Madison Square Garden Company; 1894, Williams; 1895, Griffing & Son.

Twenty-five dollars in gold for the largest and best display of Buff Wyandottes; competitors must enter in all classes, cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and breeding yard. Presented by a friend of the association. Won by James Forsyth.

The Walton Silver Cup (value $25) for best Muffed Tumbler in the young-bird classes, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by F. S. Walton. Won by F. S. Walton.

Silver cup (value $25) for best display of Wyandottes, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by a friend of the association. Won by A. C. Hawkins.

Silver cup (the President's cup) for the best headed African Owl Hen, to be won three before ownership can be claimed. Presented by C. C. W. Butler, President American Owl Club. Won by A. C. Hawkins.

Silver cup for the best four Leghorns in any class, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by Fanciers' Journal. Won by James Forsyth.

Silver cup (value $25) for best White or Yellow Jacobin, 1894, banded, for members of Jacobin Club only, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by the American Jacobin Club. Won by M. B. Blanch.

Silver cups (two) for best Red and Black Jacobins, 1894, banded, for members of the Jacobin Club only, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by the American Jacobin Club. One won by C. A. Koehler. One won by M. B. Blanch.

Silver cup for the best 1894 Banded White Fantail, bred by exhibitor, for members of the American Fantail Club only, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by the American Fantail Club. Won by Mountainside Aviaries.

Silver cup for the best 1894 Banded Colored Fantail, bred by exhibitor, for members of the American Fantail Club only, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed. Presented by the American Fantail Club. Won by Mountainside Aviaries.

$25 in gold for the best display of Hamburgs; presented by the association; won by William McNeil; $25 in gold for the best display of Light Brahmas; presented by the association; won by Oakland Farm; $25 in gold for the best display of Polish; presented by the association; won by William McNeil; $25 in gold for the best display of Bantams, other than games; presented by the association; won by William McNeil; $10 in gold for the best display "Carriers"; presented by the association; won by Mountainside Aviaries; $10 in gold for the best display of Pouters; presented by the association; won by J. J. Hanselman; $10 in gold for the best display of Barbs; presented by the association; won by D. E. Newell; $10 in gold for the best display of Tumblers; presented by the association; won by F. W. Gorse; $10 in gold for the best display of Jacobins; presented by the association; won by M. B. Blanch; $10 in gold for the best display of Fancies; presented by the association; won by Mountainside Aviaries; $10 in gold for the best display of Owls; presented by the association; won by G. W. Eckert; $10 in gold for the best display of Turbits; presented by the association; won by W. T. Levering; $10 in gold for the best display of Oriental Frills; presented by the association; won by Louis Ruhe.

Crystal jewel clock (value, $5) for best two Cockerels and Pullets, Wyandottes; presented by George Mitchell, Bristol, Conn.; won by M. D. Hines. Crystal clock (value $5) for best two Cockerels and Pullets, Brown Leghorns; presented by George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn.; won by James Forsyth. Crystal jewel clock (value $5) for best two Cockerels and Pullets, Langshans; presented by George W. Mitchell Bristol, Conn.; won by Terry. Champion Brooder (value $5) for exhibitor winning most first prizes in the American classes; presented by J. A. Bennett & Son, Gouverneur, N. Y.; won by A. C. Hawkins. $10 in gold for the largest and best display of Buff Plymouth Rocks; competitors must enter in all classes cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and breeding yard; presented by a friend of association; won by James Forsyth. $5 in gold for the heaviest standard pen of White Wyandottes; presented by a friend of the association; won by James Forsyth.

Augustus D. Arnold, President of the American Buff Leghorn Club, offered the following specials; competition open to the world: $5 in gold for cock having best buff tail and wings; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 in gold for cockerel having best buff tail; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 in gold for pullet having best buff tail and wings; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 in gold for five best cockerels in open class; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 in gold for five best pullets in open class; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 in gold for best breeding hen; won by E. P. Shepherd. $2 in gold to exhibitor showing the largest number of Buff Leghorns; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $2 for best black cock; won by H. Timann. $2 for best black hen; won by George W. Spohn. $2 for best red cock; won by William Ehlinger. $2 for best red hen; won by William Ehlinger. $2 for best yellow cock; won by W. J. Middleton. $2 for best yellow hen; won by W. J. Middleton. $2 for best any color cock; won by C. J. Pollock. $2 for best any color hen; won by C. J. Pollock. $2 for best 1894 cock; won by George W. Eckert. $2 for best 1894 hen; won by George W. Spohn.

P. Powell, $5 for best Carrier Hen bred in 1893; won by F. Tudor, Jr. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., $5 for best Carrier Cock bred in 1894; won by D. E. Newell. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., $5 for the best Carrier Hen bred in 1894; won by Mountain Side Aviaries. F. Tudor, Jr. $5 for best Carrier Cock and Hen in the show; won by Mountain Side Aviaries.

Offers by Albert P. Frost—$1 for best White Jacobin Cock; won by H. A. Waldron. $1 for best White Jacobin Hen; won by A. B. Hoskins. $1 for best any other color Cock; won by Charles Bromley. $1 for best any other color Hen; won by S. M. Waldron. $1 for best Jacobin in the show; won by B. Blanch. $1 for best White Pouter Cock; won by H. A. Waldron. $1 for best White Pouter Hen; won by A. Muehlig. $1 for four best White Jacobins owned by the exhibitor; won by H. A. Waldron. $1 for best four White Pouters owned by the exhibitor; won by H. A. Waldron.

American Cochin Club Specials.

$5 in gold for best Black Cochin Cock; presented by D. A. Nichols; won by D. A. Nichols. $5 in gold for best Black Cochin Hen; presented by A. E. Sweasey; won by J. M. Kipp. $5 in gold for best Black Cochin Cockerel; presented by D. A. Nichols; won by D. A. Nichols. $5 in gold for the best Black Cochin Pullet; presented by A. C. Zimmerman; won by J. M. Kipp. Silver Cup for best male and for best females of Black Cochins; presented by the Club; won by J. M. Kipp. $1 for best Black Cochin Cock; presented by J. M. Kipp; won by D. A. Nichols. $5 in gold for best Buff Cochin Cock; presented by John C. Sharp; won by F. C. Hare. $5 in gold for the best Buff Cochin Hen; presented by J. C. Sharp; won by F. C. Hare. $5 in gold for the best Buff Cochin Cockerel; presented by W. J. Onick; won by Sharp Brothers. $5 in gold for the best Buff Cochin Pullet; presented by E. T. Blood; won by Sharp Brothers.

Peer Cup (silver, value $50,) for the best collection of Buff Cochins, to consist of two Cocks, two Hens, two Cockerels, and two Pullets; presented by George E. Peer; won by Sharp Brothers. Olshausen Cup (silver, value $25,) for the two best Buff Cochin Cockerels and Pullets; presented by Arthur Edward Olshausen; won by Sharp Brothers. Silver cup for best male and four best females of Buff Cochins; presented by the club; won by Sharp Brothers. $5 in gold for the best Buff Cochin, with the best under color; presented by Theodore Sternberg; won by F. C. Hare. $2 for third best Buff Cochin Pullet; presented by Dr. F. D. Kendall; won by Sharp Brothers. $1 for best paid Buff Cochin Chickens; presented by E. C. Stewart; won by Sharp Brothers. $1 for best Buff Cochin Pullet; presented by J. H. Warner; won by William Conklin. $1 for best Buff Cochin Cockerel; presented by W. M. Bray; won by Sharp Brothers. $1 for best-shaped Buff Cochin Cockerel; presented by S. D. Lance; won by Sharp Brothers. $5 in gold for best Partridge Cochin Cock; presented by George W. Mitchell; won by G. W. Mitchell. $5 in gold for best Partridge Cochin Hen; presented by Walter C. Bayliss; won by W. C. Bayliss.

$5 in gold for best Partridge Cochin Cockerel; presented by George W. Mitchell; won by George W. Mitchell. $5 in gold for the best Partridge Cochin Pullet; presented by W. A. Pease; won by G. W. Mitchell. Silver cup for best male and four best females of Partridge Cochins; presented by the club; won by George W. Mitchell. $1 for second best Partridge Cochin Cock; presented by C. A. Ballou; won by George Mitchell. $5 in gold for best White Cochin Cock; presented by William McNeil; won by donor. $5 in gold for best White Cochin Hen; presented by Edward Brooks; won by William McNeil. $5 in gold for best White Cochin Pullet; presented by C. Minot Wells; won by William McNeil. $5 in gold for best White Cochin Cockerel; presented by P. Williams; won by Brooks & Weld. Silver cup for best male and four best female White Cochins; presented by the club; won by William McNeil. $5 in gold for best Cochin Chicken bred by a member of the club; presented by T. F. McGrew; won by Oakland Farm. $1 for best Cochin of either of the four varieties; presented by H. C. St. John; won by Oakland Farm.

American Leghorn Club Specials.

$25 in gold for best display of S. C. Brown Leghorns; competitors must enter in all classes cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and pen; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. $10 in gold for best ten S. C. Brown Leghorns; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. $10 in gold for best ten S. C. Brown Leghorn Pullets; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. $5 in gold for S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerel having best stripe in saddle; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. $5 in gold for largest Standard S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerel and Pullet; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. $5 in gold for best breeding pen of R. C. Brown Leghorns; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. Poultry Monthly one year for best R. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerel; presented by C. W. White; won by James Forsyth. $5 for best exhibit of Brown Leghorns; presented by W. F. Brace; won by James Forsyth. $5 for best pair of S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels; presented by Ezra Cornell; won by Ezra Cornell. $5 for best S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets; presented by Ezra Cornell; won by Ezra Cornell. $5 for best breeding pen of S. C. W. Leghorns; presented by Ezra Cornell; won by Ezra Cornell. $5 in gold for best breeding pen of R. C. W. Leghorns; presented by James Forsyth; won by James Forsyth. $5 for best exhibit of Brown Leghorns; presented by the club; won by Ezra Cornell. $5 for best breeding pen of Buff Leghorns; presented by the club; won by Ezra Cornell. $5 for best Buff Leghorn, male or female; presented by Ezra Cornell; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 for best exhibit of Buff Leghorns; presented by the club; won by Augustus D. Arnold. $5 for best Leghorn female, weighing four pounds or over, of any variety, size over weight; presented by W. P. Wheeler; won by James Forsyth. $5 for best S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerel; presented by John C. Haynes; won by Ezra Cornell; $20 for largest and best display of Leghorns; presented by the club; won by James Forsyth.

Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club Specials.

Twenty-five dollars for best Standard Game, male or female, any variety; presented by F. P. Magoun; won by A. E. Blunck. $25 for best Game Bantam, male or female, any variety; presented by R. D. Winthrop; won by B. C. Thornton. $15 for best Game Bantam, male, and variety; presented by the club; won by B. C. Thornton. $15 for the Gest Game Bantam, female, any variety; presented by the club; won by A. E. Blunck. $15 for best Standard Game, male, any variety; presented by the club; won by A. E. Blunck. $10 for best Standard Game Duckwing, G. or S., male or female; presented by the club; won by F. P. Magoun. $10 for best Standard Game Pile, male or female; presented by William H. Sands; won by Peirce Brothers. $10 for best Standard Game, brown-red, male or female; presented by the club; won by S. W. Doubleday. $10 for best Standard Game, black-red, male or female; presented by the club; won by A. E. Blunck. $10 for the best Game Bantam, blackred, male or female, presented by A. E. Blunck; won by B. C. Thornton. $10 for best Game Bantam, brown-red, male or female; presented by S. W. Doubleday; won by W. Haywood. $10 for best Game Bantam Pile, male or female; presented by S. W. Doubleday; won by Peirce Brothers. $10 for best Game Bantam Duckwing, G. or S., male or female; presented by A. E. Blunck; won by Peirce Brothers. $5 for best exhibition pen of Black-Red Bantams shown together, any age; presented by A. A. Parker; won by A. A. Parker. $5 for Game Bantam Red Pile, male or female; presented by B. C. Thornton; won by Peirce Brothers. $5 for the best Black-Red Bantam, female, any age; presented by A. A. Parker; won by A. E. Blunck.

THREE GIRLS TAKE THE BLACK VEIL

The Ceremony Performed in the Cathedral at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—The ceremony of taking the black veil was performed at St. Joseph's Cathedral this morning. The girls who took the black veil were Margaret Leghorn, daughter of Robert Leghorn of New-Britain; Margaret Flattery, daughter of Mrs. Ann Flattery of Hartford, and Sarah Mahoney, daughter of Daniel Mahoney of Danbury. Miss Leghorn's name in religion is Sister Mary Joseph Irenaeus; Miss Flattery's is Sister Mary Joseph Antoinette, and Miss Mahoney's is Sister Mary Joseph Marcelline.

The ceremony was conducted by the Very Rev. Father Mulcahy, the Vicar General of the diocese, in the absence of Bishop Tierney.

Son Witnessed Father's Suicide.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 2.—Samuel A. Miller, who came from Louisville, Ky., three months ago, with his family, threw himself to-day between two coaches of the east-bound passenger train and was crushed to death. Mr. Miller was suffering from melancholia, caused, it is understood, by business cares, and had attempted to take his life before to-day.

His son stood by his side and tried to restrain him as he plunged forward under the coaches. A daughter was on the train that ran over him.

A. SIMONSON. NEWPORT COIL.

This Magnificent Coiffure must be seen to realize its great advantages above all other modes for a stylish and up-to-date Coiffure.

My stock of Gray Hair for this Spring season surpasses all my former efforts, as the only house for a complete and rich assortment of Human Hair Goods.

Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Singeing, Cutting, &c., by expert and obliging artists; Hair Coloring in every shade a specialty.

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933 BROADWAY, 21st AND 22d STS.

TELEPHONES TOO COSTLY

Simon Sterne Begins a Fight Against Increase in Rates.

SECURES A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

**The

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.

BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.

BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—3:00—Piano Recital. Gotterdammerung.

COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary Sts, Brooklyn—8:00—The Little Trooper.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Cotton King.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.

HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Variety. Curiosities.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th, 41st St—8:00—Falstaff.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.

PARK, Fulton St, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—8:00—Nemesis.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.

UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M. Refined vaudeville.

8 3 3 FOURTH AV—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	25	30	3:30 P. M.	34	30
6 A. M.	24	29	6 P. M.	33	28
9 A. M.	25	30	9 P. M.	31	19
12 M.	29	30	12 P. M.	33	15

Average temperature yesterday.....26⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 29¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....27 3-5
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE.

When Mr. Carlisle shall have sent to the Senate his answer to the very full questions asked him on the proposition of Senator Hill and Senator Allison, that body will know whether Mr. Gorman's plan is a feasible one, so far as the ordinary expenditures are concerned. What Mr. Gorman is supposed to be planning is a rider on an appropriation bill giving the Treasury authority to borrow money on 3 per cent. Treasury certificates, payable at the pleasure of the Government, to meet current expenditures. According to the Treasury statement issued on Feb. 1, there was in the Treasury money of all sorts to the amount of $144,603,304. Of this sum the free gold was $44,705,967, which was somewhat decreased during the next two days. In other words, the gold reserve was short a little more than $55,000,000.

Meanwhile the revenue is picking up. The shortage which accrued in the year previous to Feb. 1, 1894, was $55,000,000. During the last year, ending on Friday, the deficiency was $34,000,000. During the first seven months of the current fiscal year the receipts are about $11,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year, and the expenditures are about $1,000,000 less. At the same time it is to be noted that during the last seven months the expenditures were $221,475,927 and the receipts were but $187,193,857, or still $34,282,070 short. The tendency, however, is pretty well defined toward increased revenue, and if there were no obligations resting on the Government with reference to the gold reserve and the maintenance of the various forms of currency at par, there would not be much need to worry over the condition of the Treasury. It would undoubtedly be embarrassing, but the chances are that the Secretary could work along until the revenues grew more fruitful. Moreover, if it were only a question of meeting current expenses, Congress would promptly give him authority for a temporary loan, or would probably order the slight increase in taxation necessary to meet the actual deficiency.

But this is very much like saying that if a man were not sick he would be in good health, or that if his heart were sound his circulation would be regular. The obligation to keep up the gold reserve, which is the only means available to meet the greater and absolute obligation to keep the currency at par, can no more be ignored than the heart of a living man can be dispensed with. It is the only element in the situation that is of the slightest consequence. The solemn talk of the Senators about the disgrace and danger of the Government not being able to pay for its supplies and service is mere fooling. They are not afraid of that, and they would, as we have said, provide amply against it in a week if it were not for the other matter. The only vital difficulty, and it is vital, because it involves the daily living of millions of people as well as the honor of the Government, is the maintenance of gold payments. And gold payments cannot be maintained with gold stored in vaults full of notes, through which it must be forced out with the least pressure. That is the condition of the vaults of the Treasury to-day. We poured $58,000,000 into them a year ago, and in nine months it was gone. We poured $58,000,000 more in in November, and in less than three months that was gone also. The only possible course is to stop the holes and remove the pressure.

Therefore a provision to authorize the Secretary to borrow solely for the purpose of paying current expenses would be of very little use. Authority to borrow to maintain the gold reserve would be much better, but it would still be entirely inadequate. Authority to borrow in order to pay and cancel legal-tender demand notes would be an immediate, sufficient, and permanent remedy, and it is the only one.

A TEST.

In our Albany dispatches yesterday it was reported that the nomination of Silas W. Burt for Civil Service Commissioner will be opposed on the Republican side of the Senate, and that it is supposed that the opposition is due to the dislike of that gentleman as too efficient a civil service reformer. We should be sorry to have to believe that there is any such fear among the majority Senators, but we are bound to say that if they are afraid of a thorough, intelligent, experienced, and perfectly fair civil service reformer, Mr. Burt is calculated to make them uneasy.

Mr. Burt's experience with the civil service began under Gov. Morgan, and his energy and capacity contributed much to the splendid work then done in putting the troops of the Empire State in the field prepared to do good service for the Union and for the honor of the State. His administration in the Naval Office at this port was a model of efficiency and of purely business methods. He was the first executive officer of the New-York Civil Service Commission, and both the law and the rules, which, before they were broken down by treachery and evasion, were excellent, owed a great deal to his clear and practical suggestions and to his admirable executive qualities. It is not too much to say that no man in the public service has done more for civil service reform or done it more faithfully, unselfishly, and modestly than Mr. Burt. Unquestionably in the Civil Service Commission he would be the right man in the right place. He would have no apprenticeship to serve. He would be completely familiar with the work to be done and completely fitted to do it, and he could be relied on, despite the inadequate compensation, to give to the work all the study and attention required. And he would be as inflexibly independent of all partisan considerations of any kind as any Judge upon the bench.

The Constitutional Convention, with a very large Republican majority, has placed in the fundamental law a mandate to the Legislature to apply the principle of the civil service reform broadly and impartially to the great body of the State and municipal service. The nomination by the Governor to the Civil Service Commission—which is the chief agency for the administration of the law—of a perfectly capable, upright, and fair-minded man like Col. Burt will furnish an absolute test of the character of the Senators. Not one of them can refuse to confirm that nomination without declaring that, so far as he is concerned, the reform professions of his party are a fraud.

THE LEGISLATURE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Legislature has been in session a month, and things are just getting in shape for action upon measures demanded by this city. There have been symptoms at Albany in the last week of the wholesome effect of an active public opinion down this way, and it is only necessary to keep up the activity in order to secure substantial results. They can, however, be secured in no other way. The voluble protest that there is no desire to delay the Power of Removal bill and that it will soon be passed indicates the effect of public opinion, but it should insist that the power of removal be given to "the Mayor of the City of New-York," whoever he may be. The yielding of the point as to the appointment of the commission to reorganize the police force is another symptom, but it is only an encouragement for keeping up the pressure, and not an excuse for relaxing it.

The fact is that public opinion rules in this country, and when it is intelligent, earnest, and wisely directed, it is irresistible. Our disadvantage in this case is that the public opinion of the city is directed upon a body representing the State, and the constituents of a large majority of its members are not concerned directly in the measures demanded, and do not share in the sentiment that is behind them. But this very lack of concern and of direct interest prevents any countervailing public opinion. We are asking for ourselves only what the other constituencies of the State already have, or what we are quite willing they should have. Our interests are in no way opposed to theirs, and they have no reason for objecting to what we ask for.

The disadvantage, therefore, lies only in the fact that we have to exert the power of public opinion from this city without direct help from the rest of the State, for there is no resistance from elsewhere. This only makes it the more necessary that we should be united, earnest, and persistent. The resistance comes only from politicians who have partisan motives inconsistent with the cause of "home rule" and good government in this city, and they will give way when it is demonstrated that public opinion in the city is really strong and determined. They cannot afford to run counter to it, because the vote of this city is more than one-fourth of that of the State, and the vote of other communities in sympathy with its cause is more than another fourth, while the political resources and influence of the cities are greater in proportion than the number of their votes.

The politicians must recognize the power and importance of public opinion in this city, and when they are fully impressed with it they will yield to its demands. That is our only weapon in contending with them, when they unwisely make a contest against granting the promised measures of reform. We must use it judiciously, but with a firm determination that admits of no mistake as to its meaning or the consequence of disregarding it.

THE ARREST OF LILIUOKALANI.

It is not at first sight clear why Liliuokalani should have been arrested and locked up as a plotter. Neither is this uncertainty altogether dispelled by the meagre details that have thus far been vouchsafed us from Honolulu by the way of Auckland. About the fact there does not seem to be any question. In some of the reports it is added that the ex-Queen had arms in the house, including dynamite bombs and other trophies of the newest European civilization. But that was not the cause of her arrest, because it is distinctly set forth that the search which resulted in the discovery of these appliances of civilization was made after the arrest. For ourselves, we are inclined to believe that the arrest was simply a step in the onward march of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and in this position we are confident that we shall have the valuable support of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

It is admitted upon all hands that the existing and provisional Government does not represent more than 15 per cent., or thereabout, of the population of the Hawaiian Islands. A plebiscite of the islands would without question result in the overwhelming defeat of the provisional Government. What is claimed for the provisional Government in the Hawaiian Islands is what is claimed for the Grand Old Party in the United States. It represents the intelligence and virtue of the community. If it happens to be in a numerical minority, that is a detail to be overcome by the application of intelligence and virtue, whereby the votes of the majority may be thrown out and the votes of the remnant alone be counted. That is an experience familiar to the United States, and much approved by the intelligent and virtuous. The ignorant and vicious have a different opinion, which, however, is allowed to prevail only when accompanied by a numerical preponderance past counting out. In the United States it is necessary only to assume that the Democrats are the ignorant and the vicious, but in the Hawaiian Islands a different rule seems to be necessary, and resort must be had to ethnology. In addition to being an idolatress and an immoral person, the ex-Queen is unfit to be on the throne or at large precisely because she represents the population of the islands. The more reading boomers and sons of missionaries point out that it is an intolerable disgrace to be ruled by a woman whose facial angle is less than 82 degrees, and the area of whose cranium, if sawed vertically on the median line from before backward, would be absolutely less than the area of the face. This is pretty tough, but its toughness appears only to the more thoughtful, and it is necessary to have some rule more easy and obvious of application. It is necessary, for example, to exclude Englishmen and Germans and Japanese, whose facial angles in all cases exceed 82 degrees, and whose crania, if sawed vertically on the median line from before backward, would exhibit a greater superficial area. The boomers and sons of missionaries are rapidly approaching the more easy and obvious test. Their proof of the inefficient and reactionary character of the native rule is that there is no Government of the ruling races which owes so little as the Hawaiian Islands in proportion to its number and resources, and that if these islands were fairly started in the march of civilization, they could float, at par or nearly, a bonded indebtedness at least ten times as great as has been put upon them by the feeble and selfish native dynasty.

There is, unfortunately, no doubt about the facts. The national debt of Hawaii is, shameful to say, little more than half of the annual revenue. The highest achievement of civilization—and again we are sure of the agreement of Senator Lodge—is to carry a maximum of liabilities with a minimum of assets. Judged by this standard, it will readily be seen that the dark idolatress and her advisers remained and kept their country in a state of savagery and degradation, from which there is every reason to expect—and once more we count upon the assent of Senator Lodge—that it will speedily be rescued by the efforts of the boomers and the sons of missionaries. The time has been unaccountably delayed, but it cannot be delayed much longer, when the prospectus of a Hawaiian loan shall appear, which will be in its extent more worthy of the vast national resources of the islands and will by the number of its ciphers vindicate their title to a place in the Family of Nations. When that time comes, and Hawaii owes as much money as it is entitled by civilized and Christian standards to owe, the arrest of Liliuokalani will be seen to have been a necessary step in the triumphal progress of the Anglo-Saxon race.

CO-OPERATION FOR CLEAN STREETS.

Col. Waring is demonstrating from day to day that the greatest obstacle to clean streets in New-York was removed the moment he took charge of the department. That obstacle was incompetence at the head and politics in the ranks. The all-pervading evil since the days of Commissioner Coleman had been Tammany politics. So long as men were employed, not because they were capable and industrious, but because they were serviceable to leaders and heelers or dependent upon them, discipline and good work were unattainable even by a competent Commissioner. Besides, men entirely competent to direct the administration of the department would not accept the place under the conditions imposed.

Col. Waring was appointed to clean the streets, and, backed by the Mayor and public sentiment, he has set about doing it with great energy. He is not troubling himself about politics, except as it is an obstacle to be got rid of, and as such he is getting rid of it. He is putting capable and honest men in charge of work and setting able-bodied and industrious men to doing it, without knowing or caring how they vote. He recognizes that that is their business as citizens, not his as a public officer. Politicians, shore inspectors, and contractors may try to put difficulties in his way, but these he can overcome.

But something more is needed than a Commissioner of Street Cleaning who knows his business and is capable of doing it. He has no authority to make or to enforce regulations to prevent uncleanliness or to facilitate the performance of the work of his department. He needs the co-operation of other authorities, and should have it. The Health Board seems to be entering into this co-operation in the right spirit, in requiring the use of proper receptacles for house refuse and looking more strictly after the enforcement of other ordinances relating to cleanliness.

There is special need of co-operation by the police, who are in a position to be of great service. Much of the slovenliness that has become such a habit throughout the city is due to their neglect to enforce existing ordinances. They have been negligent because not required by their superiors to be vigilant and because police magistrates have treated arrests for littering the streets with indifference or contempt. As in so many other efforts to enforce the laws and the city ordinances, the failure has been largely due to the debased lot of Police Justices with which the city has been cursed.

Most of all, perhaps, co-operation is needed from the citizens themselves, who should recognize the requirements of the situation and correct the untidy habits into which they have fallen. They should cease throwing or sweeping rubbish and dirt from houses and stores into the streets, and they must not complain if the liberty to create a nuisance about their premises is sternly interfered with. They should cheerfully conform to the requirement for putting ashes and other dry refuse into one receptacle and garbage and liquid refuse into a different one and to keep both as tidy as possible. If the streets are to be kept clean the people must lend their assistance, and those who will not do so voluntarily must be made to do so, until better habits are established and the beneficial results are appreciated. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning is evidently determined to do his part, and the other authorities and the citizens should do theirs. Then will the reproach of dirty streets be dispelled from the City of New-York, and an example will be set for other American cities, few of which in that regard have any better record.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Health Commissioner of Brooklyn has warned the people of that city that the city water, as it comes to them, is unfit for use, and has advised that it should be boiled. To all appearance, the water has been bad for some time. Water may be clouded or even muddy, however, and still contain nothing that will cause illness or disease. The Commissioner's warning is based upon analyses which indicate the presence of harmful matter, and upon his knowledge of the condition of the watershed and the cause of the muddiness and disagreeable odor. The analyses do not clearly disclose the presence of the germs of disease, for they are not designed to go so far as that, but they do show the presence of substances which suggest that such germs may be in the fluid. It is explained that during the storm of about two weeks ago there was a heavy fall of rain on a surface of frozen ground, snow, or ice. It will be seen that when this rainwater ran into the streams from which a large part of the water supply is taken, it carried with it a considerable mass of matter, harmful or harmless, which had been accumulated on the surface. The Brooklyn water system does not permit such storage and settling as would keep much of this matter out of the house pipes if the reservoir service were adequate and properly arranged, and, unfortunately, the watershed, or surface from which the abundant rainwater washed the objectionable matter into the streams and mains, is exposed to dangerous pollution and has not been purified and guarded as it should have been.

Much depends upon the condition of the residents on the watershed and the possibility of the streams becoming polluted in time of Winter freshet by the germs of diseases which prevail in places from which accumulated matter is washed into them. While we do not wish to excite alarm about the condition of the Brooklyn supply, some reference may properly be made to recent notable examples of the dangerous pollution of public water supplies by freshets or the water of ordinary rainstorms in Winter. An epidemic of more than one hundred cases of typhoid fever, with the usual mortality, in the town of Windsor, Vt., a year or two ago, was caused by such pollution, the germs of the disease having been washed down from the frozen surface near a remote farmhouse into a small stream which discharged into the Windsor reservoir. The great epidemic of typhoid in Plymouth, Penn., (about 1,200 cases,) had a similar origin, the germs of the disease having been washed down by Winter rains from a house back in the hills, standing near the stream which fed the little city's reservoir. There is always danger of very harmful pollution when Winter freshets or storms carry into the streams which feed a city's reservoirs the refuse matter which has been accumulating on frozen ground and in the snow and ice, for weeks, around dwelling houses and in villages, and the danger is increased when consumers must use the water before there has been time for the objectionable matter to settle. A considerable part of this matter can be withdrawn by filtration in the houses of consumers, but the ordinary filter, unless it be cleaned frequently, soon falls into a condition where it does more harm than good. Thorough boiling kills disease germs, but does not necessarily make good water out of bad. It is, however, a safeguard of great value.

Before the last large appropriation for increasing the Brooklyn supply was made, a considerable part of the supply was furnished by streams which, as was admitted by the authorities, were constantly polluted by the sewage of certain suburban settlements. Those sources of supply ought to have been purified or cut off. Probably one course or the other was taken, but we have seen no official statement as to this. It was known then that parts of the watershed were not properly protected, and we suspect that the authorities have not been able to cleanse and guard these tracts. In the coming Spring this work of purification and protection should be undertaken.

It is a great thing in some ways to take one's self seriously. Undoubtedly of all men now living the German Kaiser is he who takes himself most seriously. The latest exhibition of his quality is that given in his telegram to the owners of the Elbe, which testifies his imperial surprise and regret that so few women were saved from the wreck of that steamer. It is a matter for regret, if not for surprise, but that has little to do with the case. The point is that anybody should consider it "laid upon him" to chide a number of persons who are not only unknown but drowned for having failed, in the excitement attending the sinking of a ship, to observe the duties of chivalry by seeing that the boats that put off from the ship had their fair complement of female passengers. Of all those who have observed this painful fact, the Kaiser is absolutely the only one who felt compelled to "do something" about it. What good would come of his "doing something" is as unknown to him as to everybody else.

AT THE OPERA YESTERDAY

"Don Giovanni" in the Afternoon and "Il Trovatore" at Night.

The Metropolitan Opera House has its busy day on Saturday. Two performances took place there yesterday, according to the custom of the present season. In the afternoon, Mozart's apparently immortal "Don Giovanni" was performed, and in the evening Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was sung. The words "performed" and "sung" are used advisedly. Although Mozart's work is purely an opera, it depends largely for its success upon that kind of acting which makes itself the complement of singing, whereas "Il Trovatore" gets its full effect if it is well sung. The performance of "Don Giovanni" differed in some respects from those which have already been given this season. In the first place, there was a new Donna Elvira, and, in the second, a very old Don Giovanni. The former was Mme. Van Cauteran, a member of the company, who has not heretofore been intrusted with any important rôle; the latter was Signor Del Puente, who was a member of Messrs. Abbey, Shoeffel & Grau's company eleven years ago, and before that a prime favorite at the Academy of Music.

The cause of these two substitutions was the fatigue of Mme. Eames and M. Maurel, caused by the arduous rehearsals for the production of "Falstaff." Although the public was amply informed of the changes—for the managers of the Metropolitan are rigorously honest in their dealings with their patrons—there was an audience of good size. Mme. Van Cauteran's conscientious efforts were kindly encouraged. The lady has not a great voice, but it was evident that she was familiar with the opera. Signor Del Puente's upper register is not what it used to be, and the singer is not wise in his attempts to force it, but he gave a vigorous and animated performance of Don Giovanni. The greatest enthusiasm of the audience was reserved for Mme. Nordica and Edouard de Reszke, the latter receiving half a dozen recalls after his delicious "Madamina." The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore.

Signor Tamagno, Signor Campanari, Mme. Drog, and Mme. Mantelli were the quartet in "Il Trovatore." There was a good house, and the rail at the rear of the orchestra stalls was lined by a double row of experts in B flats, B naturals, and high C's. They knew just when to cry "Bravo!" and they did it with a will. Signor Tamagno was in good voice, and he treated them to a generous display of vocal pyrotechnics, ravishing their ears, as usual, with his brilliant "Di quella pira." Mme. Drog sang better than has been her wont. Signor Campanari sang the music of the Count di Luna excellently, and the same can be said of Mme. Mantelli's work. Signor Mancinelli conducted in the afternoon, and Signor Bevignani in the evening.

A FIRE ENGINE DAMAGED

It Ran Into a Milk Wagon, the Driver of Which Did Not Heed Signals.

There was a serious collision between a fire engine and a milk wagon yesterday morning, in Third Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. Both wagon and engine were badly damaged, but no one was injured.

The accident occurred about 6 o'clock, while Engine No. 21 was responding to a signal from Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The three horses attached to the engine were driven by Capt. Eagans. The engine was going down town on the car track at a rapid rate, when it overtook a milk wagon, driven by Frank Markel of 416 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The clanging of the bell behind Markel did not appear to interest him in the least, nor did he pay any heed to the warning shouts of the firemen, who expected every moment to see him get out of the way. When it was evident that Markel was not going to leave the track it was too late to stop the galloping horses attached to the engine or to change their course, and the next instant the engine dashed into the vehicle ahead.

The heavy poles of the engine smashed the milk wagon into splinters, and the concussion damaged the gearing of the fire apparatus. For five minutes the engine, horses, and shattered milk wagon were tangled up.

One of the firemen was thrown from the engine, but he escaped injury. Markel was arrested.

The fire for which the alarm was sent out was in the three-story brick dwelling at 147 East Twenty-ninth Street, but caused little damage.

TROOP B PROPOSED FOR BROOKLYN

Application Made ro an Organization Similar to Troop A.

The excellent work of Troop A, N. G. S. N. Y., during the strike in Brooklyn has revived the desire for a similar organization in Brooklyn, and the first step has been taken toward the formation of a body there to be known as Troop B. Application made to the proper authorities will, it is said, be granted.

Those interested in the matter are mostly members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. Col. John N. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company, and ex-Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, believes such an organization would be a great help to the National Guard.

William L. Candee, an ex-Captain of the Twenty-third Regiment, and Adjt. Pirie of the Twenty-third, will join the troop which will be made up of a Captain, two First and two Second Lieutenants, an Assistant Surgeon, a First Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, Guidon Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, four artificers, two trumpeters, and from forty-eight to eighty-four privates.

Each member will own his own horse, so that the expense to the State will not be heavy. It is believed that the armory of the Third Battery, in Dean Street, would be a desirable home for the new troop.

It is expected that the proposition will attract young men with military spirit and money.

THE RIGHTS OF NEWSPAPER WRITERS

Appeal for Their Protection Against the Violation of Confidence.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—At the general meeting of the Journalists' Club this evening resolutions were adopted urging the passage by the State Legislature of such laws "as will amply protect newspaper men in the preservation of confidences reposed in them." The preamble recites that newspaper writers, upon whom the public depend for important information, should be accorded at least the same protection from being compelled to violate confidences as pastors, counsel, servants, &c.

A copy of the resolutions will be submitted to the annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs, and that body will be requested to take such action as will bring the matter before the legislative assemblies of other States as well as of the United States Congress.

To Remove an Official.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—A movement is on foot to cause the removal of Fish Commissioner R. E. Follett, on the ground that he is not a resident of Connecticut, and has not been for sometime past. In the trail now in progress in Massachusetts courts, in which Follett is charged with netting trout contrary to law, the evidence divulged the fact that Follett was a resident of Sheffield, Mass.

Sound Doctrine.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The editor of The Atlantic Monthly says no one should spend more than ten minutes a day in reading newspapers. If he spent half an hour a day in this way he would have more readers for his magazine.

AMERICANS NOT IN DANGER

Secretary Denby of the Legation in China on Japanese Bravery—The War Practically Over.

Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin and son of Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Paris.

It is his first trip home in nine years, as his duties as either First or Second Secretary of Legation have been such that he was unable to get away from China. When seen at the American Line pier yesterday, Mr. Denby said:

"I have been pursued by snowstorms ever since I left Pekin, on Nov. 27. I left in the midst of a blinding snowstorm, which is something very unusual there. I reached Marseilles during the first snowstorm that had prevailed there in twenty years. I reached London during a flurry of snow, and now that I am home I am greeted by snow."

Mr. Denby was disinclined to talk of the war between Japan and China, saying that his position was such that it would be in bad taste for him to criticise or commend any action that has taken place. He stated that, as a matter of fact, he knew little about the war except what he had read in the newspapers, as he had left Pekin the day after the fall of Port Arthur, and received the details of the battle while at Shanghai.

"The Americans in the cities of China and Japan," he said, "I believe to be in no danger at present. The Chinese do not discriminate between foreigners, and, although many Americans and Europeans left when the war began, I think those who are there now are safe. China was losing everything when I left, and I have learned that Wei-Hai-Wei has fallen. That will be a disastrous blow to China, as Pekin could be attacked from that point, either by land or sea. It is only about eighteen or twenty hours from Wei-Hai-Wei by sea, but the chances are that the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li is closed to navigation at present by ice, as is usual during December, January, and February.

"There is another obstacle in the way of an attack by sea, as Tien-Tsin, Pekin's seaport, must first be taken, and to do that Taku, which is one of the most strongly fortified forts in the empire, must be passed. It was there that the English were repulsed in 1859 and 1860. Taku takes its name from an immense sand bar that almost effectually bars an entrance to it.

"If an attack is made on Pekin, I think it will be by land forces, which can reach it either from the north by way of New-Chwang or from the south by way of Wei-Hai-Wei.

"The Japanese have surprised everybody by their bravery and military skill, and it seems as if the war is practically over."

"Did the members of the American Legation at Pekin fear any danger when you left?"

"No. The British Legation was withdrawn, but the American Legation and missionaries staid right there. If Pekin is beseiged, the only way our people could get away would be by aid of sailors from the men-of-war, and that means would undoubtedly be taken. The men-of-war now in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li are the Baltimore, Petrel, Charleston, Concord, Monocacy, and the Detroit, a sufficient number to protect our interests, I believe."

Mr. Denby refused to speak of the alleged massacre at Port Arthur, or to go into details about what he saw in relation to the war, as he said that he is on his way to Washington to report to the Government all the facts which he has a knowledge of.

Mr. Denby will go at once to Washington and make his report, and then visit his home in Evansville, Ind. He will remain in this country for about two months, and then return to China to resume his duties.

A QUESTION OF TONNAGE CHARGES

The Ruling on a Case at New-Orleans of Interest to Vessel Owners.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Considerable annoyance has been given the Collector of the Port over the law governing the tonnage of vessels. Collector Wilkinson brought the matter to a definite settlement by ruling on the case of the steamship Louisiana and then referring his action for the approval or disapproval of the Treasury Department.

The steamship Louisiana was consigned to M. J. Sanders & Co., from a European port, but in her course over she touched at the West Indies and there discharged her cargo, then continuing on her trip to the United States. The tonnage charged on European vessels is 6 cents per ton, while it is only 3 cents per ton on those plying between here and the West Indies. Sanders & Co. took the position that, since the vessel had stopped and discharged her cargo at the West Indies, it should be assessed only the charges of a West Indies vessel proper. Holding a health certificate, and fortified still further with clearance papers, they claimed that it was legally right that the ship should be dealt with by the customs officials as one having come from the latter port. Wilkinson thought it his duty to charge the full European rate. The Collector was sustained in his position by the Treasury Department, on the ground that the vessel only stopped at the West Indies temporarily, while her objective point from the beginning of the voyage was New-Orleans.

Several cases similar to the foregoing have been awaiting judgment on technicalities involved, but it is probable that the decision on the Louisiana's claims will suffice to satisfy agents of the meaning of the law bearing on such cases.

PROF. M'CONNELL SENT BACK TO CANADA

His Employment in Minto, N. D., a Violation of the Alien Contract Law.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 2.—When W. M. Cochrane, early last December, resigned the Principalship of Public Schools at Minto to become private secretary to Gov. Allin, the Minto School Board engaged Prof. Alexander McConnell of Toronto as his successor. When he arrived to take charge of the schools he applied to County Superintendent Woods for the required certificate of examination.

The Superintendent declined to grant the certificate, on the ground that his employment was an infraction of the alien contract law. McConnell subsequently took an examination and received a State certificate, but a protest was made by Minto people, and the matter was referred to the authorities at Washington.

Prof. McConnell was arrested Wednesday by Immigrant Inspector Eyeford on a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the deportation of the school teacher to the country from which he came, and he was taken across the Canadian border line.

G. A. R. Encampment Arrangements.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Commander John C. Shotts, Grand Army of the Republic, and members of his staff have inspected all of the hotels and boarding houses that will be open May 14, when the State Encampment will meet here, and are fully satisfied that there will be ample accommodations for all who may attend. It was settled that the State Encampment will meet in Convention Hall, and the Women's Relief Corps in the Town Hall Auditorium. The Women's G. A. R. will have either Grand Army Hall, Putnam Music

CHINA'S ENVOYS IN JAPAN

Good Augury of the Peace Commission's Session at Hiroshima.

HOW WEI-HAI-WEI FORTS WERE TAKEN

Authorities at Che-Foo Are Arresting and Beheading the Soldiers Who Fled Before the Invading Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—News of the progress of the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei was received to-day by Secretary Gresham from Minister Denoy at Pekin. The dispatch was dated Feb. 2, and is as follows:

"Three forts have been taken at Wei-Hai-Wei."

Confirmation of the appointment of Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu as the Japanese representatives to meet the Chinese Commissioners was also received by Secretary Gresham to-day in a dispatch from Mr. Dun, the United States Minister in Tokio.

The dispatch contained the additional information that the Peace Commision had met at Hiroshima. The fact that the commission is in session is taken to imply that the Chinese envoys are accredited with full powers to make a complete treaty of peace, as demanded by the Japanese.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says:

"A reliable eye-witness of the operations at Wei-Hai-Wei reports that the Japanese fleet left Yung-Ching at 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30 and began firing upon the forts at Wei-Hai-Wei at 8 o'clock the same morning.

"The main fleet kept off, while eight smaller vessels steamed along the shore and attacked the eastern forts. The Japanese infantry also attacked the forts from the rear, and at noon Fort 1, pointing eastward, blew up.

"Half an hour later Fort 2 was shattered by an explosion, and soon afterward Forts 3 and 4 were taken.

"The latter fort was intact, and its Japanese captors almost immediately opened the fire of its guns upon the Chinese fleet and the island forts. The Chinese ships were engaged throughout in shelling the advancing troops.

"The Chinese war ship Ting-Yuen steamed close to Fort 4, which was in possession of the Japanese, and, making a vigorous attack upon it, silenced the fort after half an hour's firing."

The Globe publishes a dispatch from Hiroshima giving the official dispatches describing the capture of the forts at Wei-Hai-Wei, and a dispatch from Che-Foo, also furnishing details of the engagement.

The exploding shells in the forts which were blown up killed a large number of the Chinese defenders of those works.

The Japanese cruisers Naniwa, Akitsushima, and Katcura bombarded the eastern forts for hours, but neither these nor the city of Wei-Hai-Wei had been occupied by the Japanese up to the date of the dispatches—Feb. 2.

The Chinese authorities at Che-Foo are arresting and beheading the soldiers who have run away from Wei-Hai-Wei. The extreme cold weather prevents further operations at Wei-Hai-Wei at present.

THE ELBE'S AWFUL DISASTER.

Kaiser Wilhelm Expresses Displeasure that Only One Woman Escaped.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—A gentleman who was a passenger on the steamer Vienna from Harwich to the Holland Hook says to-day that the Vienna felt a violent shock about 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 31, and he assumes that she ran down one of the Elbe's boats.

It is said that the Emperor of Germany has sent a message to the German Consulate in London, expressing his amazement and displeasure that only one woman was rescued from the Elbe.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The evening papers print the statement that Emperor William has expressed to the German Consul here his amazement and indignation at the fact that only one woman was saved from the Elbe. The German Consul refused to say whether or not he has received such a message from the Emperor.

Carl Hoffman, Eugene Schlegel, and Jan Vevera, upon their departure for Liverpool to take passage for America on the Umbria to-day, asked that the bodies of their relatives who perished on the Elbe be buried in England in case they should be found. They also expressed their thanks for the kindness which had been extended to them during their stay at Lowestoft.

Miss Anna Boecker has arrived at Portsmouth, where she is stopping with some friends. In a supplementary statement, Miss Boecker says that after she had been in the water some minutes she tried to get into a boat, near which she was thrown by a wave. She endeavored to catch one of the oars, when a man in the boat shouted: "Push her off!" Others, however caught hold of her and dragged her into the boat.

She declares that there was no fog when the collision occurred. There was no confusion among the officers of the Elbe after the collision, but all of them seemed to expect that the ship would keep afloat much longer than she did.

ACCIDENTS TO VARIOUS VESSELS

British Steamer Tauric Damaged by Fire and One Life Lost.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—The British steamer Tauric, Capt. Jones, from New-York, Jan. 22, arrived yesterday with fire in hold No. 4.

The fire, which was caused by an electric wire, was discovered on Jan. 30. A hole was at once cut through the deck, and steam was injected into the hold, where cotton was burning. On the 31st the body of the ship's electrician was found. He had evidently been suffocated while engaged in repairing the wire.

It is estimated that 500 bales of cotton, 200 bales of hay, 200 bags of fodder, and 50 parcels of shocks were damaged by fire and water. One hundred tons of meat was rendered unfit for use by the heat.

The British steamer Beacon Light, Capt. Anderson, from New-York for Dover, before reported anchored near Goodwin Sandy, with the loss of her propeller, and subsequently towed to the Downs, has been arrested in the Downs at the instance of Ramsgate and Dover tug owners, to secure payment for services rendered.

The Norwegian bark Rifondo, Capt. Olsen, from Savannah, Nov. 30, stranded while entering Granton, at which port she arrived Jan. 30.

The British steamer Manhanset, Capt. Duck, from New-York, Jan. 15, for Bristol, arrived to-day. She experienced a violent hurricane, with a tremendous sea, on Jan. 21, in latitute 41 north, longitude 62 west. The storm continued with unabated violence throughout Jan. 22, when the ship was in latitude 43 north, longitude 45 west. She was hove to in a head sea for days, during which she shipped a great deal of water. The sheep pens on the fore maindeck were smashed, and 500 sheep were carried overboard.

CHAUVINISM IN THE CHAMBER.

Contract Granted to Englishmen for Boats Against Madagascar.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—There was a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day over an interpellation in regard to the action of Gen. Mercier, late Minister of War, in signing a contract for the construction of river transports for Madagascar with an English firm.

Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, explained that the price asked by the English firm was 460,000f., whereas the Havre firms demanded over 1,000,000f. for the work, but several Deputies nevertheless insisted upon canceling the English contract. The uproar became so great that the sitting was suspended for a time

After the sitting was resumed M. Le Myre de Vilers, who was Special Commissioner to the Hovas Government, said that he shared Vice President de Mahy's disapproval of the action of the Government in giving the contract to Englishmen, but it was certain that if the English contract were canceled the construction of the sloops would be delayed so that they would arrive in Madagascar too late to be of service.

Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, explained that the rivers in Madagascar require boats of special construction. The Marine Department, under the administration of M. Faure, not having boats of the required character, was unable to effect the necessary transportation of troops, and was therefore bound to apply to private shipowners for them.

The Chamber then passed to the order of the day, and voted not to cancel the contract.

ARREST OF LILIUOKALANI.

Hawaii's Dethroned Queen Implicated in the Latest Conspiracy.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Star publishes a Honolulu letter under date of Jan. 19, telegraphed from Aukland, which says:

"All of the leaders of the recent abortive revolt have been arrested and are being court-martialed. Three of them pleaded guilty of high treason. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been arrested, charged with complicity with the insurgents. The Government is rigorously maintaining martial law."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, expressed no surprise at the news of Liliuokalani's arrest, but said that he had no advices from his Government. Such a contingency was not mentioned in the mail from Honolulu received by Mr. Thurston since the insurrection, but one of the Honolulu newspapers had a significant paragraph, saying that on the day the hostilities began the ex-Queen had gone to the residence of Sam Nowlein, at Pearl Harbor, about fifteen miles from the capital. As Nowlein was the principal lieutenant of Wilcox it is presumed that Liliuokalani knew something of the plans of the revolutionists and had gone to Nowlein's house to be out of harm's way when the fighting began.

Mr. Thurston said that the next information about the affairs in Hawaii will be received by the steamer Australian, which is due in San Francisco on Wednesday next. She was scheduled to leave Honolulu on the afternoon of Jan. 30, two weeks later than the date of the news telegraphed from Auckland.

Speaking of the ex-Queen, Mr. Thurston said that he was confident that his Government would not have caused her arrest unless it had ample evidence of her complicity in the Wilcox-Nowlein plot. His belief in this regard came from the knowledge that the ex-Queen understood that she was not to be restricted so long as she did not interfere with the peace of the republic. As the arrest of Liliuokalani would tend to aggravate the intensity of the feeling between Royalists and Republicans, Mr. Thurston was sure that no such radical step would have been taken unless the Government was in the possession of the strongest evidence against her.

Neither State nor Navy Department had received news, except that contained in the press dispatches.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia, which left San Francisco on the 23d ult., it is confidently expected must have arrived in the harbor of Honolulu several days ago.

The report that stores of dynamite and arms had been found in the residence vacated by the ex-Queen when she took up her quarters in Sam Nowlien's house, being brought to the attention of members of the Hawaiian Legation, it was recalled that the use of dynamite had always been a favorite weapon of Wilcox.

He acquired a knowledge of its properties while serving as an engineer for the Spring Valley Water Works in California in 1888, and attempted to use it in the so-called Dominis revolution of July, 1889, which he headed, and in which Princess Liliuokalani, whose brother, Kalakaua, was then on the throne, was said to be implicated. This is regarded as affording ample justification for the arrest of the ex-Queen.

As to the rumor that the royalists had appealed to Great Britain to intervene on the Queen's behalf, nothing could be learned as to whether the State Department had received any intimation to that effect from Ambassador Bayard. There were indications that some disquieting news in regard to Hawaiian affairs had been received, and had caused Secretary Gresham to hurry over to the White House to consult the President. Whether this implied a request for intervention in the Queen's behalf by the United States could not be learned.

TOLIMA REBELS DEFEATED.

The Ranger and Alert Have Been Ordered to Buena Ventura.

PANAMA, Feb. 2.—The Star and Herald says:

"The Government forces have engaged the revolutionists in the State of Tolima, defeating them and capturing 300 prisoners and a quantity of war material.

"Miss Caroline Vifquain, daughter of the United States Consul General at Panama, is dead. Her funeral takes place today."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Herbert has a cable dispatch from Capt. Cromwell of the Atlanta, at Colon, as follows: "Revolution Bogota. Information meagre."

Bogota is the capital of the United States of Colombia, and is a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Our Minister there is Mr. Luther F. McKinney.

As a result of the news conveyed in Capt. Cromwell's cable. Secretary Herbert, has ordered the Ranger, at San Diego, Cal., to sail to-morrow for Buenaventura, Colombia. The Alert has also been ordered to sail for the coast of Central America on the same day.

The Secretary has sent telegraphic orders to Acapulco, Mexico, to catch the Bennington, previously ordered on this service, and to detain her on the coast of Mexico.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Authoritative Denial of a Statement About Anatolia College.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Gresham has received from Minister Terrell the following letter, written by the Rev. George F. Herrick, President of the American Missionary Institution, Anatolia College:

"Sir: My attention has just been called to a statement published in a New-York paper of Dec. 28, said to have been obtained from one Diogenes Manesse, to the effect that the outrages committed by Turkish soldiers within the gates of Anatolia College made it impossible for him to stay there; that some twenty of his classmates were killed by Turkish soldiers by being drowned in the river or 'accidentally' shot, &c.

"On this I beg leave to remark, first, Diogenes left Anatolia College in 1893 because his presence was no longer desired by the Faculty of the college.

"Second, all our pupils have always been protected and safe within the college grounds.

"Third, no Turkish soldiers have ever committed any outrages, small or great, on the premises of Anatolia College, and no complaint of their conduct has ever been made, except concerning the burning of a building on our grounds in February, 1893, and even then no person was hurt.

"The statement attributed to Diogenes is an unmitigated lie throughout."

MEXICAN ARDOR APPEASED.

Minister Mariscal Intimates Indemnity Is the Only Question.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2.—Minister Mariscal and President Diaz held another consultation yesterday on the Guatemalan matter, in which the subject of indemnities for Mexico was further discussed. Mr. Mariscal intimated that the amount and general nature of the indemnity due from Guatemala is practically the only question seriously considered at the present time.

The Tiempo says that Guatemala has sent a cable dispatch to Mexico, in which it accedes to the demand of the republic in every particular, agreeing to pay to Mexico full indemnity for all losses incurred in the invasion giving rise to the present unhappy state of affairs, but this is denied. It was hinted at the palace that there may be a speedy outcome to affairs now pending.

The military is engaged in making trial of new cannon and improvements at the Government target on the plains of San Lazaro. President Diaz is assisting, and is greatly pleased with the improvements made and the general excellence of marksmanship.

Telegrams from ex-officers of the United States Army, volunteering their services in behalf of Mexico, in case war is declared, are being received daily. Among those who proffer their services are Major Gen. A. J. Lucas of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Fred G. Hennessey of Los Angeles, Cal.; F. G. Flannagan of St. Louis, and Capt. O. S. MacDonald of the Texas Rangers.

One old soldier has telegraphed from Denver that he will start for Mexico with 100 fighters as soon as ordered. Summarizing the number of applications and the amount of followers that the applicants can place on the field in fighting trim, it is evident that 2,500 men of the United States are ready to enter the service of Mexico without expense to its Treasury.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2.—The tone is calmer here to-night, but the position is still wholly uncertain. It is generally felt that Guatemala is not financially able to pay a considerable indemnity to Mexico. Furthermore, an agreement to pay an indemnity would ruin President Barrios politically. Hence it is claimed war must ensue unless Mexico foregoes a large portion of her claim.

The negotiations have exceeded the critical point, and a public declaration of Mexico's intentions is daily expected. Meanwhile the Ministers here are still silent, and no two papers agree as to the real position. The opinion among the foreign diplomats here inclines to the belief that war will be avoided.

The San Salvadorean Minister, Jacinto Castellanos, was cordially received by the President this morning.

Conference of the Three Allies.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Le Mémorial Diplomatique renews its assertion that the Emperor of Germany and King Humbert of Italy have arranged for a personal interview, at which Premier Crispi and Chancellor Hohenlohe will be present. The object of the meeting, the paper says, is the formulation of and agreement upon some important modifications of the Triple Alliance, to which will be added a military convention, fixing the minimum number of troops that each party to the agreement is to furnish in the event of war.

Dangerous Anarchists Arrested.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The police arrested to-day Ravaglio Cappelli, a dangerous Anarchist, and two of his friends. The three men had formed a dynamite plot. In Cappelli's lodgings were found several bombs, an infernal machine loaded with powder and bullets, and a parcel of revolutionary proclamations. Cappelli is very boastful. He says that he intended to make good use of a bomb in the immediate future.

Lanessan Resents His Recall.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Figaro publishes a report of an interview with M. de Lanessan, late Governor General of French Indo-China, who has arrived at Suez on his way home. M. de Lanessan expresses great indignation at his recall, the alleged reasons for which, he declares, are purely fictitious. He announces his intention of entering politics upon his return to France.

Rochefort Returns to France.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—M. Henri Rochefort, who receives the benefit of the Amnesty bill just passed by the French Parliament, concluded his term of exile by crossing the English Channel to France this afternoon. M. Rochefort will proceed from Calais to Paris to-morrow morning. A large number of his friends in Paris are preparing to give him a reception upon his arrival there.

A Conservative Member Resigns.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—H. S. Naylor-Leyland has resigned his seat in the House of Commons. He is a Conservative, and represented Colchester, where he received a majority of 61 votes at the last general election. In 1886 he married Miss Jane Chamberlain, daughter of H. S. Chamberlain of Cleveland, U. S. A.

Hovas Defeated at Tamatave.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Temps says the Government has information that the Hovas have attempted to bombard Tamatave, but were not successful in accomplishing their purpose.

Fall of a Building at Dortmund.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—One of the buildings of the Hoarde Works at Dortmund collapsed to-day, killing thirty persons.

MR. STRAUS SENDS HIS RESIGNATION

Regrets a Grant by Three Fellow-Forest Commissioners to the Adirondack Railroad Company.

Mr. Nathan Straus has resigned as Forest Commissioner. His letter of resignation sent to Gov. Morton reads:

Dear Sir: Herewith I respectfully tender to you my resignation of the position of Forest Commissioner.

I regret exceedingly that three of the Forest Commissioners granted, during my enforced absence, the right of way through the forest preserve to the Adirondack Railroad Company. I consider this grant entirely contrary to the purpose for which the Forest Commission was created, viz.: To preserve the State forests. And I desire to record a most emphatic protest against the action of the three Commissioners. It gives me great pleasure to assure you that the President of the Forest Commission, the Hon. F. G. Babcock, is also uncompromisingly opposed to this grant.

I hope you will pardon any seeming presumption in the following suggestion: That, when you select my successor you will name a gentleman who has no interest in lumbering. I have the honor to be yours respectfully, NATHAN STRAUS.

To the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Straus said last night that he had nothing to add to the statements made in his letter.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Gov. Morton has received Nathan Straus's letter of resignation as a Forest Commissioner.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Congressman Stivers.

Ex-Congressman Moses D. Stivers died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Middletown, N. Y. He was reading in The Times office, when his head dropped on his breast, and before medical aid could reach him he was dead. He was President of the Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Middletown.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Judge C. C. Baldwin, presiding Judge of the Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio, died at his home in Cleveland yesterday. He was sixty-one years old. He was one of the most prominent jurists in the State, and had been elected for three consecutive terms.

—Col. Alfred H. Taylor of Brooklyn died on Friday at the boarding house of Mrs. George Brown, in Port Jefferson, L. I. He was in his fifty-fourth year. He secured his military title by serving as First Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden.

—Capt. William N. Roberson, the pioneer steam tug Captain of New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday. Capt. Roberson was born in Greenpoint, L. I., was seventy-five years old, and for thirty-five years was a Captain and shipmaster, running out of that harbor.

More Pennsylvania Miners Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 2.—The strike which was begun at the Prospect Colliery on Tuesday last spread today to many of the other collieries operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and many of their mines may remain idle until a settlement can be effected.

The strike was caused by the runners and drivers in the Prospect Colliery, who complained of being docked for every ten or fifteen minutes they were idle, caused by cars off the track, no steam, or accidents on the planes or slopes. These daily dockings amounted to sometimes 35 cents each.

An effort was made this afternoon to get the runners and drivers of the Dorrance Colliery to come out, but so far without avail.

From present indications the strike will be one of long duration. The number of boys and men out is said to be 1,500.

Was Returning to His Sick Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—George Henne, one of the victims of the Elbe disaster, formerly lived at 133 Aqueduct Street, this city. He leaves a wife and five children. He had been out of work here for months and decided to go back to his old home, in Würtemberg, Germany. He found employment, but the pay was meagre. Small as it was, he never failed to send a portion of it to his family in this city.

Mrs. Henne was taken ill in December and went to St. Michael's Hospital. She sent for her husband, and he wrote that he would depart for home on the Elbe. The writer closes his letter with "Auf Wiedersehen," (till we meet again.)

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN MARKETS

REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION ABROAD.

Great Interest in the Coming Issue of Bonds by This Nation—American Securities Have Become Very Strong.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—[Copyright, 1895.]—The developments of the currency crisis in the United States have been watched here with eagerness bordering upon impatience. The rates for money in London have been gradually rising upon the expectation that when the new American bonds are offered for placing in London, they will be taken up readily if there is no doubt as to their redemption in gold. The issue of these bonds is generally regarded among financiers and capitalists as merely a temporary expedient.

The consensus of opinion is that a drastic reform of the currency in the United States is necessary immediately if financial and commercial confidence is to be restored. This question has affected all of the English markets more or less, and still remains an open one. The Bank holds a strong position, and an advance of the official rate is not likely unless a sudden large withdrawal should occur, which, in view of the present situation, will not happen. Consols have declined during the preceding days of the week, and to-day, on the story of an expected demand for money.

The market for other securities has been somewhat fluctuating and is still, but American securities have become very strong on the strength of a report that the leading financial houses have actually closed contracts for the new issue of United States bonds. This report, however, has not been confirmed, but it is the general belief in financial circles that it is correct. Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, New-York Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Illinois Central have made the best advances throughout the week, and including to-day, of any of the marketed American shares, but all of the shares of railways in the hands of receivers remain weak.

Silver is firmer under the influence of the rise in Eastern exchanges, and because of the imminence of the issue of a Chinese loan, and the price remains steady and higher, as there has been no pressure of sales from the United States.

There is a fair demand for American cotton, but prices have again become easier. The stock has gone up to 118,000 bales. The demand for cotton goods from China and India is slack, but the Japanese demand is much better.

The heavy snowfall throughout Great Britain is affording protection to the home wheat crop, but it has greatly affected the deliveries of foreign supplies, and this, together with the unsettled situation in America, has resulted in slackening business and in making easier prices. Futures are dull.

The wool sales have been well sustained by a large attendance. There has been fairly brisk buying for the United States. The Bradford trade in manufactured wools is better, and the stocks are declining.

STOCKHOLDER ROSS'S COMPLAINT

Says the Lewis & Fowler Company Paid Dividends Though Bankrupt—District Attorney Will Act.

Complaint has been made by Frank P. Ross of this city to District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn that the Lewis & Fowler Car-Manufacturing Company of that city, although bankrupt, paid dividends as late as September last.

Mr. Ross is a stockholder, and he says that he has lost every cent he invested in the concern. District Attorney Ridgway will present the matter to the Grand Jury next week.

Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, is the Treasurer of the Lewis & Fowler Company and the principal stockholder.

Mr. Ross claims that the company's original capital stock of $200,000 has been absorbed, and that it is in debt $290,000. The concern has been for some time in the hands of Charles G. Dobbs, who was appointed receiver several months ago.

The company issued its last annual report in January, 1894, when it was declared that the capital stock was $400,000; the capital stock actually issued, $299,750; the indebtedness, $180,000, and assets $479,000. At that time, A. H. Dollard was President, and the Directors were Daniel F. Lewis, Frank A. Barnaby, J. J. Bryers, and John C. Van Anglen.

When the company was found to be insolvent, Mr. Ross says, a meeting of stockholders was called, and a proposition was made to bond the concern for $250,000, which was to be a first lien on its plant and patents. The bonds were issued, but only $30,000 were taken, and of these Mr. Lewis took $17,000.

Mr. Ross says he believes the company has made false reports to the Secretary of State and has committed other offenses.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked District Attorney Ridgway what he intended to do about the charges.

"A direct crime is charged," he said, "and it is my duty to present the case to the Grand Jury. I can do nothing else. The Grand Jury will be busy this week with jail cases, so that I won't have a chance to present this matter until next week."

Daniel F. Lewis told the reporter that he knew nothing about the case except what was published.

"There are a good many misstatements in Ross's charges," he said. "As a matter of fact, the Directors of the Lewis & Fowler Company were as much surprised as Mr. Ross to learn that the company was bankrupt. It was all due to the mismanagement and business irregularities of President Dollard. He served as President about two years after having been Secretary of the company for a long time. He was an excellent Secretary, but an expensive President. I discovered that the business was not conducted properly and proposed that the concern go into the hands of a receiver. Dollard dropped out of sight and I haven't seen him since, nor do I want to see him. He did not misappropriate any of the company's funds, so far as is known, but he was certainly extravagant. Why, only last year I bought 750 shares of the company's stock for $180 a share. I had the utmost confidence in the company's solvency.

"The company started a number of years ago in a small way, and entirely by accident. We wanted an indicator in the cars which the conductors couldn't beat. The indicators then in use were no good, and cost the Brooklyn City Railroad Company 10 cents a day each. Fowler and I invented an indicator that filled the bill, and we started a small shop, with five men, to manufacture it. That invention brought us into contact with railroad men all over the country, and we branched out into the manufacture of street railroad cars, and now our factory takes up an entire block. The business became so extensive that I was unable to attend closely to it, and in that way I lost track of affairs until I suddenly discovered that it was bankrupt."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Boston, Feb. 2.—Fire at Jamaica Plain this morning badly damaged a brick building and destroyed a two-story wooden one, both the property of J. W. Goodnough, whose loss of $10,000 is insured. Lewis & Co., bakers and confectioners, occupied a store in the brick building, and used the upper part of the wooden one as a bake shop, while their horses, wagons, &c., were stabled below. Seven horses were burned to death. Lewis's loss is $15,000; insured.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The Allen House, a three-story building at 4,137 Halstead Street, burned; loss, $30,000; fully covered by insurance. The saloon of D. Nerrar, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Willimantic, Conn., Feb. 2.—The Smithville Manufacturing Company's mill, owned by the Third National Bank of Providence, was to-day damaged $10,000 by fire.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Henry Slingerland's hay storage buildings at Cooeymans burned this afternoon; loss, $35,000; insurance, $13,000.

Merrill, Wis., Feb. 2.—The Fifth Ward High School burned; loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,500.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

The Administration has taken the course which might have been expected—first, to get the Treasury out of its difficulty; after that, discussion of permanent reorganization of the currency system may proceed at leisure. If the President and the Cabinet officers were, or are still, undecided as to what would be the best currency system to adopt in place of the existing one, there was no possible doubt, or room for doubt, left them as to what to do to meet the demands upon the Treasury for gold; which at the rate they were proceeding would soon have taken out the last dollar it had. Unquestionably the general ignorance in respect to the duties imposed by law on the Secretary of the Treasury had very much to do with the uneasy feeling prevailing in Wall Street in the early part of the week, which might easily have run into a panicky state; but which disappeared when it became known that arrangements for a large loan were being made. It is safe to say that no one person in a hundred knew, perhaps does not know now, that in the face of that rapidly disappearing store of gold, the Treasury Department had practically no discretion left it about issuing bonds. It had to issue them, because the law expressly says that it shall do so. The law authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to get the gold needed by selling bonds if he has not got it from other sources; and if he failed so to do, he would be simply defying the law and refusing to perform the functions it imposed on him. It may be worth while to briefly quote the law. In July, 1870, the Refunding act was passed. It says, in brief:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue $250,000,000 bonds at 5 per cent., redeemable in ten years from date of issue; $300,000,000 bonds at 4½ per cent., redeemable in 15 years; and $1,000,000,000 bonds at 4 per cent., redeemable in 30 years; all said bonds to be redeemable, and interest on the same to be paid, in coin of the present standard value. Said bonds shall be sold for not less than their par value for coin.

An amending act, passed in the following year, January, 1871, provided:

That the 5 per cent. bonds of the act of 1870 may be increased to $300,000,000; but this act shall not be construed to authorize an increase in the total amount of bonds provided for in the said act.

These statutes were to provide for the refunding of the national debt. We come next to an act which refers to them, namely, the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments, passed January, 1875. This act provides:

On and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation in sums of not less than $50.

And to enable said Secretary to prepare and provide for such redemption, he is authorized to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of July, 1870, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect.

It will therefore be seen that there is no question of policy, of new legislation, or even of disputed interpretation of existing statutes. There is the plain mandate of the law, which tells the Secretary of the Treasury what he shall do, and how he shall do it. And it will be further seen that it does not matter what the amount of any particular loan may be, whether it will be enough or won't be. The Secretary must go on redeeming those greenbacks so long as they are presented, and must go on selling bonds to do so, if he can get gold no other way, until he has sold the last bond authorized by the act of 1870. Not until this limit has been reached will the redemption of the greenback depend upon new legislation.

The amount of bonds which could be issued is shown by the last Treasury statement. It is the difference between the amount of bonds already outstanding, which have been issued for refunding and other purposes, and the gross amount which the act of 1870 authorizes. Of 4s outstanding there were, in round numbers, $560,000,000; of 5s outstanding, $94,000,000; of 4½s outstanding, $25,364,000 (extended at 2 per cent.) The gross total authorized is $1,500,000,000. To imagine that the country would permit the national debt to be increased up to this limit, for no adequate return, is a proposition too absurd for discussion. Long before the limit is reached, the whole question will have been definitely settled. Meantime, there is the law of redemption, the means for it, and the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, and that is all there is to it.

We can turn now to another subject, of the highest importance to stockholders and other owners of corporate property. Last Monday night, at a secret hearing at the private residence of Judge Grosscup in Chicago, President Greenhut of the Distillers' Company, had himself and another person appointed receivers of the company. The first intimation the stockholders of the company had of the affair was late on Tuesday afternoon. Now it unfortunately happens that Wall Street has become so habituated to just such performances as these on the part of Judges, that no surprise was expressed at Judge Grosscup's action. The surprise, and the agreeable surprise, has been at what has happened since. The plunder of stockholders by Directors, the shameless looting of corporate properties by their managers, is one of the crying scandals of the day; and the all-powerful support of it has been the protection which the Judges have almost invariably given to these robbers. The stockholder who went into court against them was turned out in the most summary manner; a request to be permitted to examine the books of the company has been treated as a gross impertinence. The man or men who had looted the company was considered by that act to have entitled himself to be appointed its receiver, under the protection of the court against all comers. So when the news came of Judge Grosscup's action, it was accepted merely as another Reading or Northern Pacific case. But the Judge is a young man. He seems to have ideas of his own. It does appear that he made the appointment in good faith, on the papers as they were submitted to him. But he was cautious, and made the appointment only temporary, fixing the Saturday following (yesterday) to hear argument on confirmation. The subsequent proceedings have simply been such as were unheard of before. When the stockholders' committee went post haste to Chicago and threw some light on Mr. Greenhut's action, the Judge forbade that interesting person from acting as receiver until the final hearing; when they asked to be permitted to examine the books, giving the reason for it, he actually granted the request! And when the safes were found to be locked and the man had bolted with the keys, the Judge ordered the safes to be blown open if necessary!

To say that Wall Street received this news with gasps of astonishment is mild. Could it be that the time had come at last when stockholders had any rights before a Judge as against a Director? This was a judicial revolution, and Judge Grosscup was the hero of it. But yet more was to come. When the parties assembled for the hearing yesterday the Judge took Mr. Greenhut in hand, and under his stern inquiry, the President and receiver of the Distillers' Company had to confess, according to the dispatches, that when he got himself secretly appointed he "was short not less than 15,000 shares of the stock, and probably more." Doubtless he did not know how much more, waiting reports from his brokers. People who have pretty good information, assert that he is still short three times that amount, and that the stock is only margined up to 14. If this be true, Mr. Greenhut and his brokers have a delightful job before them to cover. The chances seem good that he will be a poorer man than he is now, before the last hundred is bought in. In the meantime, the examination of the company's books disclosed a state of affairs in the way of grand and petit larceny on the part of the managers that ought to land somebody in jail.

One firm in the Street has landed itself in a pretty mess in the affair. The application to have the company declared insolvent was signed, as stockholders, by a partner of the firm of Goodhart & Co. and by their messenger boy. Goodhart & Co. are Greenhut's brokers. When their participation in this disreputable business was known there was only one opinion expressed. Theirs is a commission house, and the opinion was that a commission house which went out of its way to do business of this kind, was an excellent house not to have an account with. It was a very good place to keep away from. Apparently Goodhart & Co. had had enough of it in twenty-four hours, for their lawyers went to the court and begged to have their names stricken from the record, saying that they were much distressed at the notoriety it had brought them into. Judge Grosscup dryly remarked that he guessed they would have to stand it a little longer, and refused. For a commission firm which thus makes a spectacle of itself, first dipping into dirty business and then trying to sneak away it is hard to say whether Wall Street has most indignation or contempt.

GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGES OBJECT.

They Consider the Bill to Reorganize Their Court to be Unjust.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the chambers of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions by Judges Martine, Cowing, and Fitzgerald to discuss the bill for reorganizing that court. The meeting lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock.

After the adjournment Judge Cowing said that the Judges had thoroughly discussed the measure and consider it pernicious, wicked, and unjust.

"It is," said he, "an insult to the Judges that preside in this court. In the sixteen years that I have been a Judge in the General Sessions there has never been anything introduced in the Legislature that I consider would do as much toward preventing the proper administration of the criminal law. We have considered the bill in its details, and are opposed to all of it. You cannot make our protest too strong or emphatic."

When asked what steps the Judges would take to secure its defeat, Justice Cowing replied:

"We shall hold another meeting and there consider what would be the dignified, manly, and proper course to pursue. We do not wish to do anything that would bring forth adverse criticism. But all that is a mere matter of detail."

"The fact is," said Judge Fitzgerald, who was standing near, "we consider the bill an assault on the judiciary, and hence an assault on liberty."

"We think that the bill is the most dangerous measure that could possibly be offered," said Judge Cowing. "It is hard for us to think that the legislators will pass it. You may say that we oppose the bill in its entirety," said Justice Cowing in conclusion.

An intimate friend of Senator George W. Robertson, who spent the afternoon with Recorder Goff, remarked that "it was no use for the Judges to oppose the bill."

"It will go through," he said. "The Senator has the matter all fixed, and enough votes are pledged to carry it in the Senate, and the lower house has also been well looked after. Recorder Goff and the Senator did not offer that bill to have it defeated. They expected that it would bring forth just the protest from the other Judges that it has. But it will pass just the same."

Arion's Gorgeous Pageant.

The several elegant floats which are to form part of the gorgeous pageant in the mask ball of the jolly Arion Society, in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 15, are not alone costly, but of unique design. Special running gear had to be made to support them and the weight of numerous living persons and devices, and permit of their making the turns on the floor of the Garden.

The second float, "Water," follows after "Air," and will be a truly royal one. A beautiful girl, costumed as a tarpon—the anglers' delight—in silvery scales, will precede it, carrying a banner with "Wasser" on one side and "Water" on the other. Four sea lions will draw the float. Neptune will be conspicuous, standing on an immense pink sea shell, propelled over the shining waves by many sea nymphs. Within the shell will be Venus. The float will be literally covered with crustaceans, like lobsters, turtles, &c., and many fish.

Following will be ladies typical of all the largest rivers, servants laden with stocks, bankers with watering pots, pumps, milk cans, and wine bottles; temperance fanatics, girls in bathing suits, sailors, and more girls as marine cadets. After this float will come one representing "Fire"; then another typifying "Light"; still another, "Earth," ending this part of the pageant with one of "Arion." The pageant will be in six sections, each led by one of the committees in their handsome new costumes. The sale of boxes and seats has been larger than usual.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Stewart Jackson, colored, and John McDermott engaged in a quarrel at Washington Point, near this city, to-day, which resulted in Jackson being stabbed in the head with an incepick. Jackson's skull was fractured by the blow and one of his eyes was forced out. He was taken to the Kingston Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. McDermott has been arrested.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—In the Marion County Court a decree has been entered making permanent the order restraining the County Treasurer of Indiana from collecting from the Western Union Telegraph Company the taxes assessed upon the 100 per cent increase of valuation made by the State Tax Board in 1891.

Boston, Feb. 2.—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, this afternoon denied the motion of the plaintiff in the equity suit of Camille Weidenfeld of New-York against the Brookline Gas Light Company for a preliminary injunction to restrain the issue of the $1,000,000 increase of the company's capital stock.

Danbury, Conn., Feb. 2.—Joseph Houghaliz, a Hungarian employed on the dam south of Central, N. Y., was murdered last night by an unknown fellow-countryman, with whom he had a quarrel. His skull was split with an axe.

New-Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—Three masked men bound Joseph Truard, the watchman, and then broke open the safe in the office of the Standard Oil Company, early this morning. They secured about $350, mostly in silver.

Peabody, Mass., Feb. 2.—The hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist, will be celebrated here with elaborate public exercises Feb. 18.

Milford, Conn., Feb. 2.—The new Taylor Public Library was opened this afternoon. It is a gift of Henry Augustus Taylor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6 A. M.—Chimney fire, 147 East Twenty-ninth Street, dwelling; no damage.
7:15 A. M.—353 East Fifty-sixth Street, William Blaire, tenement; damage, $50.
5:30 A. M.—151 Essex Street, A.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE or MAID.—By young American woman as chambermaid and nurse or maid to elderly or invalid lady; city references; accustomed to travel. J. J. M., 222 East 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing, obliging; has good long references. J. G., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; plain sewing; willing, obliging; first-class city references. T. N., 457 6th Av.; ring Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing, waiting, or washing; best of references. 220 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. E. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; would assist with plain washing; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 145 West 51st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid; would also help with fine washing or plain sewing; best city reference. L. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; good sewer; would go a short distance in the country; private family. A., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or children; good reference; country preferred. H., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to work; city reference. Call, two days, at 225 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. C., 466 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to learn. M. R., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; country or city. S. H., Times Agency, 59 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 1,021 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. B., 201 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 758 8th Av., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French person; speaks German and English; good reference. 266 West 36th St., Renanse.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. M. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and do washing or assist with waiter; best city reference. 315 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and will assist with waiting; best city reference. 73 East 106th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged American woman as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family where servants are kept; has had much experience, and can give the best of references. J. A. L., 145 East 38th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion; would also take charge of the mental and bodily care of grown children. Address, three days, Box 7, 1,563 3d Av.

COMPANION or TUTOR.—By a French gentleman, well educated, as companion or tutor, to do French correspondence; the best city references. F. Marclet, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a French Parisian as companion for young ladies; good sewer and hairdresser. Marie, 466 7th Av.

COMPANION.—By an English lady as companion or governess; reference. E. R., 101 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good family cook in all branches; willing to assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 110 West 30th St., one flight.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—First-class; both city and country reference; understands all kinds family cooking; soups, fish, meats, game; city or country. 207 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a first-class plain cook in private family; best of reference; lady can be seen; no cards. 63 Prospect Place, between 42d and 43d Sts.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city references; wages, $25. 109 East 53d St., third bell, left side; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; less in help; steady place preferred; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St., dressmaker's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as cook and laundress or do general housework; small family; references. Willing, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; city reference; last employer seen. 138 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; fully competent to prepare for luncheon and dinner parties; wages, $30; first-class city reference. E., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small American family; good references. Call, two days, at 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; alone; no objection to plain washing; first-class references. 265 West 47th St.; ring O'Kane's bell.

COOK.—By competent French cook; city or country; in American family. 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as cook and laundress in small private family. 528 West 48th St.

COOK.—By an American woman; a thoroughly good cook; private family; very best city references. 251 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of cooking; willing to go by day or month. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; good references; wages, $40. 351 West 36th St. Holms.

COOK.—By a German woman as good plain cook in small private family; city references. H. D., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; private family or boarding house; good reference. C. P., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; excellent references. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

COOK.—Alsacian; just arrived from Paris; in private family; good references. Call, at 11 o'clock, N. M., 254 West 33d St.; Durand.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls as cook and waitress; together; first-class city references. 417 3d Av., Manning's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English, French, and German cooking; good city reference; private family. 140 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchen girl is kept; city reference. K. P. Sheehy, 224 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; first-class; city or country; reference; wages, $25. 100 West 83d St., Weeks's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; will do coarse washing; in private family; good baker; city reference. 333 West 35th St., three flights.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as cook; good baker, and willing to assist with washing; good references. 141 West 28th St., rear.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; good reference. M. F., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook or laundress; by day or week; personal reference. 159 East 30th St. Stubbs.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, with best references; permanent or by the day; can fill a chef's place. 430 4th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 209 West 25th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook, small private family; first-class city reference. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.; first floor.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook; first-class city reference; wages, $25. 762 8th Av., near 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class German cook and housekeeper; wages, $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St., West Boulevard, steere.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant in small private family; best reference. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; no objection to country; good city references. 415 West 44th St.; ring Joyce's bell.

COOK.—By good family cook and baker, assist in washing; city or country; city reference. K., Box 598 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with wash in small private family; city reference. S. D., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in country, or no objections to boarding house in city. 229 West 27th St., two flights up, back.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; first-class references; wages, $25. 514 West 48th St.

COOK.—By cook in private family; best city references. 140 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a young reliable Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman to go out by the day. 341 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—First-class; young girl; last employer can be seen. R. L., 106 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; takes charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

COOK.—Is good baker; excellent meat cook; has a friend first-class laundress; will assist with other work; will do the work of a small family; city or country; reference. 220 East 70th St., third floor.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; thorough in all branches of fine cooking, dinner parties, and luncheons; excellent pastry maker; best city reference; last employer can be seen. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good baker; understands New-England cooking; four years' best city references. 421 West 47th St., third bell.

COOK.—French; first-class; married; as cook in private family or do general housework in small family; good reference; in city; go home every night. J. T., 142 West 31st St.

COOK.—Professed, by Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—French; age, 24; lately landed; strong and willing; speaks a little English; strictly economical and industrious. Eugenie Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as a first-class cook in a private family; no objection to plain washing. 311 East 34th St.; ring three times.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID. — By two English girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. Mickie, 209 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good reference. Call, Monday, 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly experienced and competent in all branches; makes fine soups, meats, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 22d St.

COOK.—First-class; unquestionable references from last and former employers; will assist with washing; city or country; wages, $25. 15 East 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook, husband competent bottler, in private family; city or country; best references. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook in a family where kitchenmaid is kept; the very best and highest references. Care of Miss Moeller, 381 4th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and willing to assist with washing in a private family or private boarding house; good city reference; wages, $20. 128 West 19th St. A. Fort.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook in private family or private boarding house; references; city or country. H. G., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; French, German, and American cooking; wages, $30; city personal references; no objection to country. M., 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of her duties; makes excellent soups, meats, desserts; best references. Lena, 162 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; by day, week, or month; is excellent bread, pie, and biscuit baker; city or country. B. S., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook, all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class German laundress two or three days during the week in private families; best city references. B. F. W., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out working by the day; understands cooking; best city reference. M. J. W., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and ironing, cooking, housework, or any work; sleep home. Care of Nurse, 415 West 31st St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good laundress; reference. 340 East 36th St., Houlihan.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, washing or housecleaning. Advertiser, 119 East 88th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—All kinds; terms, $1. 247 East 30th St., one flight, in rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing or cleaning. 2,138 3d Av., second bell.

Dressmakers.

A.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, suits at home, $6; by day, $2; latest styles. 173 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; competent and reliable, with highest city references; will go out by the day or take work home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and nightgowns made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—Any persons desiring any dresses, waists, capes, &c., made or remodeled by an able fitter and choice designer, are assured of best dressmaking at exceedingly moderate prices, per week or day, town or country; high-class references, 50 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Traveling, theatrical, and evening dresses made reasonably, and Misses' dancing gowns; work seen; also thorough dressmaker; by the day, 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent cutter and designer on ladies' and misses' costumes, fancy waists, and capes, and remodels; terms moderate; by day; reference. Ennis, 200 West 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; will work reasonably in private families or take the work home; reference given. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant person dressmaking by the day or at home; understands all kinds of sewing; good reference. E. B., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker would like work out by day; references given; rapid worker. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, customers by day; first-class cut and fit guaranteed. Krohm, 940 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent dressmaker; work out by day or at home; cheap; best city references. Fasky, 134 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Situation with family; would assist with other work; no cards. A. Kelly, 319 East 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; make or remodel dresses or cloaks; perfect fitting. H., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; will take work home; city reference; terms, $1.50. 258 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like few more engagements by the day. Box 28, 593 Columbus Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady with English and French; specially qualified to educate children without a mother's highest personal references. German Lady, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced public school teacher; first-class personal and written reference. Teacher, care Mrs. Rapleff, 237 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS and LADY'S MAID.—By refined German, good seamstress; best of references. Governess, 630 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a young French lady as governess or maid; speaks German. A. Ball, 29 Green St., Newark, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady, well educated, as nursery governess; good needleworker; elementary music; good references. Miss Monnet, care Mrs. Case, Savoy Hotel, 5th Av. and 59th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To children; maid or traveling companion; no objection to Europe; understands English, German, French, sewing, packing; good reference. J. L., 1,338 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German from Hanover (kindergartnerin) to children from 3 years on; in first-class American family; best references. M. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young Protestant woman; fluent in French and German; to children over three years old; best city reference. 21 Gramercy Park.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends her nursery governess. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. F. H. Stevens 225 West 129th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COOK.—By refined German woman as housekeeper or cook; thoroughly understands her business; highest references. Mrs. Meyer, 236 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER for widower, or care of bachelor apartments; best city references. Lennon, 167 East 108d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls; one to do general housework; is a good laundress and plain cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; country preferred; can furnish references. Call, three days, at 308 East 44th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl, from the north of Ireland, to do housework in small private family; reference. Devaux, 1,733 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman to do housework; plain American family; is good plain cook and laundress. 236 West 35th St., third flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged German woman to do light housework and good plain cooking; in private American family; flat preferred; no cards. 309 West 47th St., Lynch's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored girl to do general housework in flat; good cook and laundress. S. L., Box 35, 1,563 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do housework; small family in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—By two sisters to do the work of a house between them; one is a good cook; reference. 239 West 27th St. M. F. Demsy.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or assist with housework; wages moderate. M. F., 694 3d Av.; ring third bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid and help do up-stairs work; reference. 104 East 88th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a good, strong girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework; good reference. 155 East 33d St.

KITCHENMAID.—Private family; good reference. 844 7th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant woman; speaks English and French fluently; accustomed to travel; fully competent in all her duties; neat sewer; first-class city references. Intelligent, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian girl as first-class lady's maid; speaks English; thoroughly understands her duties; good seamstress; best city references; will travel. Mademoiselle, 260 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman as maid and seamstress; all kinds sewing, hand or machine; best references. 151 West 85th St., present employer's; lady can be seen until 1 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaking English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; city references; willing to travel. Mademoiselle, 260 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent packer; accustomed to travel; obliging; best city reference. Juliette, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant young woman for one or two ladies; competent and obliging; good references. 780 8th Av., care Mrs. Culigan.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of wardrobe; best city references. E., Box 254, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an intelligent young colored woman; wait on lady and sew; by day or week; no objection to traveling. L., M. J. Williams's bell, 323 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; best city reference. Galbrun, 126 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly-trained English-woman; Protestant; hairdresser, dressmaker, and good packer; good personal reference. M. W., care of Mrs. Smith, 981 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; seamstress; competent packer; likes travel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced middle-aged woman; speaks French and English; understands thoroughly her duties; good sailor; best city references. H. M., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; speaks German, French, and English; good city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; good seamstress; best city references. Apply, from Thursday, N. F., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Or for young ladies; speaking French and German; good seamstress. Fackle, 223 East 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young Japanese woman as lady's maid and seamstress; best city references. Miss Osugi, 230 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German woman; neat seamstress; good packer; prefers to travel; reference. 211 7th Av.; ring once.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good sewer; best city references. Call Monday, A. D., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; thoroughly understands all her duties; best city references. M. A. W., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young woman; excellent hairdresser, packer, and traveler; personal references. S. A., 397 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to one lady; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city reference. N. O., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; good references. 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By experienced German person, to groom children or elderly lady; would assist with household duties; city or country; best city reference. G. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid for growing children; good sewer; best references. V. B., 341 West 30th St.; call Monday.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To elderly lady; willing to help in other work; excellent reference. 428 West 48th St., Moore's box.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. J. M., 959 6th Av.; Price's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By girl as maid and seamstress, or nurse; city reference. 310 West 16th St., one flight.

MAID.—By Swiss French girl as maid; no objections to sleeping home. Call, at 11 o'clock, L. P., 254 West 33d St.; Durand.

MAID.—By competent French lady's maid, or would take care of growing children; good seamstress. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—Would assist with chamberwork; good seamstress. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

MAID.—By a young French girl for young ladies. E. P., 341 West 30th St.; call Monday.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; private family; willing to assist with any other work; references. M. L., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork in a private family; best city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; understands shirts, collars, and cuffs; or would take work home; reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., Carrol's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress, Parisian; family washing at her home; shirts and collars a specialty. Mrs. Hill, 211 West 13th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day or week in private family; or would do cooking if wanted; best city reference. Call, two days, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; in small family; good city reference. M. B., Box 119 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in a private family; best city references. 329 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. 284 West 30th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; no objection to little chamberwork; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; best city reference. L. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best city references from last employer. 1,033 1st Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; four years' best city reference; employer can be seen; wages, $20. I. M., 159 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French person as first-class laundress in a private family; good reference. 309 West 20th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, E. O., care Lyons, 259 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; city reference. Call, Monday, at 145 West 51st St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day. 116 West 63d St.; ring McCarthy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; private family; city reference. 408 7th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; can be seen at 218 East 80th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough hand; beautiful sunny yard; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty. Mrs. Muirard, 442 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; private family; wages, $25; last employer can be seen. 213 East 95th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city references. C. M., 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city references. Laundress, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young English Protestant as first-class laundress; city or country; best references. B. D., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, work by the week or month and sleep home; best city references. M. Desoucy, 402 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' city reference from last place. 534 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. 459 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress, in small private family; good reference. 157 East 27th St.

Nurse.

CARE of CHILD.—By refined, educated young girl to take charge of grown child; sew and assist generally; has had five years' experience; trustworthy; best personal city reference. M. R., 141 West 15th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge of baby from birth; four years' reference; city or country. Call, Monday, at 216 East 45th St.

LADIES' NURSE.—First-class reference; any sickness; also special night work; terms moderate. Nurse, 415 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By French nurse to take care of a young child; best reference from the city. M. B., 112 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; references. M. G., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl; 17 years old; city reference. Mrs. Lelong, 349 7th Av.

NURSE.—By an educated Protestant nurse; fond of children; assist with sewing or housework; personal reference. Educated, 904 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse or maid to grown children; good sewer; good city references. M. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, competent nurse; understands bottle feeding; is neat sewer; excellent references. S. W., 397 5th Av.

NURSE.—Takes full charge of baby from its birth; best personal references. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.; first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; six years' best city reference. L. R., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse, governess to children; maid, or traveling companion; no objection to Europe; understands English, German, French, sewing, packing; good references. J. M. L., 165 East 53d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a reliable, first-class nurse; North German, from Hanover; to children not under three years in a first-class American family; teaches German; best references. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St., third floor.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, age 20, speaks French and English correctly, qualified to give French and piano lessons to young girls, as nurse; references. Sister Superior, St. Cecilia Academy, 116 East 106th St.

NURSE to INFANT.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman; understands bringing up on bottle; best reference; last employer can be seen. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse and companion to invalid lady; do plain sewing; four years' experience. 239 East 29th St., Shanahan's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant person; speaks English; for grown children; will do chamberwork and sewing; good city references. C. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; first-class city reference. M. W., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children and do plain sewing; best city references. 217 Columbus Av., Maher's bell.

NURSE.—Protestant; takes entire charge of baby from birth; bring up on bottle; four years' reference; wages, $20. M. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To children over four, by refined, competent Englishwoman; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; six years' undeniable reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. E. M., 203 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children and do plain sewing; best city references. 217 Columbus Av., Maher's bell.

NURSE.—By refined, educated young girl to take charge of grown child; sew and assist generally; five years' experience; best city reference. 141 West 15th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a most competent, experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; has lived with the best families of Newport and New-York; highest personal reference. M. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; five years' reference from present employer. 49 East 53d St.; call from 12 to 3 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress; good hand sewer and embroiderer; willing to work for $20; city references. R. R., 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as seamstress; no objection to a little chamberwork; or care for grown children. 443 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. M. L., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By North German as seamstress and maid; is a good dressmaker. 174 East 93d St., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as competent seamstress; good references. 445 West 46th St., first bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent waitress and chambermaid in private family or private boarding house; is willing and obliging; good city reference. 338 East 25th St. Anna.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as waitress and chambermaid; willing to do sewing in private family; best city reference. 731 7th Av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city reference; city or country. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St.; Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; best of city reference; last lady to be seen. 1,142 2d Av., corner 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; private family; thoroughly understands her duties; city or country; wages, $20 to $25; best city references. M. J., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A young girl as first-class waitress; takes entire charge of dining room in all branches; lady can be seen; long reference from last place. 1,142 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, 758 8th Av., top bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—Swedish; perfectly understands her business; good table decorator; first-class references. 715 6th Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; good city reference from last place. E. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in private family; thoroughly competent; good city references. 202 East 22d St., first flight.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as professional waitress in private family; would serve lunches and dinners. C. C., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as waitress and assistant chambermaid; first-class reference. Advertiser's bell, 355 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman. M. F., 53 East 55th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, or to go out two or three days in the week; best of reference. Mrs. Burke, 509 3d Av.

WASHING.—By respectable woman Wednesday and Thursday, either washing or cleaning; in private family; has good family reference. Laundress, 337 East 14th St.

WASHING.—All kinds of washing taken home; first-class reference; send postal. Mrs, Strand, 68 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and COMPANION.—By thoroughly capable young Frenchman; well educated; neat appearance; speaks English fluently; highest references from physicians and families. R. D., 1,242 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady; accurate and reliable; best references. J. S. 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; cashier or office worker; best references. B. C. O., 152 6th Av.

COPY HOLDING, REVISING; LADY WITH thirteen years' experience. Miss Smith, 8 Lincoln Place, New-York.

EDUCATED PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD like position in doctor's office; tidy and obliging; would assist with other work; references. A. Z., 904 8th Av.

LADY DESIRES to place two sisters; one as mother's helper and competent seamstress; the other as companion and amanuensis. Apply 278 Lexington Av., corner 36th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Esther Lind, 347 West 31st St.

MASSAGE.—By a young respectable Swedish woman to go out and give massage to ladies. Care of Hokonsom, 121 West 28th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert young lady stenographer and callgraph operator desires position with mercantile house; seven years' experience; can furnish A1 reference; salary, $15. B. V. M., 401 East 79th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Three years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TO EUROPE.—By a young Swiss Lady anxious to return to Europe as governess or useful companion with family intending to travel abroad; excellent linguist; accustomed to traveling; highest English and American references. H. E., 287 Broadway, Room 13.

TO TRAVEL.—By a North German girl to travel with family to Europe as nurse to children. H. H., 554 5th Av., by letter.

YOUNG LADY of refinement would be glad to receive remuneration for reading certain number of hours each day. Van, 1,086 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; understands his duties; city reference. A. N., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 26; well recommended; town or country. Leon, care of Coles, 256 West 39th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; 36; 6 feet in height; willing and obliging; highest references. James, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By single man; best city references. B. E., 661 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss in a private family; speaks French and English; age, 28; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references; last employers can be seen. Butler, care Mrs. Parrot, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; keeps silver in good order; valets neatly if required; leaves owing to family not keeping house; lady can be seen. John Stewart, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a French couple; man understands valeting; both very willing and obliging; first-class city references; no objection to country. French Couple, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By a colored man in a private family; best reference, city and country; seventeen years; just disengaged; employer can be seen. J. H., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; take full charge of kitchen, with maid; in first-class private family; best city reference; city or country. M. D., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; understands his duties in every detail; good plate cleaner; good references as to character and ability.

AN IMPROVED BRITANNIA

Features That Mr. Watson Will Likely Bring Out in the New Valkyrie.

MUCH SECRECY AS TO HER DESIGN

The Fife Rater Ailsa Rapidly Approaching Completion—Will Race in the Mediterranean.

GLASGOW, Jan. 22.—The time has passed for experimental departures when the latest American yacht design and the latest British design are within seconds of each other. After the success of Mr. Watson's Britannia he will unquestionably keep her design before him, and endeavor to work out such slender modifications of it as his judgment may approve of, in the direction of greater speed. His presence on the Britannia during her races against Vigilant here must have brought him considerable experience in the direction of possible improvement.

In going to windward, Britannia showed at all times the better cutter, unless in stronger breezes, when Vigilant luffed up. But in reaching, Vigilant was better, especially when the wind freshened, and did some spurts with the sheet away which Britannia could not look at.

On the two separate days at Cork, in the open water outside the Heads, and with the wind a-beam off the land, Vigilant reached up on Britannia, burst through her lee, and luffed out across her bow—a test of speed no cutter yet built could surpass. This is the toughest fact Mr. Watson has to deal with, and will tax his ingenuity to the utmost.

Toward achieving reaching speed, Mr. Watson will depend on some more beam than the Brittania had, and, with this aid to stability, lessen her weight of lead, which will likewise gain more righting leverage from an additional draught of perhaps eighteen inches more than Britannia. In the last Valkyrie as well as the Britannia, the body of the cutter was run off into the heel with a fullness which will be lessened in the new cutter. This means her floor will show more hollow and her heel be some thinner, and in this way approach nearer to the American centreboard build without being in any way identical. The Britannia's overhang forward and aft was less extreme than the Vigilant's, but to obtain power in reaching the new cutter will no doubt benefit by greater length of overhang both forward and aft. But those who expect a cutter showing much difference from the Britannia will be disappointed.

Mr. Watson's cutters have all been exceptional in their ability to turn to windward, and his new cutter will, in this direction, be an improvement on the Britannia. He has no belief in long, thin bows and full quarters, a build which was supposed to give speed to the famouse schooner America, and in consequence many fine vessels were spoiled here in an ignorant endeavor to imitate her design. G. W. Watson's convictions are that weatherly qualities are got by the quantity of canvas in the mainsail, and the power of the boat to carry it. The new cutter may shows some modification of the Britannia's bow, but it will not be in the direction of sharpness.

His own opinion of the Britannia is that she is a better cutter than the last Valkyrie, and ought to have been the challenger, instead of the Valkyrie. In the breeze of the last day's racing at New-York between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie, Mr. Watson is convinced that the Britannia would have been minutes ahead of the Valkyrie at the weather mark, and then in the running would not have been caught by the Vigilant. A knowledge of this gives authority to insist that the new Valkyrie will not resemble the previous one in any particular, and will not show any similar breadth of quarter nor any similar hollow run aft.

The new 160-ton-rater Ailsa, designed by Mr. William Fife, Jr., and building by Messrs. Inglis, Glasgow, just across the River Kelvin from the yard of the Messrs. Henderson of the Anchor Line, where the new Valkyrie is to be built for Mr. Walker, may after all be the rival of the cup defender, if she proves to be faster than the new Valkyrie, in consequence of the very generous permission of the New-York Yacht Club to allow another cutter to be substituted for the challenger at the last moment.

This unlooked-for permission gives a new and serious aspect to Mr. Watson's task, since he has to design a boat that shall beat his British rival designers, as well as those in America. In his first-class cutters, which means over forty tons of rating, Mr. Watson, since he designed the ninety-ton cutter Vandura fourteen years ago, has always been more successful than Fife, but the speed of Fife's smaller cutters leaves it doubtful whether the new Valkyrie or the Ailsa will be at New-York in the Autumn.

The Ailsa is in frame and planked up, and, it is reported, will be ready early in February to leave for the Mediterranean matches. Her build is reported to be an extreme departure by those who have been inside the locked shed where she is being built, but it is likely that she will be pretty much of a similar design to the new Valkyrie, since both Fife and Watson must have come to similar conclusions from the experience gained by the Vigilant-Britannia matches here. Capt. Tom Jay of Wivenhoe, who sailed the big Satanita, is to be in charge of the Ailsa, and Lord Dunraven has denied that he intends making any change from Capt. Cranfield for the new Valkyrie.

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention of placing the Britannia at the service of Lord Dunraven and his syndicate in the event of the Britannia proving faster than the two new cutters. In this case the Bratinnia may be at New-York in the Autumn.

The Britannia has been newly coppered, launched, and refitted at Cowes, and with a new suit of racing canvas will leave for the Mediterranean regattas at the end of this month. There is no rumor of the Vigilant going, but if the Britannia meets the Ailsa, their respective claims to be reckoned on as challengers will be settled.

The report which has reached here that the twenty-rater Herreshoff is building for Mr. Gould is to be a fin and bulb keel cutter, like the Herreshoff ten-rater Dakota, that wiped out her class in the Clyde last Summer, has occasioned much alarm among the owners of twenty-raters here. Since the ten-rater Dakota distanced her class in the Clyde, and the Herreshoff two-and-one-half rater Wenonah, in the previous Summer, defeated quite a fleet of Clyde two-and-a-half raters designed by Watson and Fife, the fear is that Mr. Gould's twenty-rater may do the same for the whole British class of twenty-raters.

Lord Dunraven, Earl Dudley, Count Strattman-Bathanny, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, are or were among the owners of last year's twenty-raters, which class was regarded as both fashionable and aristocratic. If Mr. Gould means to abolish this class also, there will be some row over American invaders, unless the Herreshoffs can be prevailed on to shift from Bristol to Clyde or Cowes and become citizens. An old seafaring remark about a nice-looking ship was that among other advantages she was "Bristol fashion." It seems as if when the British "Bristol" fashion is no longer a compliment that the American "Bristol fashion" means a warning to yachtsmen.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—The annual meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club will be held on Feb. 7. Following is the ticket to be elected: Commodore—George I. Tyson, schooner Nirvana; Vice Commodore—C. E. Diefenthaler, cutter Gavelin; Rear Commodore—Daniel Prentice, sloop Gael; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—J. G. Porter; Treasurer—J. E. Feck; Measurer—E. F. Lockwood; Trustees—A. M. Brush, C. E. Wilson, C. E. Diefenthaler, C. T. Pierce, W. A. Hamilton, G. G. Tyson, William L. Marks, and W. H. Tyler.

—The Albany Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore—B. M. Gordeniet; Vice Commodore—John C. Hughson; Secretary—John Vlasblom; Treasurer—H. A. Grey; Measurer—John Apple; Board of Trustees—W. A. Bloomer, James D. Glen, and C. M. Bacheller; Inspectors of Elections—T. B. Wilkinson, Louis Van Kamerick, and Edward Du Bois.

—A. Cary Smith has placed an order for a steam yacht with Lewis Nixon, who recently purchased Samuel Moore's Sons Company's yard at Elizabethport. The dimensions of the new boat will be, length over all, 137 feet; on the load water line, 108 feet; beam, 20 feet; draught, 6 feet, 9 inches.

—There will be another meeting soon of the representatives of the Yacht Club of the Sound to arrange some minor details of the association and arrange dates for other races. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has kindly offered a room in its clubhouse for the meeting.

—The Weger Brothers of Philadelphia have ordered J. J. Beckett of Camden to build them a fast racing yacht. She will be a sloop, 52 feet over all, 35 feet on the water line, 15 feet beam, and 6 feet draught.

—The officers elected by the Biscayne Yacht Club are: Commodore R. M. Munrod; Vice Commodore—Lewis D. Benton; Secretary—Kirt Munroe; Treasurer—Walter H. Browne; Measurer—Albert L. Chillet.

—H. C. Wintringham has finished a very taking design for a thirty-four-rater. The interior shows an amount of space in excess of the requirements of the rule.

—Large quantities of Tobin bronze have been delivered at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol during the last few days.

Ice Yacht Races Postponed.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 2.—Snow prevented the sailing of the race this afternoon for the New-Jersey Challenge Ice-Yacht Pennant. Charles Burd's Zip, Edward Asay's Daisy, and Charles Irwin's Georgie were the only starters. The yachts made poor headway in the five inches of snow that covered the ice, and when it was seen that they would not sail the race in the time limit the Regatta Committee postponed the events.

JOHNSON'S NEW RECORD.

Skated a Mile in 2:42 2-5 at the Canadian Championships.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Splendid weather, superb ice, and an excellent programme favored the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association for its seventh annual championship skating races on the Montreal Athletic Association's big rink this afternoon. A crowd of 6,000 people filled the grand stand, every seat having been sold long in advance of the day's sport. Johnson was in his best form, and lowered the world's record in the mile, going the distance in 2:42 2-5. Neilson also established a new record in the three-mile event.

The preliminary heats in the first race, 220 yards, resulted as follows: First Heat—McCullough won easily, Munro second, Irwin third. Time—0:21 2-5. Second Heat—Davidson won, Neilson second, Hagar third. Time—0:21 3-5. Third Heat—"Jim" Donoghue led at the start, but was easily overtaken by Johnson, who won in 0:21 4-5. Fourth Heat—Mosher won; Hulse fell when near the finish, and was out of it. McCullough, Davidson, and Mosher started in the final, Johnson refusing to compete, claiming that the entry list was too large. The race was an interesting one from start to finish between McCullough and Davidson, the latter winning by a small margin in 0:21. Mosher fell shortly after the start.

The second race, half-mile, single heat, was practically between McCullough and Davidson, the latter winning by a head in 1:24 1-5. The other starters, Neilson, Rudd, Mosher, "Jim" Donoghue, and Hulse, were unable to stand the pace, and finished some distance behind. Johnson was entered but did not start, preferring to reserve himself for the longer distances.

The third race, one mile, was won by Johnson, who broke the world's record. The other starters were Davidson, McCullough, Rudd, Neilson, Hagar, and Moshier. The race was one of the most exciting ever witnessed here. Neilson assumed the lead at the start, closely followed by Johnson and Moshier, with McCullough, the others well strung out. This position was maintained to the last lap, where Johnson made a magnificent spurt, quickly closing the gap, and crossed the line a winner by a length of his nose in the fast time of 2:42 2-5, beating the Canadian record of 2:50 2-5, and the American record of 2:58. McCullough dropped out after the second lap.

The three-mile event had four starters—Neilson, Davidson, Rudd, and Mosher. Neilson and Rudd set a merry pace from the start, saving the balance of the field well in the rear. Neilson forged ahead when near the finish and won a grand race in 8:45 2-5, reducing the world's record. Rudd finished second. Davidson and Moshier dropped out after skating part of the distance. Johnson did not enter.

The last race, five miles, was an exhibition for Johnson, who trailed the entire distance, allowing Rudd and Neilson to alternate in the lead until he was ready to make his finishing sprint. He finished with plenty to spare, in 15:11 1-5, only a fifth of a second behind the world's record.

Mr. Cartwright Now Their Instructor.

The Washington Heights Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has recently secured a new gymnasium instructor. This is Mr. F. J. Cartwright, a young man who has had several years' experience in different associations throughout the country. He takes the place formerly occupied by Mr. Reeve B. Howland. Mr. Cartwright has for some time been connected with the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association.

Previous to coming to New-York Mr. Cartwright was an active member of the Scranton, (Penn.) Young Men's Christian Association. His first training in this particular line of work was in Manchester, England, where at the age of eighteen he was appointed instructor in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. For two years he was one of the association's champions at handball. He also held in England one year the all-round gymnastic championship of the Young Men's Christian Association League.

The Washington Heights athletes are well pleased with the choice which has been made, and the classes are rapidly getting into first-class working shape. Several exhibitions of athletic work will be given during the season. The first one will be held Friday evening, Feb. 15. Several star gymnasts from the other association branches in the city will take part, and a fine musical programme is being arranged.

To Build a New Clubhouse.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 2.—The stockholders of the South Orange Field Club met this week and talked over plans for the erection of a new clubhouse, to cost $10,000, to take the place of the old clubhouse, which was burned to the ground. The dues were fixed at $12 per annum, instead of $6, as formerly, and applicants for membership will be admitted upon the payment of their dues in advance, the money to be refunded afterward if the applicant is rejected. Members are to be dropped from the roll if a month behind in the payment of their dues, although they may be reinstated by unanimous consent upon the payment of such arrearages.

Asbury Park's Claims for the Meet.

Asbury Park is making a strong canvass for the coming national meet of the League of American Wheelmen. The league members of New-Jersey and adjacent States are working hard to procure the meet for Asbury Park. There are many reasons why New-Jersey should be favored in this respect this year. The Jerseymen and their friends consider that it is their due, because no national meet has ever been held in that part of the country, while Boston, the only competitor of Asbury Park, has entertained the National League twice. Moreover, Massachusetts has had the lion's share of the official honors of the league. Asbury Park is very popular with the individual membership. Every Summer several important and successful racing events have been held at the Asbury Park track, which is well known to be one of the best in the United States for record making.

Among the other superior advantages of the Jersey resort are hotel accommodations at a reasonable charge, magnificent highways for bicycle riding, the various attractions of bathing, boating, fishing, and driving incident to a cosmopolitan Summer resort, and proximity to the City of New-York, only fifty miles away. The Asbury Park Wheelmen and other citizens are eager to entertain the wheelmen. Last Summer Asbury Park demonstrated her ability to entertain large bodies of people, both the National Editorial Association and the National Educational Association having held their conventions there, with eminent satisfaction.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—"Exercising with Pulley-weights," by Henry S. Anderson, the well-known instructor of heavy gymnastics at Yale gymnasium, is published in Spalding's Athletic Library for January, which is out to-day. Any one desiring to obtain physical education will find the book most useful. It contains sixty illustrations, showing how the pulley weights should be used and what benefits are to be derived from them. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by The American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, New-York.

—E. K. Palmer has presented a cup to be shot for at Larchmont Feb. 9, on arrival of 11 A. M. train from this city. The conditions are 25 birds, optional entrance $25 or $12.50; 28-yard men allowed one miss as no bird; 27-yard men allowed two misses as no bird; 26-yard men allowed three misses as no bird; 10 per cent. of entrance money to go to the club, 40 per cent. and cup to winner, 30 per cent. to second man, and 20 per cent. to third.

—The Union Gun Club of Springfield, N. J., has organized for the coming year by electing these officers: President—Dr. T. J. Jackson; Vice President—Lewis T. Terry; Secretary and Treasurer—Enoch D. Miller. The prizes for the year for scores made in the club shoots, in all three classes, A, B, and C will be a corduroy hunting coat, first; pair of hip boots, second, and an improved shell case, third.

—Stephen O'Brien of this city wants to try to break the 100-mile skating record of 7:33:11, now held by "Joe" Donoghue. O'Brien has written to the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club, stating that he would like to skate under its supervision.

—Snow caused a postponement of the figure-skating championships, which were to have been held yesterday on the South Orange Field Club Lake. The contest will take place next Saturday.

—George Work has challenged Edgar G. Murphy to shoot a pigeon match, 300 birds each, 100 birds to be shot a day, for $2,000 a side on each day's shoot, and $2,500 on the result.

—The Terrace City, Lenox, and Yonkers No. 1 teams will bowl in the Bock tournament at Mount Vernon next Tuesday evening.

—"Jake" Gaudaur, the oarsman, has decided to go to England to meet all comers. He will leave Toronto in April.

ROLLED LIVELY GAMES

Interesting Contests in the Drug Clerks' Bowling Tourney.

A BAD DAY FOR LEADING TEAMS

Many Visitors Present to Cheer On Their Favorite Teams—Colgate & Co. Men Won Two Victories.

All the available space was taken up at Reid's alleys, 198 Church Street, yesterday afternoon by the admirers of the India Rubber Comb Company, Dodge & Olcott, Lanman & Kemp, Colgate & Co., Merck & Co., and Whithall, Tatum & Co. teams, competing in the Drug Trade Association Bowling Tournament. The games that were rolled were interesting. The bowlers were all in excellent trim, and some high scores were made. The clubs leading in the tournament were in most cases beaten yesterday.

India Rubber Comb Company and Dodge & Olcott started the ball rolling on Alleys 1 and 2 for the first game. The former got the lead in the first frame by 13 pins, and as each frame was rolled increased their lead, scoring the total of 741 and winning by 63 pins.

On Alleys 3 and 4 Lanman & Kemp and Colgate & Co fought for honors in the second game. The latter won easily, with 64 pins to spare. The third and fourth games brought together India Rubber Comb Company and Whithall, Tatum & Co., on Alleys 1 and 2, and Lanman & Kemp and Dodge & Olcott on 3 and 4. The fifth and sixth games resulted in a victory for Whithall, Tatum & Co. and Colgate & Co., the former winning from Dodge & Olcott, and the latter from Merck & Co. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terhune	3	4	3	158
Kraemer	1	3	6	123
Fliedner	1	5	4	133
Hillyer	1	5	4	137
Giles	1	3	6	127
Total	7	20	23	678

DODGE & OLCOTT.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Howe	3	3	4	157
Sloan	2	1	7	121
Martins	3	6	1	184
Olin	2	3	5	132
Ruddman	1	5	4	147
Total	11	18	21	741

FRAMES.

I. R. C. Co.	80	141	205	291	354	423	485	559	625	678
Dodge & Ol.	93	164	234	316	390	434	522	587	663	741

Averages—India Rubber Comb Company, 135 3-5; Dodge & Olcott, 48 1-5. Scorers—J. H. Kellar and G. Stead. Umpire—C. Olsen.

SECOND GAME.

LANMAN & KEMP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Kemp	2	2	6	147
Auerbach	0	4	6	124
Stevens	1	4	5	132
Black	1	2	7	114
Wilkinson	1	1	8	115
Total	5	13	32	632

COLGATE & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Barnes	1	4	5	129
Ranson	2	4	4	147
Hall	2	1	7	130
Colgate	2	2	6	139
Chrystal	2	5	3	159
Total	9	16	25	696

FRAMES.

L. & K.	62	117	183	264	333	396	440	494	562	632
Colgate & Co.	53	151	235	310	378	430	500	565	650	696

Averages—Lanman & Kemp, 126 2-5; Colgate & Co., 129 1-5. Scorers—F. B. Hallett and B. F. Allen. Umpire—T. N. Mannion.

THIRD GAME.

INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terhune	4	3	3	165
Kraemer	1	1	8	105
Ormsbee	3	3	4	158
Hillyer	2	4	4	152
Giles	1	3	6	126
Total	11	14	25	706

WHITALL, TATUM & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mannon	2	2	6	137
Hann	3	3	6	127
Young	2	1	7	117
Lester	3	3	4	145
Stead	2	2	6	135
Total	10	11	29	656

FRAMES.

I. R. C. Co.	74	131	203	277	341	408	472	535	610	706
W., T. & Co.	74	142	200	257	302	385	432	499	506	656

Averages—Indian Rubber Comb Company, 141 1-5. Whitall, Tatum & Co., 131 1-5. Scorers—W. J. Carr and G. M. Lamp. Umpire—Leo Jacoby.

FOURTH GAME.

LANMAN & KEMP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Kemp	1	5	4	151
Auerbach	3	2	5	152
Stevens	4	1	5	162
Black	1	2	7	113
Wilkinson	3	2	5	151
Total	12	12	26	729

MERCK & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Darius	2	3	5	141
Smith	5	0	5	151
Stein	1	2	7	121
Bierman	3	1	6	124
Heck	3	1	6	124
Total	12	9	29	661

FRAMES.

L. & K.	84	161	235	311	383	437	520	593	662	729
Merck & Co.	51	122	193	261	326	411	480	539	612	661

Averages—Lanman & Kemp, 145 4-5; Merck & Co., 132 1-5. Scorers—G. H. Beaumont and E. W. Martins. Umpire—B. F. Allen.

FIFTH GAME.

DODGE & OLCOTT.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Howe	5	2	3	171
Sloan	0	7	3	141
Martin	3	3	5	134
Olin	3	3	4	161
Ruddiman	2	4	4	138
Total	12	19	19	745

WHITALL, TATUM & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Mannion	1	5	4	150
Hann	5	1	4	167
Young	2	6	2	180
Lester	0	5	5	137
Stead	0	7	3	159
Total	8	24	18	793

FRAMES.

D. & O.	66	140	224	293	359	454	528	589	662	745
W., T. & Co.	65	158	235	338	422	496	587	652	716	793

Averages—Dodge & Olcott, 149; Whitall, Tatum & Co., 158 3-5. Scorers—Morris Apt and Leo Jacoby. Umpire—C. Beilstein.

SIXTH GAME.

MERCK & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Darius	4	3	3	167
Smith	3	1	6	126
Stein	1	5	4	140
Bierman	2	1	7	126
Heck	1	2	7	107
Total	11	12	27	666

COLGATE & CO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Barnes	0	5	5	137
Ranson	2	3	5	143
Allen	2	3	6	123
Colgate	2	3	5	141
Chrystal	3	4	3	161
Total	9	17	24	705

FRAMES.

Merck & Co.	78	162	221	279	351	415	478	532	607	666
Colgate & Co.	63	137	212	307	383	457	521	594	641	705

Averages—Merck & Co., 133 1-5; Colgate & Co., 141 1-5. Scorers—G. H. Beaumont and Morris Apt. Umpire—L. W. De Zellar.

OLOZAGA AND ALLEN'S CLOSE RACE

The "Count" Only a Point Ahead for The New-York Times Bowling Medal.

The competition for the medal offered by The New-York Times for the best average made in the wheelmen's bowling tournament is getting to be very exciting. "Count" Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen has been leading for several weeks. Early this week he did so well that he improved his average considerably, but in the game with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club on Thursday he went all to pieces, and Allen of that club caught up so that he is now only a point behind the "Count."

Allen will make a desperate effort to win this trophy, and if Olozaga makes any more breaks he will be successful.

Following are the averages to date:

Name and Club.	Average.
Olozaga, Atalanta Wheelmen	176
Allen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	175
Terbell, Atalanta Wheelmen	170
Schenck, Montauk Wheelmen	167
Nellis, Kings County Wheelmen	166
Black, Union County Roadsters	165
Howard, Union County Roadsters	165
Van Sicien, Montauk Wheelmen	164
Chamberlain, Union County Roadsters	164
Sweezey, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	163
McFarland, Manhattan Bicycle Club	163
Hobby, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	162
Halsey, Atalanta Wheelmen	162
Frost, Montauk Wheelmen	161
Hellawell, Bushwick Wheelmen	160
Anderson, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	160
Martin, Union County Roadsters	159
Conrad, Montauk Wheelmen	158
Millar, Atalanta Wheelmen	158
Budd, Atalanta Wheelmen	158
Terry, Bushwick Wheelmen	157
Miles, Kings County Wheelmen	157
Martin, Kings County Wheelmen	157
Leach, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	157
Mooney, Union County Roadsters	157
Royce, Tourist Cycle Club	156
Hart, Kings County Wheelmen	155
Gardner, Kings County Wheelmen	155
Frankle, Manhattan Bicycle Club	154
Morgan, Bushwick Wncelmen	152
Letzkus, Columbia Wheelmen	151
Darby, Montauk Wheelmen	150
Stebbins, Brooklyn Bicycle Club	150
Curtis, Castle Point Cyclers	150
Banta, Tourist Cycle Club	150
Seymore, Tourist Cycle Club	150

The standing of the clubs is very little changed. The Union County Roadsters still have a commanding lead, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is second. The Atalanta Wheelmen and the Kings County Wheelmen are tied for third place. Following is a table of the games won and lost:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent-age.	High Score.
Union County Roadsters	29	7	.806	879
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	24	10	.706	859
Atalanta Wheelmen	21	13	.618	960
Kings County Wheelmen	21	13	.618	902
Montauk Wheelmen	19	13	.594	899
Bushwick Wheelmen	16	14	.533	836
Manhattan Bicycle Club	15	15	.500	847
Tourist Cycle Club	12	20	.375	844
Castle Point Cyclers	10	22	.313	833
Columbia Wheelmen	10	24	.291	827
Liberty Wheelmen	7	33	.175	872

The games scheduled for this week are as follows: Monday—Bushwick vs. Montauk. Tuesday—Atalanta vs. Montauk, Manhattan vs. Montauk. Wednesday—Castle Point vs. Columbia, Atalanta vs. Montauk, Tourist vs. Manhattan. Thursday—Brooklyn vs. Union County. Friday—Kings County vs. Tourist.

CYCLE CLUB OPENED.

Brooklyn's Society Crowd at the Clermont Avenue Rink.

Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, was crowded last night with the members of the new cycle club and their friends. It was the formal opening of the cycle club, and, judging by the support it received from Brooklyn society, it is a big success. There are accommodations at the rink for several hundred, and every seat was occupied and many were standing.

Among those noticed present were Alexander Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. George Fahys, John Gibbs, W. H. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. William Berri, Le Grand Beers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carlyle, the Misses Dickerson, the Misses Gibbs, Miss Florence Guertin, Miss Norma L. Hanley, W. V. Hester, George E. Hyde, "Tom" Peters, John La Marche, Miss Powell, Miss Lockett.

H. B. Scholes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smiley, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whitney, the Rev. Thomas K. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Timmons, Miss Jordan, Mr. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhardt, Clinton Elliott, and Miss Elliott.

The rink is well arranged for the purpose. The centre is kept clear for the riders. At one end is a big platform, and over the entrance is a gallery. At each side are seats. There are comfortable dressing rooms, rooms for wheels, offices, and everything is there that can be to make the members comfortable.

An attractive programme was furnished by W. S. Maltby and Master Jack Maltby. Mr. Maltby impersonated a dude learning to ride, rode the giraffe cycle, and did some fancy trick riding on the ordinary and safety. "Jack" Maltby did some very clever trick riding on a safety. The programme was brought to a close with a music ride by about twenty members of the club.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A wheel which gained many admirers last season and gives promise of being in still greater demand this year is the "Tribune," which is handled exclusively in this vicinity by James S. Henderson, 165 Greenwich Street, New-York. Eight styles of wheels are shown, which vary in depth of frame from 19 to 26½ inches and from 25 to 25 pounds in weight. A special feature is the cycloidal sprocket, the object of which is to remove the useless friction usually entailed by the use of the ordinary sprocket and cause the chain to be freely driven, a desirable point in hill climbing or when the rider is forcing his wheel rapidly on an up grade or against the wind. The easy running qualities of this wheel are worthy the consideration of those who desire the best results for their efforts.

—A. G. Spalding and Brothers have decided to open an up-town branch for their bicycle business. Temporary headquarters have been established at the corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The entire management is in the hands of George R. Bidwell, and the bicycle sales department is looked after by T. R. Belts. It is the intention of A. G. Spalding & Brothers to build in a short time in Forty-second Street a large and commodious building for the sale of athletic goods and bicycles. In connection with it there will be a riding school and instruction hall, which will be one of the finest in the city. Architects are now at work on the plans.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will make March 15 an evening long to be remembered, as on that occasion they will give a performance at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn. After the performance a dinner and dance will be held at Wilson's. This organization has heretofore given a reception at the Pouch Gallery as its chief affair of the season, but this year the committee intends to work on a larger scale and give a performance as well as a dance. It will tender the Long Island Wheelmen a "stag" to-morrow night, and later in the season will likewise be visited by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

—A wheel which was one of the best in the West last year was shown for the first time here at the show week before last. For a new-comer, it created as much, if not more, favorable comment than many of the leaders which have been on the market for years past. The Czar, made by E. B. Preston & Co. of Chicago, is the wheel we speak of, and they have placed an agency with Porter & Gilmour of this city, who will look after the metropolitan district.

—Two members of the Harlem Wheelmen, Cobb & Archer, 90 Centre Street, have secured the agency for the sale of Syracuse bicycles for Southern New-York and Northern New-Jersey. They report numerous applications for agencies for the crimson rims. G. M. Cobb, Jr., was quite a star in the metropolitan racing circuit last year. Mr. Archer was formerly identified with the New-York Belting and Packing Company.

—The influence of the energy of the new board of officers of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen is being already felt. Two weeks ago New-York furnished over two-thirds of the new members, while last week, of the new members who came into the league, one-half of the total number was from this State. Among the new members were J. Walter Spalding and C. Wyndham Quinn.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen entertained their friends at Arion Hall on Friday evening. First of all they gave a very creditable minstrel show, after which there was dancing. The officers of the club are: President—Russell J. Atkinson; Vice President—George Morgan; Treasurer—Sidney Wood; Secretary—Joseph Kunzer; Captain—C. Berger; First Lieutenant—C. J. Ronfeldt; Second Lieutenant—L. Abel.

—At the annual meeting of the Greenwich Wheelmen the following officers were elected: President—John Dothwelck; Vice President—William J. Alvany; Treasurer—Fancher McIntyre; Secretary—George W. Alvany; Captain—William A. Wheeplee; Lieutenants—C. L. Henshaw and J. E. Sunder; Board of Governors—A. Churchill, C. Faulkhaver, C. Maguire, R. Linck, N. McIntyre, and A. Metzger.

Bicycles. Bicycles. Bicycles.

Spalding's

. . . HAVE OPENED

an Up-town Depot for their Bicycle Business . . . .

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS ARE AT

42d Street and Fifth Ave.

The SPALDING BICYCLES for Men and for Women are now on exhibition; also CREDENDA Bicycles.

Mr. GEORGE R. BIDWELL, General Manager.
Mr. T. R. BELTS, Manager of the Bicycle Sales Department.

Cups for Yale's Gymnasts.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—Arthur M. Dodge of New-York City, of the class of '54, has presented the Yale Gymnastic Association with three valuable silver loving cups, to be given to the college champion in the side horse, the flying rings, and the parallel bars. They will be competed for at the next meeting of the Gymnastic Association.

J. Edward Heaton of this city has presented the Gymnastic Association with a valuable silver plaque, which will be given to the winner of the title of College Gymnast at the close of the season, and has also given the Gymnastic Association $100 toward starting a new gymnastic library.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Nearly all the Western track owners appear to be following the lead of C. W. Williams in opening stake races for the trotting season of 1895 on the forfeit-entrance-fee plan. Under this system owners of horses are not required to pay their entrance fees in cash at the time of making entries, but are given credit until the day preceding the race, when, if accounts are not settled, all delinquent debtors can be suspended from every prominent trotting track in America. The plan is well known on the running turf, but it has never found favor among trotting clubs until this year, when Williams of Galesburg, Ill., introduced the seductive scheme in connection with his series of five-thousand-dollar stakes to be trotted for next August. Within the past two weeks the track managers at Freeport, Morris, and Joliet, Ill., and Janesville, La Crosse, and Oshkosh, Wis., have announced stake races on the same plan.

—The Winter trotting meetings on the ice tracks in Canada are said to be infested with "ringers" from the States. Charley S., who won a heavily-played race at Ottawa last week after having dropped the first two heats, is believed to be the bay horse Guess, 2:14¾, by Park's Volunteer, that was formerly owned at Syracuse, N. Y., and campaigned through the Central New-York circuit. Unscrupulous men have given the American trotting-horse interests a severe backset in foreign markets during the past year through this practice of "ringing," yet the National Trotting Association takes no decided steps toward stamping out the pirates of the turf.

—Al Spink, the well-known newspaper man of St. Louis, will be here to-morrow with his seven thoroughbred race horses, which he uses in his play, "The Derby Winner," to have its first New-York production to-morrow night at the Columbus Theatre, Harlem. These horses are Ed Corrigan's old Freeland, La Cigale, Anawan, All Ablaze, Ianthe, Miss Price, and Remedy. Seven noted jockeys ride them, and Viola Arthur has the mount on the Derby race winner. These horses are royally treated. They travel in a palace stable car, fitted up with all the features of a thoroughbred stable. Old Freeland is looking as fine and sprightly as he has in the days of his triumphs over Miss Woodford.

—The Newport Racing Association, which was to build a race course at the fashion

COL. WARING'S QUICK WORK

He Began to Deal Yesterday With 76,000 Tons of Snow.

PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES CLEANED

The Shoveling, Sweeping and Carting Army and Its Work—Lack of Facilities for Dumping Snow.

Snow fell for ten hours in this city yesterday, ceasing at 4 P. M., when the thermometer fell briskly, so that at night the downfall, which had been mushy and flaky, was hard, rendering travel less disagreeable than during business hours.

The storm was a general one, as it was in the centre of the country, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, along the Mississippi Valley, and over the Atlantic coast States. When snow fell the thickest here the temperature was but little over freezing point, so that below Fifty-ninth Street some of it melted and was churned to mud by traffic.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring's task was harder than during the other storm he has handled, because the fall of snow was heavier and not succeeded by rain, which sluiced it into the culverts, but, by cold which made the snow as much ice as snow and hard to handle.

Foresight, however, resulted in comparatively easy cleaning of the principal thoroughfares and the streets in the commercial, business, and financial districts. So early were the employes of the Street-Cleaning Department sent out to attack the snow that not a little of it was caught as it fell on the shovels of the laborers and cast into carts.

It is estimated that the downfall was three inches on a level. At this computation, and reckoning on 380 miles of streets of an average width of 60 feet, they were incumbered with 152,000,000 pounds, or 76,000 tons, of snow. This estimate is within the mark, as no count is taken of snow on the sidewalks, which is cast into the street, or of snow on roofs and in areas and yards, much of which finds its way there in one fashion or another.

Unless there is another snowfall to-morrow morning, every down-town street of importance in respect to traffic will have been cleaned. There will not be a shovelful of snow in the dry goods district. The chief arteries of traffic and travel up town will be unincumbered, and "beyond the Harlem" there will have been too much cleaning done to please lovers of sleighing.

Col. Waring had an army of men at work. There was the regular force of 1,300 men, at $1.81 per day; 2,500 "extras," at $2 a day, and 1,000 carts hired, at $3.50 a day, making the snug sum of $10,353 paid for snow work yesterday. A like expenditure will be necessary to-day.

The scope of the work extended from the Battery to One Hundred and Seventieth Street, above Harlem Bridge. Third and Alexander Avenues were cleaned to this point. Above Fifty-ninth Street to the Harlem River were cleaned First, Second, Third, Fifth, Lexington, Eighth, and Manhattan Avenues and the Boulevard. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was cleaned from Second Avenue to Manhattan Street, and thence to the North River. All the avenues below Fifty-ninth Street were cleaned up for traffic.

The chief tasks were cleaning Broadway from the Battery to Forty-third Street; Fifth Avenue, from Waverley Place to Fifty-ninth Street; Fifty-seventh Street, from Seventh to Second Avenue; Park Row, from Broadway to Chatham Square; the Bowery, from Chatham Square to Sixth Street; all of Fourth Avenue, Centre Street, from Tryon Row to Broome Street, and Elm Street, from Reade to Canal Street.

The chief difficulty in removing snow down town is the lack of dumping facilities. Were it allowed to dump snow at such points as Paradise Park, for instance, and to remove it at leisure, the removal of the blockade would be much expedited. At present the only dumps available down town are: North River—Pier 1, Vesey Street, Canal Street, Bethune Street, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-sixth streets; East River—Piers 3, 6, and 12, and Pike, Market, Rector, Clinton, Third, Sixteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-sixth Streets.

No such prompt and comprehensive raising of a snow blockade has ever occurred in the history of street cleaning in New-York.

The entire force of men in the department was set to work last night to remove the snow on the avenues and principal cross streets.

MAJOR THROCKMORTON DISMISSED

Commissioner Waring Says He Was Guilty of Neglect of Duty.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, sent the following letter to Major C. B. Throckmorton yesterday:

Major C. B. Throckmorton:

Sir: You are hereby dismissed from your position as Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Street Cleaning on evidence satisfactory to me that you have been guilty of neglect of duty, in that you have not maintained a proper supply and condition of harness and carts for the uninterrupted work of the department, there having been over sixty carts unfit for use when I took the direction of this department, which it was your duty to have kept, you having control of ample facilities for so doing; that you permitted the continued use of Stable G after you had reported it as unfit for use, and when its condition was such that any man having a knowledge of horses and being responsible for them should have been unremitting in his efforts to remove the horses from dangerous portions of said stable; and for incapacity, in that you have permitted positions among the employes to be occupied by men whose unfitness for men in your position would have known to be entirely unfit for the duties of those places.

You are also incapacitated by the finding of a court-martial, convened pursuant to Special Orders No. 271, Nov. 20, 1891, of which Col. Elwell S. Otis, Twentieth Infantry, was President, and Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr Judge Advocate, from holding a position in which you would have the control of property interests for which I am responsible. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner.

Col. Waring received a legal opinion from Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday setting forth that he could not tow the scows to sea without permits from Shore Inspector Furgueson.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PRINCIPLES DECLARED

The National Convention Hears Many Reports and Adjourns.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—At the morning session of the Woman Suffrage Convention a number of interesting State reports were submitted. Mrs. E. B. Ketchum gave gave an account of the work in Michigan, Miss Clara B. Colby for Nebraska and Washington, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway for Oregon. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake for New-York, Mrs. Rebecca Hayes for Texas, Mrs. E. S. Wells for Utah, Miss Helen Morris Lewis for North Carolina, and Miss Florence Huberwald for Louisiana.

The reports indicate progress, and were received with enthusiasm.

The convention adopted a declaration that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people must be a government composed equally of men and women, the equal co-operation of the sexes being essential alike to a happy home, a refined society, a Christian Church, and a democratic state."

"We congratulate the Woman's Municipal League of the City of New-York on its valuable and effectual work during the recent campaign in the cause of good government, and we recommend to women the formation of societies for political study," the report also says.

The convention adjourned to-night. The next annual convention will be held in Washington.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was elected President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Philadelphia, Vice President; Miss Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, Treasurer, and Mrs. Carrie L. Chapman-Cott, Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Fine French Cambric

Embroideries,

at

5c., 8c., 12c.,

18c. and 25c. yard.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Av.

IMPOSED ON MISS BURROUGHS

The Actress Swindled by a Man Who Claimed to be the Brother of the English Actor E. S. Williard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—A clever Englishman, who pretends to be the brother of E. S. Williard, the English actor, has been imposing upon the members of Miss Marie Burroughs's company, who are playing here this week, and was denounced by a former victim in the person of F. R. Roberts, a young Englishman connected with the Otis Steel Works, in the smoking room of the Hotel Stillman last night.

Miss Burroughs, who supported Mr. Williard as his leading woman during his American tour, is, of course, most kindly disposed toward that gentleman, as is Louis Mossen, her husband, who is playing with her here. When a card bearing the name of Herbert Williard, Garrick Club, London, in a handwriting so nearly like that of Mr. Williard himself that his best friends could not distinguish between them, was sent to Mr. Mossen's room a few days ago, both he and Miss Burroughs were surprised and delighted. The owner of the card was evidently of English birth, and in fact rather resembled his pretended brother. He said he was en route home from Australia, where he had hurt his leg in the bush, and was consequently traveling by easy stages. He was perfectly au fait with members of the English stage, from Beerbohm Tree to the latest music hall favorite, and when after a second call and seats each evening at the Opera House he mentioned that his "remittances were delayed, you know," Mossen would have given him the box office receipts for the week if he had asked for them.

He contented himself, however, with asking a few times for "a tenner, doncher-know," and came back last night for more. It happened that F. R. Roberts, who is himself English by birth, chanced to meet the alleged William in the hotel, and openly denounced him as a blackleg and scoundrel. He had formerly encountered this man, who was then traveling a. Lowthian Bell, Jr., the son of a well-known English coal and iron man. The swindler finally admitted his guilt and pleaded so hard for mercy that his victims permitted him to skip.

EXTRAORDINARY GRAND JURY'S WORK

Its Labors Far from Being Ended—Many Witnesses Under Detention.

No predictions about the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer were hazarded at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday.

That its labors are far from being ended is evident from the witnesses which the House of Detention holds. There are Augusta Thorow, who may help to send several Police Captains on trial for their liberty; Charles Priern, an equally dangerous betrayer of police iniquity, and the two young women, identified with east-side police business, who were committed by Justice Ingraham on Thursday, at the request of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay.

Justice Ingranam was in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to receive the verdict in the case of "Lize the Man." He had no news of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and would not talk about it.

PUPILS OF MR. AND MRS. BARON

Delightful Midwinter Reception at the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn.

The Pouch mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene last night of the midwinter reception of the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. S. Baron, Brooklyn's favorite dancing teachers.

It was one of the social events of the season, and those who participated in the festivities represented the best families in the City of Churches.

After the dancing by the pupils, which was witnessed by fond parents, who seemed to appreciate the pleasure the young people enjoyed, refreshments were served, and pretty favors of silver were presented to the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Baron.

Then a cotillion was danced. It was led by Miss Edith Squier, the daughter of Park Commissioner Frank Squier, and Herbert Fuller. It was a very pretty dance, and was excellently executed, and the dancers were applauded by the spectators.

Among the young women and men who were present were:

Delia Minton.	Elizabeth Irwin.
Julia A. Logan.	Florence O. Williams.
Ada L. Taylor.	Mabel Pouch.
Florence Martin.	Grace Flagler.
Louise Rushmore.	Florence Liebmann.
May Bedford.	A. V. Bennett.
Emily Bedford.	G. T. Morse.
Eleanor Maxwell.	H. L. Battermann.
Maude Plaute.	A. C. Crosby.
Eva Pruitt.	W. H. Maxwell, Jr.
Bertha Loeser.	C. W. Nichols.
Estelle Platt.	Horace Tapping.
Edith Squier.	Ray M. Tapping.
Amy Dunlap.	Harry Cadmas.
Pauline Spinney.	Robert Fletcher.
Mabel Spinney.	Herbert Fuller.
Minnie D. Hill.	Frank Dingee.
Elsa Fuller.	Louis Cantor.
Adelaide Shannahan.	Harry Williston.
Alice Pfizer.	Harry Faber.
Edith Hill.	William Plainten.
Alice Francis.	E. V. Williams.
Edith Vernon.	Harry Rushmore.
Ethel V. Moon.	C. E. Rickerson.
Lilian Lazelle.	W. D. Faul.
Daisy Dingee.	Benedict Litchfield.
Pauline Bulger.	W. G. Currier.
Edna Young.	R. J. Decker.
Edith C. Richardson.	E. O. Olds, Jr.
Lucie Rinyon.	J. M. Oliphant.
Hattie Davie.	Edward Pouch.
Sophie Wisner.	Frederick Taylor.
Helen Granger.	

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania is at the Victoria.

—Jesse Spalding of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. Furness of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and E. S. Zeballos, Argentine Minister at Washington, are at the Waldorf.

—Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, and James F. Joy of Detroit are at the Holland.

Died in a Doctor's Office.

Lizzie Holbitz, twenty-one years old, who lived with her parents at 273 East Tenth Street, died of heart disease in the office of Dr. David Toal, at 150 Avenue B, last night.

She was taken ill in front of the doctor's house, and was carried inside by three young men. Dr. Toal was up stairs, and before he could reach his office the young woman died.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Special Sale

of

Ladies'

Separate

Black Skirts

of Novelty Weave Bison Cloths, lined with Percalines and Hair Cloth, made in their own workrooms, in all the latest shapes, $14.50

Regular value $19.75.

of Fancy Crepons, lined with Silk and Haircloth $27.50 $39.75

Regular values $35 and $49.

Also

Separate Waists

their own make.

of Fancy Colored and Black Silks $16.50

Regular value $21.50.

of Silk and Net, elaborately trimmed $35.00

Regular value $47.50.

West 23d St.

HE WOULD ARM HIS MEN

President Norton Applies for Permission to Give Them Guns.

BUT COMMISSIONER WELLES REFUSES

The Atlantic Avenue Road Declared By Its Head to be at the Mercy of Rioters—One Day's Police Reports.

The acts of violence committed by strikers and other rioters upon new conductors and motormen on the cars of the Atlantic Avenue trolley system since the militiamen were withdrawn from duty in Brooklyn have aroused the indignation of the road's President, Benjamin Norton.

He sent to Police Commissioner Welles yesterday the following criticism of the lack of protection afforded by the Police Department to the company's employes and property:

My Dear Sir: The strike is over and all the available cars we have fit for service after the very serious disturbances of the last three weeks are running and are manned by new men who seem to thoroughly understand their business.

The troops have been withdrawn, and, so far as I can learn, every protection as well and we are now left at the mercy of strikers and rioters, who continue their depredations and are daily assaulting our employes.

Last night both the conductor and motorman of a Vanderbilt Avenue car were assaulted. The car was abandoned in the street and the men were taken to the hospital in the ambulance. They appealed to a policeman, so I am informed, and no protection whatever was offered by him, and no arrests made.

I have just instructed our Superintendent to have every motorman and conductor in our employ make an application to the proper department for the right to carry firearms. I am now in consultation with our counsel to see how far we have a right to go in the way of protecting our property and the men in charge of it. And if the law permits it, I will station a man in addition on every car we run, from the first car in the morning until the last car at night, with a gun to further our protection.

I see by the morning papers that you have requested evidence against police officers who have failed to do their duty during our recent trouble. It seems to me rather late in the day to call for evidence of this kind, after all this damage has been done and men have been killed, assaulted, and abused. We have certainly no time to find out who these delinquents are, and, if we do, the results may not be satisfactory. Men have been occasionally arrested, have been taken to court, battled flippant bail, and allowed to go to continue their depredations.

So far as the Atlantic Avenue Railroad is concerned, we have made up our minds it is high time proper protection was afforded us, and if we cannot get it from the departments which are expected to furnish it we shall furnish it at our own expense and expect the City of Brooklyn to reimburse us.

I do not intend to waste one minute over this matter, but will proceed promptly and will give such instructions to our men that if they cannot be protected, then they must protect themselves and our property.

I send you this communication because I deem it proper that you should know what our plans are. The condition of things is disgraceful, and has been from the start, and the only satisfaction we have thus far had in connection with the whole matter has been an arrest of three strikers in New-York, who assaulted in the streets of New-York one of our new employes, and were taken to the police courts and promptly sentenced to Blackwell's Island for three months.

That is the sort of discipline that should be applied in this city, and if more strenuous efforts had been made, I venture to say that these depredations would have been concluded long ago.

This letter was a bombshell for the Police Commissioner, who immediately went to talk with Mayor Schieren about it. He returned to his office and called Superintendent Campbell and Inspector Mackellar to his aid.

They refused to divulge what had transpired. Commissioner Welles was particularly blunt in his refusal to talk.

"I have nothing to say about the letter," he declared to a reporter for The New-York Times, as he hurried out of the Municipal Building.

Superintendent Campbell was asked what he thought of President Norton's communication.

"I have nothing to say," he said.

"Do you know that many of the special policemen appointed to protect the railroad cars are strikers?"

"Commissioner Welles is responsible for the appointment of all the specials."

"Do you favor President Norton's suggestion about putting men with guns on the cars?"

"I cannot say."

"Would you approve of swearing in all of the new motormen and conductors as special policemen, with right to carry arms to protect themselves and the cars?"

"That is a question for the Commissioner. He appoints all specials."

"Do you think it advisable to call again for troops to assist the police?"

"Ask me something easier. The Commissioner should answer that."

"The Commissioner has handled the strike from the beginning, has he not?"

"He has."

"And what has he left for you to do?"

"I've run the Police Department."

Reports made to Police Headquarters between midnight Friday night and midnight last night were as follows:

Fifteen men attacked Car 18 of the Vanderbilt and Ninth Avenues line, at Ninth Avenue and Fifth Street, late Friday evening and dragged Motorman George Ewing of Trenton N. J., and Conductor Nicholas Herrig of Philadelphia off the car and beat and kicked them. Special Policeman Thomas Dandarind of the Fifth Avenue squad was on the car, but instead of defending the men he ran away. Park Policeman Campbell was in the vicinity, but did not exert himself in behalf of the two men who were being beaten.

The mob took the motorman and conductor to a vacant lot and there left them bruised and bleeding. After the gang had gone, the policemen called for reserves, and about twenty were sent from the Fifth Avenue depot. But there was nothing for them to do. The victims of the mob's violence were taken to the Seney Hospital. Both were unconscious. Two men were arrested later and taken to the hospital, but, not being identified by the injured men, they were discharged

Turn Hall, 63 to 71 Meserole Street, is a headquarters for strikers. Car 3,331 of the Bushwick Avenue line was passing at about midnight on Friday night, and the strikers decided to attack it. They made a rush, throwing stones and brickbats, and broke all the car windows.

Special Officer Martin, who was on the front platform, was hit, and his scalp was severely cut. The conductor and motorman, fearing for their lives, ran away and left the car on the track.

Word was sent to the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and Roundsman McDevitt and a squad of policemen were detailed to protect the car. When they arrived at the scene an enormous mob was breaking the few remaining panes of glass.

Harry Kelly, twenty-three years old, of 133 Meeker Avenue, a striking motorman, was caught in the act of throwing a brick and was arrested. The police escorted the car to the depot.

Joseph Guillo, thirty years old, of 122 First Avenue, this city, who is employed on the Bergen Street line as a motorman, was assaulted by strikers a block from the Albany Avenue depot. His nose was broken, and he was otherwise bruised. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Michael McCue, twenty-nine years old, of 622 Grand Street, threw a stone at a Grand Street trolley car at Lorimer Street shortly after midnight, and was arrested. Henry Killen, the conductor, narrowly escaped being hurt.

Edward Lifaber, a non-union conductor on the Flatbush Avenue line, was on his way home in Flatbush, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was attacked by strikers, one of whom struck him on the head with a stone. Louis Albrecht was arrested for the offense.

Strikers attacked a Broadway car at Hancock Street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and assaulted the conductor and motorman. They stopped the car and turned off the power. Policeman Hickey of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was on the car, attempted to defend the motorman and was also attacked, and received a scalp wound. He used his locust freely, and succeeded in arresting John Mulvey, twenty years old, of 67 Howard Avenue, after clubbing him into submission.

Rioters gathered about 9 o'clock at Gates and Ralph Avenues, and attacked Greene and Gates Avenue Car No. 1,535, which was bound down town. They bombarded the car with stones, shattering the windows, and a large missile struck Motorman Charles Wilson, twenty-eight years old, of 125 Van Brunt Street, on the nose, breaking it. The crowd was so large and threatening that Wilson was obliged to take his car back to the station, where his injuries were attended to by an ambulance surgeon.

The same mob attacked Car 1,526 of the same line at Throop Avenue. They broke the windows, and Carl Petersen, the motorman, was struck on the head. Special Officer Thorn was on the car, but made no arrest. A physician, who was a passenger, attended to the motorman's wound.

Strikers jumped on Greenpoint Car 2,140, at Franklin and Noble Streets, shortly after noon. One of them struck Motorman James Battersby of 447 West Thirty-seventh Street, this city, on the head with a switch bar, cutting his scalp. Special Policeman John Zipp of 210 South Eighth Street attempted to interfere, and was also attacked by the man with the switch bar, who struck him on the left ear, knocking him down. The car was then allowed to proceed. Two arrests were made.

Fritz Probst, seventeen years old, of 67 Montrose Avenue, threw a stone at a Bushwick Avenue car, at Humboldt and Meserole Streets, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was arrested by Policeman Lemburger of the Sixth Precinct.

Car 1?? of the Vanderbilt Avenue line was surrounded by strikers at Navy Street and Park Avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the motorman was persuaded to leave it. The car was stalled until another

Stern Bros.

are now showing

Their

Spring Importations

of

Fine

Cotton

Dress Goods

consisting in part of

Printed Nainsooks,

English Batistes,

Irish Dimities,

Scotch Zephyrs, and

Swiss Embr'd Mousselines,

Perforated Batistes,

Linen Grenadines,

Costume Piques and

French Reverings.

And in addition

will offer

To-morrow

120 Pieces

Dotted

Swiss Organdies 25c

Regular value 45c yard.

And

4500 Yards

Imported Shirred Striped and Plain

Lawns

at

12c & 16c yard

West 23d St.

COMMISSIONER WELLES REFUSES

Mr. Norton Wanted to Supply 374 Men with Revolvers.

Police Commissioner Welles, in referring to Mr. Norton's letter, said:

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Will you please advise me at once in this matter, and oblige yours truly,

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Your list contains the names of 374 men. To consent to place revolvers in the hands of each and all of these men upon your single request would be an abuse of power, even if I had the power. The city ordinance upon that subject places proper safeguards around applications of this kind. The following is a copy of the ordinance:

"Article 9, Section 2. Any person twenty-one years of age or over, except as provided in Section 1 of this ordinance, who has occasion to carry a pistol for his protection may apply to the officer in command of the station house of the precinct where he resides, and such officer, if satisfied that the applicant is a proper and law-abiding citizen, shall give such person a recommendation to the Superintendent of Police, or, in the absence of the Superintendent, to the Inspector in command at the Central Office, who may issue a permit, if approved by the Commissioner of Police and Excise, to the said person, allowing him to carry a pistol of any description."

"No application of the character will be entertained except as made in conformity with the ordinance."

Yours respectfully,

LEONARD R. WELLES,
Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Welles has not yet replied to Mr. Norton's first letter.

TO CALL AT THE CITY HALL.

Thousands of Laboring Men, It Is Announced, Will Present a Petition.

It is expected that 25,000 laboring people of Brooklyn will visit the City Hall at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in order to convince the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and Mayor Schieren that they are in earnest in their desire to have the railroads live up to the law regarding the proper accommodation of the people of Brooklyn.

A petition will be circulated to-day and presented to-morrow declaring that the Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic Avenue, and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban roads have grossly violated the laws of the Nation, State, and city, and requesting the revocation of the license and franchise granted by the Aldermen to those companies.

A resolution to the same effect may be presented to the Board of Aldermen.

Official Placed Under Bond.

President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel J. Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad were each placed under

JACKSON'S

LATELY OF 777 BROADWAY, NOW AT

6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Special Reductions

Separate Dress Skirts to Wear with Silk Waists.

Black Cheviot Skirts, fine cloth, fashionable shape, perfect fitting; value $8.00, at.. 4.98

Fine Black Crepon Skirts, new designs of material, hang and set perfectly; value $12.50, at..... 7.98

Hosiery

For Men, Women, Children.

Men's Fast Black and Tan Cotton Half Hose, specially imported to sell for 25c. pair. 12½c.

Boys' Heavily Ribbed Hose, wear-resisting qualities, sizes 7 to 9½; 25c. grade..... 15c.

Ladies' Black and Colored Plaited Silk Hose, plain and ribbed; never sold for less than 75c pair..... 39c.

Also our $1.25 Opera Length Silk Hose, black boots, colored tops, for..... 49c.

Opera Gloves.

Ladies' pure silk 16-button length Opera Gloves, evening shades; good value for $1.00 pair..... 59c.

Jackson's, 6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

arrived, and the motorman of the second car took both to the depot.

When Car 3,335 of the Bushwick Avenue line was passing the corner of South Fourth and Havemeyer Streets at 5 o'clock, some one threw a stone, which smashed a window and struck Annie Meyer, seventeen years old, of 33 Bogart Street, a passenger. Her face was cut, but she was able to go home.

Mrs. E. L. Burch of 918 Madison Street, while on a Gates Avenue car last evening, was struck in the face by a brick thrown from the doorway of 853 Gates Avenue. No arrest was made.

Crosstown cars were stoned by a mob at Commerce and Richard Streets late last evening. The police of the Eleventh Precinct were notified, and the crowd scattered at their approach. James Devlin of 119 King Street was arrested.

John S. Weston, a conductor, was arrested at the Franklin Street depot last evening for shooting John Frendello of 78 Dupont Street. Frendello called Weston names, and Weston shot him in the neck.

Inspector Mackellar was spoken to by a reporter for The New-York Times regarding these acts.

"Where did you get all these cases?" he asked.

"From your own telegraph bureau."

"They must have happened yesterday," said the Inspector.

"No. They were all reported to-day."

"I haven't anything to say," replied the Inspector.

The Deputy Police Commissioner was asked what he thought of the reports.

"You must be mistaken," he said.

"Those things have happened in Brooklyn to-day."

When told that the cases cited had all been reported to the telegraph bureau, the Deputy Police Commissioner said he had nothing to say.

COMMISSIONER WELLES REFUSES

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Official Placed Under Bond.

President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel J. Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad were each placed under $500 bonds for trial for violating the ten-hour law, by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Secretary Benjamin Fricke of the Railroad Company gave bonds for them.

Two strikers testified regarding working more than ten hours, and the defendants waived examination.

Indifferent Regarding Mail Signs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Railway mail officials are paying no attention to the case of President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, Brooklyn, charged with violating the United States laws in having signs placed on the cars of his road labeled "United States Mail," when no mail is carried in them.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson said to-day that the department was indifferent as to the matter just so the mails went through.

Eugene V. Debs in Brooklyn.

Master Workman Connelly said that Eugene V. Debs had been in Brooklyn last night, had conferred with him, and had gone to New-York.

He would not say what the conference was about.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Erminio Esposito of 192 Bleecker Street, who was arrested Friday on suspicion of having set fire to his house, was discharged yesterday by Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

—Dr. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday reported 952 deaths for the week, an increase of 19 over the previous week. Pneumonia caused 203, grip 71, and diphtheria 33 deaths.

—The Board of Health is fitting up a new laboratory at the Willard Parker Hospital for the preparation of antitoxine. It will be completed in a few weeks and will cost $5,000.

—Paul Schweitzer, seventy-nine years old, of 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, died early yesterday morning from scalds caused by upsetting a pot of boiling coffee.

Brooklyn.

—A motion was made before Justice Gaynor, Brooklyn, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel City Treasurer Knapp of Long Island City to sell to James A. Stevenson $5,500 worth of water bonds at not less than par and take in payment warrants issued by the Mayor to Stevenson for work done on the water mains. Decision was reserved.

Yonkers.

—The Fourth Separate Company Veteran Association has elected the following officers: President—E. Alexander Houston, for the ninth term; Vice President—A. R. Van Houten; Secretary—A. W. Nugent; Treasurer—George W. Horton. The association now has fifty-seven members. The annual dinner will be served on the eve of Washington's Birthday.

—The Park Hill Country Club dances for February will be held on the evenings of the 5th and 19th. The hostesses for the first will be Mrs. Edwin K. Martin and Mrs. T. R. Varick. Two short plays will precede the dance of the 19th.

—A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Citizens' National Bank, and $10,000 has been added to the surplus fund, which now amounts to $50,000, and there are $15,000 of undivided profits.

—A series of Friday night talks and sociables has been arranged, to take place in the church parlor, for the members of the Young People's Association of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church.

—George D. Mackay gave an account of his twenty-day trip in the Holy Land at the second entertainment in the course of the Young Men's Christian Association on Friday evening.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club had its stag entertainment last evening, with James S. Burdette and a musical programme to make it pleasant.

—An explosion of gas in the Buena Vista Avenue sewer Friday afternoon blew the cover of the manhole as high as the houses.

—Rudolf Eickemeyer was sworn in as a School Trustee yesterday morning before City Clerk John Fogan, Jr.

—A meeting of the Board of Excise will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Westchester County.

—The Tarrytown Fire Department has decided to endow a bed in the Tarrytown Hospital. An entertainment will be given to raise the funds.

—The February Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions will begin at the Court House, White Plains, to-morrow morning.

Potsdam Alumni Dinner.

The Potsdam Normal Alumni Association of New-York held its second annual reunion and dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel.

Among the guests were T. B. Stowell, Principal of the school; Gen. T. J. Morgan, Gen. E. A. Merritt, W. A. Weed, H. F. Gunnison, Dr. Lewis A. Coffin, Miss Julia Crane, Miss Clara L. Russell, A. D. Stetson, and James F. Williams. Replies to toasts were made by most of the guests.

Wants Long Island City Restrained.

The Long Island Railroad Company yesterday applied, in Brooklyn, for an injunction restraining Long Island City from interfering with the laying by the company of water mains across the Penny Bridge Road.

Daniell & Sons.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS & RIBBONS.

INVENTORY COMPLETED.

WE DEVOTE THE COMING WEEK TO A GRAND CLEARING OF ALL REMNANTS, BROKEN ASSORTMENTS, ODDS AND ENDS OF ALL KINDS.

THE RESULT OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON WE HAVE EVER HAD. PRICES AT WHICH THEY WILL BE OFFERED ARE NO CRITERION AS TO VALUE GIVEN. QUANTITIES IN THE AGGREGATE ARE VERY LARGE.

ABOUT 3,000 YARDS OF ALL GRADES OF FINE SILKS WILL BE THROWN OUT AT FROM 25c. TO 50c. PER YARD

IN RIBBONS OVER 100,000 YARDS OF PURE SILK RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, COLORS, AND STYLES, WILL BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES . 2c. TO 10c. PER YARD

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

LOT 1.---LENGTHS RANGING FROM 3½ TO 7 YARDS, FORMER PRICES 75c. TO 95c., WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT . . 25c. PER YARD

LOT 2.---LENGTHS OF NOVELTY AND PLAIN ALL-WOOL GOODS, WORTH $1.00, AT 50c. PER YARD

LOT 3.---LENGTHS FROM 3½ TO 7 YARDS, FORMER PRICES $1.00 TO $1.50, WILL BE CLOSED OUT FOR . . . . . 75c. PER YARD

ALSO, WE SHALL DISPLAY A FEW LINES OF NEW SPRING NOVELTIES AT TEMPTING PRICES, INCLUDING CREPONS AND TWEED SUITINGS.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

F. Booss & Bro., 449 Broadway.

Fine furs at greatly reduced prices. Garments remodeled and repair work completed in one week at Summer rates.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, cold wave, northwest gales diminishing.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, colder in the early morning, northwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, colder in the early morning, north winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, north winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds, becoming southeast, slightly warmer in extreme northern portions.

OKL

Sunday
Feb. 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

Kraemer

West 23d St.
opposite
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Cloaks.

An assortment of handsome Cloaks, divided into three lots, will be on sale this week, commencing Monday morning:

Lot A - - $10.00
Lot B - - 15.00
Lot C - - 20.00

One-Half Former Prices.

TO MAKE MIGHTY PROTEST

This Week's Denunciation of Plattism Will Be Emphatic.

MEETINGS NEARLY EVERY NIGHT

Legislators at Albany Cannot Fail to Learn that New-York City Refuses to be Controlled by a Boss.

Protests against Platt and Plattism will be made from so many quarters of this city this week that the legislators at Albany cannot fail to hear them.

In all parts of the city, meetings will be held to denounce the attempts of the Republican boss to make the November victory a partisan one.

Starting with the denunciation of the proposed police legislation, these meetings, it was said yesterday, would declare in favor of the propositions affirmed by the reform organizations, and would then use some plain English concerning bosses. The speakers and the resolutions at these meetings will declare in favor of a non-partisan administration at this particular stage of the city's history, and in favor of non-bossism. Platt's bills at Albany and Platt's methods of applying a people's victory to personal uses will alike receive the attention of the meetings. There will be no mincing of words, for there is as much feeling on the subject now as there was last November, when it was Tammany instead of Platt that was in control.

The opening chorus of protest will be sent up from Cooper Union at the mass meeting to-morrow night. Another mass meeting will be held Thursday night in Harlem. The German-American Reform Union will hold a meeting Wednesday evening in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, to declare itself on the same subject. There will be meetings of Good Government Clubs H and E Tuesday evening, at which the resolutions adopted at Cooper Union will be considered.

In addition to these declarations, it was announced yesterday that the City Vigilance League had fully considered what it could do toward securing such legislation as is wanted, and had arranged for fourteen meetings to be held during the week in various parts of the city. The Good Government clubs, beside those named, are determined to hold meetings of a similar nature, and during the week, it was said, probably at least twelve of the twenty-four would come together and indorse the resolutions of the Cooper Union meeting.

With the proposed change in the bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission to reorganize the police force, there has come to the reform organizations a flush of satisfaction that will make all concerned more eager than ever to declare themselves plainly. The change which Senator Lexow proposes to make in this measure so that the Mayor, instead of the Governor, shall have the appointing power, is felt to be a notice served on Mr. Platt that there are others than himself who have something to say as to the conduct of the Government in this city.

It was just as satisfactory to know that the suggestion for the change came from Gov. Morton after a conference with Mayor Strong.

The details of the Cooper Union meeting to-morrow night were discussed at a long meeting of the joint committee from the organizations in charge of it at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. At the close of this session it was announced that the meeting would discuss and take action, specifically, on all the points involved in the police legislation, the Public Education bill, and the measure which provides a method of hearing on city bills as are authorized by the new Constitution. The last-named measure, it was said, was considered about the most important of all, because upon it depends in large measure the ability or opportunity to express an opinion on other measures.

There will be no bills at the mass meetings. The speakers will present and discuss the fundamental propositions which they believe should be embodied in legislative measures, and the meeting will be asked to act on them.

It was said that there might be other speakers than the six who have been announced. A final meeting of the joint committee will be held at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow at noon, at which this will be arranged.

Since the date of the first mass meeting was made public, the committee has received many communications from substantial business and professional men indorsing it and pledging support. Some of the writers have gone into details as to their ideas of reorganizing the Police Department, and, after going over these letters yesterday, a member of the committee said that there was evidence in them that a single-headed Police Commission was favored by more men than had been expected would favor such a commission. The committee said that they regarded it as significant that many substantial business men who are not identified with any of the organizations which indorsed the Committee of Seventy's platform and ticket during the campaign were evidently aroused on the subject of police reorganization.

Among the letters which the committee has is one from John Bigelow, which was made public. After expressing his sympathy with the mass meetings, Mr. Bigelow said:

"I am opposed to a bi-partisan commission and I favor a single chief, to be selected from the highest ranks in the army."

Ex-Senator Platt said yesterday that he had not taken part in any conference of Republican leaders to arrange for the presentation before the Legislature of a Governor's Power of Removal bill.

"The terms of most of the State officers expire during the year," said Mr. Platt. "I do not see any reason for haste toward the slaughter of the innocents.

"Now that they have amended the police bills to please the really good people here, everybody ought to be happy."

Senator Lexow showed he was worried a little over the prospect by sneering at it as "a mutual admiration society."

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

100 Dozen Ladies' Long

Opera Hose,

for theatrical use, in pinks, blues, creams, lavender, salmon, chartreuse, russet, and golden browns, straws, and other choice shades, at, per pair,

25 C.;

worth 75c.

Long Suede Gloves.

75 Dozen Long Suede Gloves, 16 button length, in a large assortment of choice light shades, per pair,

$1.50

worth $2.00 and $2.50.

14th St.

STATUE TO DR. HAHNEMANN

Competitive Designs on View at the Fine Arts Society Building—Much Variety in the Work of the Artists.

The homeopathists of this country are endeavoring to raise a fund of $30,000 for a monument in Washington, D. C., in memory of Samuel Hahnemann.

Nineteen sculptors have entered into competition for the work, and the results of their labors may be seen at the Fine Arts Society Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, until Feb. 9. Awards will be made on Monday, the first prize being the contract for the work. The second prize will be $500, and the third $200. On the jury which will make the awards, are Thomas Hastings, Russell Sturges, D. C. French, Olin L. Warner, and George E. Bissell, all of whom are members of the Sculpture Society.

There are twenty-three models shown, some of the sculptors submitting detail designs of portions of their work. No names are given, numbers only designating the models.

There is much variety in the work shown, although each competitor has included a figure of the great homeopathist in his design, the features in most cases being taken from the famous bust by David.

No. 20 has much detail of stairway, bas reliefs, and graceful line, with attractive mosaic work back of the seated figure. No. 9, representing Hahnemann immortalized by Genius, has dignity and simplicity to commend it. No. 3 is excellent in arrangement and the figures are suggested in a powerful way. Other works show various influence, recalling monuments in Paris and notably figures from the Beaux Art statue to Henri Rignault, and the group about the Dumas statue.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S FAREWELL DINNER

She Will oG Abroad Until the Opening of the Newport Season.

Mrs. William Astor gave a farewell dinner last night, at her home, 350 Fifth Avenue.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mr. Randolph Robinson, and I. Otis.

The following menu was served:

Consommé,

Bisque d'Ecrevisses,

Bouchés St. Hubert,
Cotellettes de saumon,
Filet de Boeuf,
Cotellettes de volaille,

Terapene à la Newburgh,
Canard tête rouge Cailles,

Aspic de foie gras, Salade laitue,

Glaces fantaisies.

The rooms were decorated with blue and pink orchids. Mrs. Astor will sail on Feb. 13 for England, where she will remain for a fortnight. She will then go to Paris, where she has engaged apartments at 146 Avenue des Champs Elysées. She will remain in Paris until June, when she will visit Newport.

SMOKER AT THE GARRICK CLUB

Entertainment by Artists Ranging from Grand Opera to Burletta.

A very enjoyable "smoker" was held in the rooms of the Garrick Club, 31 West Twenty-seventh Street, last night, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. The entertainment was the most elaborate that has thus far been provided for the members of the club, and they were out in force to enjoy it, accompanied by friends.

Among the artists who contributed to the evening's pleasure were Signor Francesco Tamagno, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera House; Arthur Friedenelm, pianist; Signor Abraham Abramoff, basso; Signor Montegriffo, tenor; Edwin Stevens, comedian; the Gounod Male Quartet; Philip Mittell, violinist; Arthur Elliott of Fanny Davenport's company; the Schumann Trio; Hans Kronold, 'cellist; Signor Ricci, violinist; Judge John Henry McCarthy; Leon Jacquet, flute soloist; R. A. Roberts of "The Fatal Card" company, in a song; Louis Mann, who told funny stories; William F. Rochester, in paraphrased songs; Waldorf Phillips, in a recitation; Al. H. Wilson and John T. Kelly of the "Twentieth Century Girl," and Platon Brunoff, in Russian songs.

Stormy Weather for February.

In his forecast for February, the Naval Hydrographer predicts stormy weather north of the fortieth parallel and along the American coast, north of Hatteras. Strong westerly and northwesterly gales, he says, will prevail along the transatlantic steamship routes, with occasional periods of strong winds and fresh gales from the northeast. Occasional northers in the Gulf of Mexico are predicted. Icebergs and field ice off Newfoundland and on the Grand Banks are expected to appear. Fog at intervals on the Grand Banks and near the New-England coast, but not in extended areas, will add to the difficulties of navigation, it is said.

Flagman Killed, Brakeman Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—East-bound express No. 106, on the Baltimore and Ohio, three miles west of Washington, early this morning jumped the track, entered a siding, and crashed into a freight train. Edward Robinson, flagman, of Glenwood, was instantly killed. Frank Kelly, brakeman, of Glenwood, was badly injured. None of the passengers was hurt. Six freight cars and the engine and baggage car of the express were badly wrecked.

B. Altman & Co.

Decided Values in SILKS.

To-morrow.

6,000 yards
FINE IMPORTED
Printed Silks,
30 inches wide, at
47 C. yard.

The assortment includes a complete line of Navy and White and Black and White.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

MADE A TRIP TO ENGLAND

Prof. Bickmore Took Teachers on an Interesting Journey.

CATHEDRALS AND COLLEGES VISITED

Many Places Visited and Graphically Described—England's Educational System Not Equal to the American.

"English Universities and Cathedrals" was the subject of the lecture Prof. Albert Bickmore delivered to a large audience yesterday, at the American Museum of Natural History. It was the second one of the series of lectures on English travels which will be concluded with one more lecture. The lecture of yesterday will again be delivered next Saturday morning, for the benefit of the second section of the several thousand New-York school teachers, who constitute Prof. Bickmore's audiences, and on the following week views of London and vicinity will be shown and described.

In beginning his lecture yesterday, Prof. Bickmore said he took especial intgrest in the subject because during his last visit to England he had made a thorough study of their educational methods, and he was satisfied they are far inferior to ours.

"I was received," he said, "with great kindness by Sir William Flower, Director of the Museum of Natural History in London, and by William Carruthers, keeper of the department of botany, both of whom afforded me every opportunity for the information I was asking. Peculiar facilities were furnished me to investigate her Majesty's scientific and art departments, known to us as South Kensington Museum. The result of which all goes to prove my first statement regarding our superiority in those times. This subject naturally brings us to the English universities and schools."

The professor showed maps giving the general route which he traversed and the individual trips to the various schools and cathedrals. Starting out from London he then conducted his audience to Eton, one of the great preparatory schools of England, patronized especially by the nobility. It is situated on the Thames about twenty miles from London, stretching away from Windsor Castle, which overlooks it. On approaching Eton one crosses a narrow stream flanked on each side with boathouses, and over which the trees meet about midstream. On entering the grand court at quadrangle, one first notices the statue of Henry the Sixth, who founded the school. So long have the buildings stood, that the bricks have turned a cherry red. The woodwork of Eton College is a mass of names. No Eton boy would consider himself a full-fledged student had he not carved his name on the woodwork at least twice. Wellington is the patron saint of Eton. His rudely carved initials and his marble bust are objects for reverence. It was on the Eton grounds that Wellington said Waterloo had been won on England's football fields. In one building are shown great beams, which, it is said, were taken from wrecked vessels of the Spanish Armada. The seats in the recitation rooms are nothing but crude, rough wooden benches of a century ago. During Prof. Bickmore's visit, there was in progress a game of cricket between Eton and Cambridge, and he gave a most entertaining description of the green field, surrounded on all sides by rows of college boys and pretty girls.

Oxford was next taken up. A bird's-eye view shows the famous High Street, the dome of Radcliff's Library, and many of the colleges. There are twenty-one of these altogether, with an average attendance of 3,000 students, whose intellectual wants are administered to by 50 professors, 30 lecturers, and innumerable Fellows and tutors. The peculiar thing about these colleges is that they are built in solid blocks like houses. After once crossing the threshold, however, and entering the quadrangle, the college atmosphere is unmistakable. The oldest of the Oxford colleges is the University, founded in 1249. Its quadrangle is bordered by a covered esplanade, which once constituted the cloisters where the monks walked in their solemn meditations. One of the most beautiful of these colleges is Magdalen, pronounced "Maudlin." One of the views illustrated the way in which the walls are hidden beneath a wealth of ivy and the freshness of the velvet-like turf of the quadrangles. In connection with the museum, whose erection had been Dr. Radcliff's pet hobby for years, Prof. Bickmore told of the story current among the boys, that the doctor had been seen one moonlight night walking up and down the terrace, exclaiming, in dulcet tones as he looked upon the building looming up before him, "Ah! but isn't it wonderful!"

Oxford students have their breakfasts served in their rooms, but at dinner they all assemble in the hall, and dine together, the professors and tutors sitting on a raised dais at the end, and the students seated at tables arranged lengthwise with the hall. In this, the English consider that they have an advantage over Americans, in that the professors and students are brought into close contact.

Christ Church College is one of the two richest in Oxford. The huge bell on its tower, weighing seven and a half tons, tolls a curfew every night at 9:05 of 101 strokes, this being the number of scholars originally provided for in the endowment.

From Oxford Prof. Bickmore conducted his audience to Cambridge, whose college buildings lie on either side of the River Cam, from which the town received its name. The grounds, called the "backs," from the fact that they lie back of the buildings, slope gently down to the banks of the Cam, and are much frequented by the students, who stroll there, book in hand. The elm tree planted by Milton may still be seen, though it is rapidly dying. In the library of Trinity College, the largest in England, stands the bust of Lord Byron, by Thorwaldsen. It is the pride of Cambridge.

After giving a description and several views of an English country fair, Prof. Bickmore came to the cathedrals, which he spoke of at length. Among others described were those of Canterbury, Salisbury, Exeter, Gloucester, Worcester, Ely, Lincoln, Chester, York, and Westminster Abbey. All of these were erected between 1060 and 1600, since which time the English have had difficulty to even keep them in repair.

At Westminster Abbey were pointed out the grave of Mary, Queen of Scots, the Coronation Chair, the Stone of Scone, the sword and shield of Edward III., and many other things of historic interest.

"But the one," said Prof. Bickmore, in closing, "that most interests us is the slab bearing the name of David Livingstone, traveler and philanthropist, who died in the heart of Africa, and whose bones now rest beneath the pavement of Westminster Abbey."

FUNERAL OF MARGUERITE SHEPARD

Services Conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The funeral of Miss Marguerite Shepard, the youngest daughter of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, took place at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning at 2 West Fifty-second Street. A large number of relatives and friends were present and filled the halls and reception rooms. Carriages filled the long block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He made a short address on the uncertainty of life, and compared the early death of Miss Shepard to the plucking of a flower before it has matured. He described Miss Shepard's religious life as being earnest, sweet, and edifying.

After prayer by Dr. Hall, a quartet of singers from St. Bartholomew's Church sang the following hymns: "Sleep in Jesus," "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and "The Day Is Over."

The coffin rested in the main hall, the walls of which were concealed by the many flowers sent by friends.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to Staten Island, where it will be interred in the Moravian Cemetery. At the request of the family only four carriages, containing immediate relatives of the deceased, accompanied the body to the cemetery.

Among those present were Dr. William Seward Webb and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, S. V. R. Cruger and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Spent Russell Sage's Money.

Michael Dicandia, a messenger boy, seventeen years old, of 86 James Street, is a prisoner in the Tombs.

He was sent out on Friday afternoon, in response to a call from the Western Union Building from Charles Demorest, Secretary to George J. Gould. From the Western Union Building he was dispatched to Russell Sage's office, at 71 Broadway, to collect $25 for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

Dicandia received the $25 from Clerk Coy and at once started out to spend the money. He invested nearly all of it in new clothes, and spent the balance for cigarettes and pool playing. He was arrested about 8 o'clock in the evening in Aplerio's saloon, 24 Spring Street.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday the boy confessed that he spent the money, and pointed with pride to his new overcoat. He did not have a penny left. He was held in default of $500 bail for examination tomorrow. He had been four years with the Western Union Company, and Friday was his first day with the messenger company.

Celebration by the "Borax King."

F. M. Smith, the "Borax King of the Pacific Coast," celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of his birthday yesterday, and at the same time his daughter Bertha celebrated her thirteenth birthday.

The private dining room of the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, was placed at their disposal in honor of the occasion and was handsomely decorated.

Mr. Smith and his family are in the city for the Winter, and will return to their home in the Spring.

In Charge of Station H.

Victor J. Bradley was yesterday appointed Superintendent of Branch Post Office H, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. Mr. Bradley has been nineteen years in the Postal Service. He was transferred from the Railway Mail Service.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY Department.

Third floor.

Offer in a Clearing Sale

Monday

225 Gold Embroidered Silk Mantel Draperies and Piano Scarfs, at **$3.69,** value $5.50

500 Gold Stamped Denim Sofa Pillows, at **75 C.** each.

150 pair Irish Point Curtains, at **3.75**

Also 30 pair Tapestry Portieres, at **3.90**

reduced from $7.50.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

Estimates submitted for furnishing Hotels, Steamships, and Private Residences, with Window Shades, Curtains, Hangings, Draperies, &c.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Colored Dress Goods Department.

TO-MORROW.

Will open additional shipments of the latest French novelties in

CREPONS

including the Araignee, Lance, Carreau, Deuxtons, Soie, Onde and Tricotine Weaves in the new shades of Autruche, Raisin, Moutarde, Serpentine, Ray-Grass, Cerf, Tancrede and Violettes de Nice.

Also

Advance styles in Goat's Hair, and the latest designs in Fancy French Checks, Three-toned Whip Cords, English and Scotch Fancy Cheviots for Traveling and Tailor-made Dresses.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

WILLING TO MARRY WEALTH

NEWBURGER AND CAROLUS PAID $5 EACH FOR A CHANCE.

Compared Notes, Believed They Had Been Introduced to the Same Woman, and Caused Three Arrests.

Alphonse J. Levy and the sisters Maggie and Elise Meyer, who are the proprietors of the Matrimonial Club, Confidential, were brought before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning charged by Frank Carolus of 1,376 First Avenue and Herman Newberger of 136 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, with swindling them out of $5 each. Both young men admit that they are penniless and were looking for rich young women who would marry them.

The trouble began last Sunday, when the young men, who knew each other, but had not met for several months, each read in a Sunday newspaper the following notice:

Refined lady, been in Germany, twenty-two years, very wealthy, seeks true, honorable, and educated gentleman for marriage; means unnecessary.

Each man, unknown to the other, answered the advertisement, and each received a reply. In response to his letter Newberger received the following reply:

Dear Sir: In reply to your very kind note in answer to my personal it prompts me to say that I should be pleased to make your acquaintance. As I hate publicity, I have authorized Miss Meyer, 424 Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street, to arrange for an interview and introduction. If your intentions are really true and honest I would like you to call upon Miss Meyer any time from 10 A. M. till 8:30 P. M., and she will be happy to give you all particulars concerning me and my family. Sincerely yours,
GERMAN LADY.

Newberger called on Miss Meyer and found that he had been directed to a matrimonial agency. There he met two men, who said they were the brothers Levy. Two young women were also present, and they said they were the Misses Meyer. The four then explained to Newberger that they were the officers of the Matrimonial Club, Confidential, and that they had in the club hundreds of rich women who were looking for husbands. All that was necessary to entitle one to membership was a five-dollar bill, with which to pay the initiation fee.

When once a member, he would be introduced to any number of rich women until he found one whom he would like to marry, and who would like to marry him. This struck Newberger as a good scheme, and as he had just $5 with him he cheerfully handed it to Miss Elise Meyer. In return for his money, Newberger got a certificate of membership which read as follows:

"This certificate entitles the holder to all rights and privileges of the society until such member has entered into matrimony."

The next day—last Wednesday—Newberger says, he called at the clubrooms and asked to be introduced to a rich young woman. He was presented to a very pretty blonde by Miss Meyer. The young woman said her name was Anna M. Huber. She said she had $40,000, and expected to get $65,000 more from her father's estate. This was more money than Newberger had ever heard of, and he went home in a dream of joy.

Newberger met his old friend Carolus the next day and told him about his approaching marriage to an heiress.

"So?" said Carolus. "I, too, will wed shortly."

The friends compared notes and found, they allege, that they were engaged to the same woman.

They went to the Jefferson Market Court and swore out a warrant for Levy and the Misses Meyer. When arrested, all the prisoners were very indignant and denounced their arrest as an outrage. The two women were dressed, when they were brought to court, in fine furs. The man had on a storm coat and hat. He said that, in addition to running a matrimonial bureau, he had a private detective agency.

When the case was heard by Justice Taintor, the defendants would make no statement further than to say they were not guilty. They were held in $300 each for trial in Special Sessions.

Judge Brown a Victim of Pickpockets.

Judge Addison Brown of the United United States District Court had his pocket picked on a Forty-second Street cross-town car, at the corner of Second Avenue, Thursday night.

Three men stood on the platform of the car as the Judge attempted to enter. They pretended to be in doubt as to whether they were on the "right car" themselves, and jostled the Judge around until they had succeeded in abstracting his pocketbook from the left side pocket of his trousers. It was not until Judge Brown reached his home, at 235 East Forty-eighth Street, that he missed his pocketbook. The Judge says the thieves did not get enough to compensate them for their crime.

SHORT OF WHISKY STOCK

The Admission Forced from President Greenhut.

DECISION TO BE RENDERED MONDAY

Some Sensational Statements Made in the Receivership Proceedings Before Judge Grosscup.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The hearing of motions in the Whisky Trust case began before Judge Grosscup; in the United States Circuit Court, this morning. When, after hearing a few motions in the case, none of the counsel responded, though all were present, the Judge asked if the receivers were in court.

"They are," answered Attorney Burry. "Both Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Lawrence are here."

"Be sworn, please," said the Court.

Mr. Greenhut was put on the stand and the Judge informed him that he wished to ask him a few questions on his own account. The first one was: "You know what buying and selling stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange is?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you buy or sell any stocks last Monday?"

"Yes; I bought 3,000 or 4,000 shares of Whisky Trust stock."

The same questions were asked of Receiver Edward M. Lawrence, who said he had bought no stock, nor was he in any way interested in any deal in Whisky Trust stock.

Attorney Mayer then stated to the court that the motion he would make would be for the ousting of Receivers Greenhut and Lawrence. Just now he would not make a motion for the vacation of the receivership, though he intimated by his way of putting it that he would do this later on. In explaining his position Mr. Mayer said:

"A stockholders' committee, composed of John D. Hartshorne, John I. Waterbury, and F. M. Lockwood, was recently formed in New-York for the purpose of making a change of management in the affairs of the Whisky Trust. There was to be a committee meeting in Peoria for the purpose of considering these matters. Mr. Greenhut telegraphed to New-York stockholders that Thursday of this week would be time enough to hold the meeting. On Tuesday I received a telegram from New-York stating that the stock of the Whisky Trust was being sold down a point or two on the New-York Exchange, and asking me to make an immediate investigation. This I did, and found that a receiver had been appointed. This was the first intimation we had that the receivers had been appointed for the trust. Telephonic communication was at once opened with Cincinnati by the New-York stockholders, and Mr. Hartshorne informed them that he knew nothing whatever of the appointment of the receivers."

Mr. Mayer then told the court how the order entered Wednesday, permitting the committee of experts to examine the affairs of the Whisky Trust, was, as he alleged, ignored. He continued:

"When the investigators reached Peoria they found the vaults locked, and considerable wiring had to be done before we could get the combination. Then it was found that Mr. Magee had the key of the inner vault in his pocket, and was out of town. When we finally got him, it was so late that he had little time to make an investigation. We found out that about ninety-eight payments had been made to Runnels and Burry, the attorneys who asked your Honor to institute the receivership, although an altogether different firm acts as attorneys for the Whisky Trust, was regularly instituted such and is paid monthly. Now, I make no charges. I merely mention this to show the relation between lawyer and client in this case.

"As to the state of the Whisky Trust finances, we found that, outside of the rebate vouchers, $3,000 or $4,000 will cover the entire indebtedness. We further found that Nelson Morris, an ex-Director of the trust, is largely interested with Mr. Greenhut in extensive contracts for feeding cattle. As to Charles J. Heinsheimer and S. I. Wormser, neither of them had any right to sign the petition, nor to have it signed for them."

Mr. Mayer then sprang the sensation of the day when he stated that Mr. Greenhut did not own a share of the Whisky Trust stock until after the receivers had been appointed. "I believe I am justified in saying, moreover," he continued, "that all the Directors together do not own 1,000 shares of stock."

Mr. Greenhut interrupted at this point: "I wish to make an explanation. I wish to correct my statement that I bought this stock on Monday. I bought it Wednesday."

"After the stock had been pulled down?" inquired Mr. Mayer, dryly.

Mr. Greenhut did not answer.

Judge Grosscup said: "I would like to ask you, Mr. Greenhut, if you were short on Whisky Trust stock at this time—before Wednesday of this week?"

"Yes; I was short a few shares."

"How many?"

"I can't remember."

"Was it as much as 3,000 or 4,000 shares?"

"Perhaps it was; I can't remember."

Later on, under cross-examination by Judge Grosscup, Mr. Greenhut acknowledged that he might have been short as many as 15,000 shares, but he could not tell exactly.

Attorney Mayer, resuming his statement, said that President Greenhut was interested in a number of companies which furnished supplies to the Whisky Trust, one of them a coal company. He said President Greenhut drew four big salaries from the trust and plied up a princely expense account. He also spoke sarcastically of Nelson Morris's suit against the trust, and intimated that the interests of the packer and President Greenhut were one.

Mr. Burry read a long communication on behalf of the Directors of the trust, denying all charges of wasteful management, and declaring that if any mistakes had been made, they were errors of judgment, and not caused by neglect of the affairs of the trust. He declared that the acts of the Directors in issuing bonds had been approved by 81 per cent. of the stockholders, and urged that the receivers be allowed to remain in power, particularly Mr. Greenhut, whose intimate knowledge of the affairs of the trust especially fitted him for the position of receiver.

Mr. Burry also read a statement, signed by Director John Begg, H. Green, and P. H. Hennessy, commending Mr. Greenhut's courage and declaring the trust to be in a bad way financially. They gave it as their opinion that it was absolutely necessary for one of the receivers to be a man thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the trust. Such a man President Greenhut was.

"Can you explain about this meeting that was to have been held in Peoria?" asked the court.

Mr. Burry said Mr. Greenhut had done his best to bring about a proper understanding in the matter, but it seemed had been misunderstood all along. He continued:

"As to the allegation that has been made that Mr. Olmstead, one of the petitioners for the receivership, did not become a holder of stock in the trust until Monday, the day the bill for a receivership was filed, we admit he did not become a stockholder of record until Monday. But it is not true that he did not hold stock before that. This stock has been bandied about the New-York Stock Exchange, and there are very few stockholders of record. Mr. Olmstead was put on the records as holding 500 shares on Monday."

Mr. Runnels made a personal explanation as to his connection with the case as attorney. He had been in New-York last week and had there been retained by Mr. Olmstead. He did not consider the interests of Mr. Olmstead and the Directors of the trust as adverse.

"Were you not at this time retained by the Directors to bring about this receivership?" inquired Mr. Mayer.

"I am not on cross-examination now and am answering only to the court."

Mr. Runnells then asserted that there was about $1,000,000 due to the creditors of the Whisky Trust, and the receivership was absolutely necessary. Mr. Lawrence's character had not been attacked, and as for Mr. Greenhut, it was advisable that a receiver should be appointed who knew all about the administration of the property. "In the absence of anything affecting Mr. Greenhut's character," concluded Mr. Runnells, "we maintain that no better man could have been chosen receiver than Mr. Greenhut."

Judge Grosscup asked if there were any intricacies in the Treasury or Internal Revenue Departments which would prevent a court operating the Whisky Trust through receivers.

A. D. Stevens stated that there were not, and explained the workings of the trust at length, ending by strongly commending Mr. Greenhut as a receiver. He then went into an explanation of the happennings at Peoria, and denied that there was any intention to withhold the books. He accused Mr. Mayer of being interested in outside interests, which were seeking to destroy the Whisky Trust.

Mr. Mayer jumped to his feet, and exclaimed: "That charge is untrue!"

Notwithstanding this denial, Mr. Stevens reiterated the statement.

When counsel on both sides had finished, Judge Grosscup said:

"I don't see any necessity of going into any evidence in this case. Counsel on both sides do not seem to differ much as to the facts. They only differ as to the inferences to be drawn from these facts. I am not prepared to say just here whether these receivers should be ousted or not, but I will hear counsel as to whom they would wish to be receivers, in case I should remove Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence."

Mr. Mayer began to speak, when Nathan Bijur, representing the New-York stockholders, interrupted. "I wish to say," he began, "that the stockholders whom I represent are not dummies. They are real men, well known in public affairs in New-York, and they hold a majority of this stock, and want the receivers uncompromisingly ousted. I confess I was surprised, as no doubt your Honor was, to hear that Mr. Greenhut, while professing to have the interests of the stockholders at heart, was engaged in stock jobbing at their expense. We do not deny that this trust needs the protection of the court, but it needs is not against its creditors, but against its managers."

A new element was projected into the case at this point. A. H. Veeder arose and said he represented $375,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the trust, and was authorized to say that the holders of these bonds wished Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence to remain as receivers.

"Who are these bondholders? Name them!" shouted Mr. Bijur.

Mr. Veeder declined to name them, but did not deny that Mr. Greenhut was the most important one.

Mr. Mayer suggested John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust Company as one of the receivers in case Messrs. Greenhut and Lawrence were ousted, and Mr. Bijur suggested as the other Richard B. Hartshorne of New-York. John I. Waterbury of New-York would also have been suggested, but he expressed his disinclination to act.

A motion was made to dismiss the application for a receiver as far as Heinsheimer and Wormser were concerned, but the court decided to leave that matter also until Monday.

Attorney Mack protested, but Judge Grosscup said: "Persons cannot come into this court and get a property into the hands of a receiver and then get out of it. I will see them through in this matter."

The court then announced that he would render his decision Monday at 10 o'clock.

Deputy Sheriff Henning has received another attachment against the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company (the Whisky Trust) in favor of the American Distributing Company for $11,023 on rebate vouchers.

THE SOCIAL SEASON IN ALBANY

Dinners and Receptions Contemplated at the Executive Mansion—Courtesies to the Mortors.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Society seemed to take another breathing spell this week, after the first two days, but promises to make up for any lapses before Ash Wednesday. Even after that date there are already contemplated some small teas at the Executive Mansion and in the homes of some of the more liberal-minded of the entertainers.

Mrs. Morton will give a reception Feb. 14 to all who have called or left their cards at the Executive Mansion since she became mistress. The reception will last from 4 until 8 P. M., and to it 1,200 invitations have been issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish will give a dinner Feb. 13 in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Morton. This will be the second of the public affairs to be given at the Fish residence since the death of a relative of Mrs. Fish. The first one will be a dinner to fourteen, Wednesday next, in honor of Mrs. Samuel Sloan of New-York, who is Mrs. Fish's guest. The invited guests are Miss Rogers of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Griffin, and Mrs. Leonard.

Mrs. Schuyler Crosby who has been debarred from entertaining because of the grip, will give her third cotillion on the 8th.

This week's events were opened with the first state dinner at the Executive Mansion. The table was a "veritable poem," in the words of one of the guests. Silverware, china, and natural flowers made up the several poetical parts which formed the whole. Mrs. Morton wore a gown of gray moire, with trimmings of green velvet and old lace. She wore several strands of pearls and diamonds in her hair and corsage. Mrs. Hamilton Fish was dressed in white satin, with point appliqué lace, and wore diamond ornaments. Mrs. James A. Roberts's dress was of white moire, with heliotrope velvet, spangled with gold trimmings. Mrs. Thomas C. Platt wore an effective combination of white moire and sapphire blue velvet, embroidered with pearls, and wore pearl and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Warner Miller's dress was of gray moire and lace.

Mrs. Rufus W. Peckham gave a luncheon Wednesday to sixteen guests, all Albanians, and Mrs. Abraham Lansing entertained Thursday afternoon, being assisted in receiving by Mrs. Morris Miller of Oneida and Mrs. Curtis of Schenectady.

The Charity Ball in New-York took a number of Albany people from home, and consequently performed its part in causing an intermission in the social functions. On the same evening—Thursday—Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin gave a reception. This was well attended, but, by reason of their being in New-York, Gov. and Mrs. Morton and others were unable to attend. At first it was intended exclusively for ladies, but as the reception lasted from 4 to 7 o'clock a great many gentlemen called. The drawing room was converted into a floral bower. In each corner were palms reaching to the ceiling. The dainties were dispensed from tables dressed in white carnations and roses. Ferns and white carnations formed the principal decorations on mantels and window recesses. The display was one of the most lavish seen here in years. Mrs. McAlpin, in a robe of blue velvet, received her guests, assisted by Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Ralph Brandreth of New-York, Mrs. J. Howard King, Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Mrs. Rufus H. King, Mrs. John G. Farnsworth, Miss Alice Martin, and Mrs. Susie Lansing. Mrs. Brandreth wore yellow brocaded silk, with vest of yellow chiffon, and bolero jacket embroidered with gold. Mrs. Robinson's dress was pink satin, with pink chiffon and old lace.

A few small teas this afternoon concluded the week's gayeties.

Mrs. McAlpin will entertain as her guests at dinner, on Monday, Gov. and Mrs. Morton. The invitations have been extended to twenty persons. On Friday, Mrs. Morton will give a dancing party to New-York City friends. The cotillion will consist of twenty-two couples, only one or two being Albanians.

Committees in Secret Session.

Short meetings of various Aldermanic committees were held yesterday. The Committee on Health and Police held a short session behind closed doors. All that the Chairman, Alderman Hall, would say was that the pension funds of the two departments was the subject under discussion. The Health and Police Departments submitted a report on their pension funds at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and it was these reports that were under consideration.

The Committee on Contested Seats held a secret meeting. The result of its deliberations was not made known. The Committee on Markets held a meeting. John E. Brodsky appeared for the volunteer firemen, who have rooms in the E-sex Market Building. The committee has reported that it is in favor of tearing the market out and using the building wholly for school purposes. Mr. Brodsky argued that this would be impossible, as the building was not fire-proof, as the law provides that school buildings must be. He said that the old firemen were averse to removing from their present quarters. The committee took the matter under advisement.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Dull Markets and Lower Prices.

TRADING WHOLLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Barely Steady —Corn Was Dull--Provisions Steady—Cotton Unchanged --Coffee Easier.

There was very little animation shown in the grain trading, and the feeling was easy throughout the day, while the local traders were evening up for the week, and outside orders very scarce. Foreign houses purchased very sparingly, and the demand for spot stuff for export was limited, as orders were under present prices. Provisions were a little steadier, but without activity. Cotton was very dull and closed unchanged. Coffee was a trifle easier on local realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	56¾
March	10,000	57¼@57⅜	57⅜
May	135,000	57⅝@58¼	58
June	....	....@....	58¼
July	270,000	58⅜@58 11-16	58⅛
August	10,000	58¼@58⅞	58⅝
Total	1,225,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	46⅜
May	105,000	47¼@47½	47¼
July	30,000	47½@47⅝	47½
Total	135,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	15,000	32¾@....	32¾
March	....	....@....	32⅞
May	30,000	32½@32 9-16	32½
No. 2 white—			
February	....	....@....	35¼
March	10,000	35¾@36	35¾
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow, owing to the storm and the short session, while prices showed weakness with the decline in wheat. Sales, 5,500 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 8,529 bbls and 6,758 sacks; exports, 1,194 bbls and 5,705 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 70,434 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.30@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.75
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.30
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.30
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.10@2.30	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.50@$2.85; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60 asked, on spot, and $1.60@$1.65, to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 88@90c for Western and 92@93c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.09.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@66c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@95c; middlings, 90c@$1; sharps, $1.05; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $25 per ton in sacks, $26 per ton to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market remains slow, without important business, and prices nominal, while easy. For No. 1, 9c asked, while for fancy 9¾c is held. Timothy nominal. Flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is steady bidding here for fair quantities of yellow for export at 25c for off grade, and 26c for prime; some lots are offered at 25½@26c, respectively. There is a report from the South that 1,200 bbls prime were sold upon this market at 26c; there is no question about a sale of that quantity having been made, but only as to its quality. Crude, in barrels, was taken at 22c for 200 bbls. Crude in bulk from the mills was further offered at 18c, in instances; however, a better price is held in many cases. There is no positive feeling of strength concerning the general market, but only the thought that it is rid of the depression that has characterized it for some time, while the trade now thinks the position is close to a basis upon which a fair business could be done. The situation depends upon the few export bids, since there is nothing in the compound lard trading to encourage demands for the oil. COCOANUT OIL is dull and easy; Ceylon at 5.12@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in light demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small business, with purchases at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—There was but one quotation on oil to-day—101¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Opened a little stronger—a gain of 2@5 points all around. There was a fair degree of steadiness at the improvement, although there was no marked animation to trading. The estimates of the receipts of hogs at Chicago are rather full, or 32,000 head for Monday, and 185,000 head for the entire week. There was nothing especially disturbing from the grain situation for the day. It was plain that the statement of the stock of lard at Chicago had more to do with the strength upon the general products than any other development. While there is shown some increase in the supplies over last month, yet a decidedly larger amount had been looked for. There is a feeling to question the report, although it is made up from sworn statements. The stock of lard there is given out as 27,000 tcs; of pork, the holdings as 127,000 bbls, new, and 5,000 bbls pork, and of ribs and sweet pickled hams, 33,000,000 lb and 39,000,000 lb, respectively. The New-York stocks are 18,525 tcs prime lard, (3,444 tcs last month,) 1,034 tcs off grade, and 1,404 tcs stearine. Liverpool stocks: 3,400 tcs beef, 5,500 bbls pork, 45,200 bxs bacon, 3,600 bxs hams, 1,300 bxs shoulders, 25,000 tcs lard, (21,000 tcs last month.)

Lard, prime, yesterday Steam—The West was up about 5 points and there was a little more strength here. The business was only moderate, and the firmness was more on the unexpected moderate showing of stocks at Chicago. The demand here was slack. Sale of 240 tcs cash at $6.70. City steam was at $6.25 bid and $6.37½ asked; sales of 85 tcs at $6.25@$6.37½. The options were up about 5 points and quiet; February closed at $6.70, nominal, and May at $6.90, nominal. Refined is quiet and unchanged. Cottonseed quoted at $7.30, and South American at $7.50. Compound lard is quiet and nominal, at 5@5¼c.

PORK—The West is a trifle stronger, partly with the strength upon lard, and slightly firmer rates on hogs, but does not show material life to trading. The exporters here are moderate buyers at easy prices. Sales of 150 bbls mess. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $12.75@$.5.

BACON—There is a light export inquiry here by reason of the easy prices, and occasional moderate quantities are taken up. The West is moving out supplies more freely to English and Continental markets, where its market for the day was steadier, and 2@5 points better, although showing frequent slight changes.

BEEF—There is a light export movement, and moderate home trade demand, while prices are without marked change. Packet, $6.50@$8; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Fewer buyers, with some lots from special sources here at irregular prices. Generally, the market is weak. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are taken up moderately at easy prices. City meats have a fair inquiry, at inside prices, to which some sellers concede and have the bulk of the business, while others are against accepting other than outside figures. Sales are 12,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½@5¾c, and 50 bxs clear bellies at 5¾c; city-pickled hams, 7¼@8c; do, shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅝@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5½@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾@5¾c; green shoulders at 4½c.

DRESSED HOGS are steady and unchanged. Prices at the West were generally a trifle stronger. Chicago was in instances slightly higher; $3.60@$4.30; left over, 6,000 head; receipts, 14,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; strong; $3.40@$4. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.60@$4. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.15. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is little doing in city for the reason that the home trade is momentarily supplied by its recent extensive buying. However, under the moderate stock there is steadiness at 4¼c bid for light quantities and 4¾c asked. For country, there is a moderate demand, at from 4¾c to 4⅝c, as to quality, with 45,000 lb sold. Australian, on account of the firm London market, is held at 5c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is under neglect here, while offerings are light; for Western there is no bidding over 7½c, while 7¾c, it is thought, would buy. Oleostearine has come down to 6¼c in the absence of demand from local refiners, with the West depended upon to take the offerings, and where the market is not more than steady at 6¾c, to take supplies hence, ¼c less than that rate could not be exceeded. Sales of 100,000 lb for the West on the basis of 6¼c here.

COFFEE.

COFFEE—Contracts advanced 5@15 points with Europe, but closed barely steady at partly 5 points' decline, with local longs realizing, and a moderate trade. Havre was quiet at ½@1f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@1 pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull, but steady, at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15@15¾c for No. 7, Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.55c; May, 250 bags at 14.35c, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 750 bags at 14.35c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; total, 3,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 14.50c; March, 500 bags at 14.35c, 1,750 bags at 14.50c; May, 500 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.30c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.35c, 1,750 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c; December, 2,500 bags at 14.35c; total, 9,000 bags; total for day 12,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.45@14.50	16.40@16.50
March	14.45@14.50	16.05@16.10
April	14.30@14.40	15.75@15.85
May	14.25@14.30	15.60@15.75
June	14.25@14.30	15.35@15.45
July	14.25@14.30	15.10@15.15
August	14.20@14.25	14.75@14.85
September	14.20@14.25	14.65@14.75
October	14.25@14.30	14.35@14.50
November	14.20@14.25	14.00@14.15
December	14.25@14.30	13.90@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	188,077
Steamship Sorrento, Rio	6,790
Steamship Sorrento, Santos	11,708
	18,498
Total	206,575
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,103
Total stock in New-York to-day	198,172
Total stock in Baltimore	4,771
Arrivals	....
Total	4,771
Deliveries yesterday	681—4,090
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,392
Arrivals	....
Total	23,392
Deliveries yesterday	876—22,516
Total stock in other ports	....
	26,606
Total stock in United States	225,078
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 1	119,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 1	39,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 1	111,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	279,000
Total	504,078
Same time 1894	519,567

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.,

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Jan. 5-25, Severn, Balto	4,000	14,000	..
Jan. 10, Others, N. Y.	..	23,000	..
Jan. 11, Dalton, N. Y.	31,000	..	..
Jan. 16-19, Imperial Prince, N. Y.	23,000	6,000	..
Jan. 18-24, Bessel, N. Y.	..	19,000	†10,000
Jan. 20, Strabo, N. Y.	30,000	..	..
Jan. 26, Mozart, N. Y.	31,000	..	..
Feb. 1, Flaxman, N. Y.	..	30,000	..
Total	119,000	92,000	10,000
Same time last year	163,000	45,000	35,000

†Private advice.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7		
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7		
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7		
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7		
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.... above No. 7		
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7		
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10 2.50 below No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18½@18¾
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucaramanga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17½@21	Coban	19½@22¼
San Salvador	19 @19½	Jamaica	17 @21
Do. washed	19½@22		

COTTON.

COTTON—Contracts were about neglected, and closed at unchanged prices, with the trading entirely on local account. Liverpool was very steady at ½@1 point advance, and port receipts estimated at 25,000 bales, against 14,247 bales last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.41@5.42	5.42	5.42	300
March	5.45@5.46	5.48	5.45	3,600
April	5.49@5.50	5.51	5.48	1,200
May	5.53@	5.55	5.52	9,900
June	5.56@5.57	5.59	5.56	3,700
July	5.60@5.61	5.62	5.60	1,200
August	5.64@5.65	5.66	5.64	1,800
September	5.68@5.69	5.68	5.68	200
October	5.73@5.74	5.75	5.73	4,200
November	....@....	..	..	....
December	....@....	..	..	....
January	....@....	..	..	....
Total				26,100

CROP MOVEMENT.

	1895.	1894.
Visible supply	4,952,849	4,569,124
Receipts, seven days'	194,254	115,503
Exports to Great Britain, seven days'	118,677	70,292
Exports to the Continent, seven days'	27,363	11,229
Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily	56,900	50,473
In other places, estimated	....	230,352
Total stock in New-York, by running count	155,660	251,087
Stock in all United States ports	1,004,227	1,075,320

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market is firm, with a moderate trade.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	34@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Business continues good at firm prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¼
Ordinary	3⅞@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3¼@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, No. 1	$1.08@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3⅜@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, but demand very moderate and no sales reported. Refined, consumptive dull, with prices unchanged. Stock of raw here to-day, 14,164 tons, against 4,773 tons for same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅛c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 5-16@4½
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅝
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅝
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅝
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅝
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅝
Empire A	3⅜ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3⅜ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Very little business was accomplished to-day, and the situation is about the same as reported for a day or two past. The choicest of the marrow beans can be bought at $2.35, and medium are jobbing mainly at $1.82½. Pea are rather scarce at the moment. Red kidneys steady but slow. Best grades of foreign beans are quiet, but there is fair call for the cheaper goods. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.35; do, medium, $1.82½; do, pea, $2.35; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—There was a fairly steady feeling over fancy Western creamery, with receipts ample for the moderate demand. The rest of the offerings were neglected, and the free supplies kept prices in an easy position.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	14 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, creamery	18 @..
Dairy, half-firkins tubs, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @13
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extra	16 @17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16 @17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, extra	19 @20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13@ 14
Rolls, poor to fair	12@ 12

CHEESE—The market continued steady on the best large colored and small white full cream, as supply was comparatively light; but for all others an easy feeling prevailed.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11 @11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small, size, fancy	11½@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skim, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1¾

EGGS—There was a little gain in prices, as following the snowstorm and cold weather in producing sections.

State and Pennsylvania	26 @27½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	26½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	25 @26
Western, refrigerators	18½@21½
Western, early-packed, defective, case	83 @85
Limed	18 @20

POULTRY—DRESSED—Market quiet today, but there is not much stock unsold, except a moderate quantity of fowls and some lines of goods just arriving, and with moderate supplies expected next week the general tone is steady to firm. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 11@11½c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 7½@8c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c. Fowls, Jersey, 9@10c; do, Western, 8@9c. Ducks, fair to choice, 10@15c. Geese, Western, 8@9c. Capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.50.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No fresh stock in today, but jobbers had fully three carloads on hand. Scarcely any demand at the moment, but advices of light supplies for next week made dealers quite willing to carry the stock over. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, 7½@8c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 7@8½c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, 25@35c.

VEGETABLES—There was the usual Saturday's slow trade, with prices sustained on all choice stock.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.12
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	2.25@ 3.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ ..
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.90
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is a firm feeling in evaporated apples, but sellers are asking a little more than most large buyers are willing to pay, and the result is a quiet trade. No change in sun-dried apples, chops, or cores and skins. Raspberries no higher, but scarce and firm. Other small fruits not moving to any extent. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun dried, 5@6s; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 20c; do, sun dried, 15c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums—State, 5@5¾c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Apricots, 7@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, .@.; do, unpeeled, 7@10c. Prunes—As to size and quality, 3½@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples steady and unchanged. Grapes quiet, but not plenty. Cranberries held firmly, but not active. Florida oranges very dull for grades generally offering. We quote: Apples—Greening, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $2.50@$3.50; do, Spitz, $3@$5.50. Grapes—Catawba, per small basket, 10@18c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbls, $8@$11; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges—Florida, per box, unfrozen, $2.50@$4.50; grape fruit, do, $3@$4.50; tangerines, do, $2.50@$4; mandarins, do, $2@$3; oranges, &c., frosted and inferior, 25c@$1.

GAME—No snipe or plover offering; value uncertain, but choice lots would certainly bring good prices. Wild ducks in light supply, but rarely of desirable quality, and the off grades are slow sale. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1.75; mallard, Western, 40@90c; do, Southern, 40@75c; teal, blue wing, 30@40c; common ducks, 20@30c.

HAY AND STRAW—Some tendency to further accumulation of stock has given pressure to sell and a weak tone. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@40c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Fancy grades are in demand and offered sparingly, with prices steady.

State, N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @25
Bohemian, new	22 @27
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Supplies moderate and demand good, with prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10½@12½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	11 @..
Matamoras	23@25	@.. 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@10
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	@10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@55	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5½@ 6
City slaughter, native steers	..@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Prices rule firm, with export demand good.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12¾@14½	..@..	16½@18
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand moderate, but prices held firmly.

Southern, Old Dominion	29
Southern Regular	29½
Machine-made barrels	29¾

RESINS—Receipts light and demand fair, with prices firm.

C'm st'nd'd	$1.35 @ ..	K	$2.35 @ ..
Good str'd	1.40 @ ..	M	2.50 @ ..
E	1.42½@$1.45	M	2.80 @ ..
F	1.50 @ ..	N	2.95 @ ..
G	1.60 @ ..	W. G	3.15 @ ..
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.25 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.02½; good strained, $1.07½. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—Turpentine quiet; 26c bid; receipts, 8 casks. Resin—Good strained firm, $1@$1.05; receipts, 163 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 50 bbls. Resin firm at $1.10.

FREIGHTS.

The market drags along in a dull and easy condition, although berth freights are maintained upon a fairly steady basis by a limitation of room for leading European points. No berth engagements were reported, beyond 2 loads of grain to Liverpool, last evening, at 1½d. Charters: Two British, steamers, sugar, two ports, north shore of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 10c, or Boston, 11c; Nor

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Topics of Interest Discussed by the Brokers.

A TEMPORARY SLUMP IN BUSINESS

Monetary Conditions the Cause—Doings of the Past Week—The Salesroom Dispute—Purchases for Improvement.

There has been something of a slump in business, as far as real estate is concerned, during the past week or two. The last five or six days have made this especially manifest. Deals which were pending have, in a number of instances, been dropped altogether or postponed to await more favorable conditions. Even auction offerings have ben put off till after the monetary question is settled in one way or another.

It is by no means exactly clear to the average real estate operator or investor how his peculiar commodity would be affected in case—as was feared by some, if not expected—gold should be at a premium. At first sight it would appear that values would become inflated just as they were during the war times. A piece of property would figure af more dollars than now. But the business troubles which would ensue upon such a condition of affairs would seriously affect rents, upon which the value of realty ultimately rests. While prices would get bigger, wages and salaries would remain stationary, and this would also keep rents down. A balancing of the probabilities under such circumstances is conducive to uncertainty of mind, and this uncertainty bodes no good to real estate dealings.

The builders are the only ones who show enterprise just now. They are on the lookout for available lots and are filing plans for new structures in a way which shows their confidence that present conditions are merely temporary. But they have a leeway of six months or a year in most instances, and money to loan is plentiful. Materials are cheap and the prices in the market quotations, which are low enough as they are, are not always even adhered to. Methods of construction, also, are more economical than ever. Even the wages of laboring men and mechanics, although the dearest item, show signs of yielding at times.

Few of the transactions of the past week call for special comment. The purchase by Francis M. Jencks of the Ehret block of lots bounded by Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, the Boulevard and West End Avenue, probably means a speedy improvement of the property by the erection of flats and dwellings. The price paid, which was $250,000, for sixteen lots, including three corners, is not considered dear.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien Oudin, referee, 98 Varick Street, east side, between Watts and Broome Streets, 21.7 by 70, three-story and basement brick-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,090.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 153 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,420.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and College Avenue, 17.5 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $575; on prior mortgage, $3,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,8.0.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. L. Cannon, Jr., referee, 94 Monroe Street, south side, 36.2 feet west of Pelham Street, 18 by 40.3 by irregular, six-story brick store and lofts building. Due on judgment, $8,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 450 Second Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,970.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $2,320; on prior mortgage, $4,075.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 404 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 66 feet east of First Avenue, 28 by 180, six-story brick factory, with boilers, machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $36,620.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, peremptory sale, 929 Fifth Avenue, south corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 100, a four-story brownstone mansion, 60.2 feet front by 125 feet deep; also 120 to 124 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 125 by 102.2, with two-story stable and riding ring, 80 feet in width.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.—By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, William B. Bristow, referee, 405, 407, and 409 West Forty-first Street, north side, beginning 115.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, three four-story brick tenements, respectively 28.1¾, 27.11½, and 28.1¾ by 98.9. Due on judgments, on Nos. 405 and 407, $22,880; on No. 409, $11,600.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, estate of Christopher Meyer, the Dater homestead, in the Twenty-third Ward, comprising 25.1272 acres, with front of 1,280.95 feet on Southern Boulevard and also fronting on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirteenth Street, 43.2 by 80, with three four-story brick dwellings, with stores, and one two-story brick dwelling, with stores, all to be sold in one parcel.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 108 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 121.8 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; also the undivided one-third part of 35 Bank Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,065.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 89.8 by 125 by 90 by 58 by jog 4 inches by 67, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $156,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale. Charles N. Morgan, referee, 125 Suffolk Street, west side, 100 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick front and rear tenements. Due on judgment, $2,260; on prior mortgage, $30,500.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot, bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5⅜ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 125.1¼ feet east of Mott Avenue, 25 by 100, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,930.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 357.3 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Philip Braender of 15 East Ninety-third Street; cost, $54,000.

Nos. 370 and 372 Alexander Avenue, three-story brick public hall, by Kramer Brothers, lessees; cost, $12,500.

Seventy-fourth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, ten-story brick hotel, by Michael Brennan of 9 West Seventieth Street; cost, $260,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 47 feet east of Franklin Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, by Frank P. Lockwood; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Margaret A. Downey and Mary Cooney of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 1,550 and 1,554 Third Avenue, by Greenwald Brothers, alterations to two five-story brick stores; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 247 to 251 Third Avenue, by John C. Barch, alterations to five-story brick building; cost, $3,000.

No. 149 East Broadway, by Isaac Goodstein, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 71 Leonard Street, by A. D. Juilliard and others, alterations to five-story brick warehouse; cost, $6,000.

No. 4 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Alfred F. Jammes, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 490 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Mary E. Parker, alterations to two-story brick workshop; cost, $300.

Nos. 39 and 41 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Renwick & Monroe, alterations to seven-story apartment house; cost, $1,500.

No. 612 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Henry Weber, alterations to two-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $700.

No. 227 Bowery, by Jonas Stolts, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

A noteworthy sale at auction in Brooklyn will be that by Mr. Jere Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange room, 189 Montague Street, on Tuesday at noon. The property to be offered consists of the valuable lot at 229 Fulton Street, extending through to Liberty Street, 25.1 by 66.4 by 25 by 64.6, with four-story iron-front store building. The location is most desirable, being close to the bridge entrance, and the property will speedily increase in value. A mortgage of $16,500 at 5 per cent. is now on the property.

The sales of real estate at auction during the past week amounted to $74,615. In the corresponding week last year they were $53,857.

There were recorded last week, exclusive of the warehouse trust mortgage, 197 mortgages, for $716,453, of which 98, for $461,990, were at more than 5 per cent., and 99, for $354,463, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week of 1894, there were recorded 212 mortgages, for $574,595, of which 123, for $285,210, were at more than 5 per cent., and 89, for $289,385, were at 5 per cent. or less.

Messrs. James F. Abrams & Son have sold, for George Schlom, to Beer & Schaffner at $10,000, the lots, 50 by 100, at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

BLOCK between 127th and 128th Sts, St. Nicholas Terrace, and Convent Av, known as Lots 1 to 23, inclusive, map of property of the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart and other property; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart to Ensign O'Beale.....$100,000

SAME PROPERTY; Ensign O'Beale to John F. Comey.....130,000

DELANCEY ST, 254; Henry Fricke and wife to Mary Schwack..... 500

96TH ST, 156, 158, and 160 West; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Katharine Pollatschek..... 10

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 1,063 and 1,065; Annie S. Patten to Henry C. Kayser..... 1

WEBSTER LOT, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 49.3x38x77.11; Morris Gluckman and wife to Burnett E. Miller..... 3,750

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 25x100; Peter W. Ostrander and wife to Mary D. Quinn..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 75 to 79; William J. Davenport and wife to Stephen H. Davenport..... 8,500

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 26, map of lands of Thomas Gibbons, 7th Ward; Wilson L. Cannon, referee, to Maurice Salvin..... 12,400

LOTS 94 and 95, map of Monterey, 24th Ward; Dennis Mullins to Dennis W. Moran..... 4,000

58TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Central Park West; Nicholas Witschen and wife to Alexis D. Caldwell..... 48,000

68TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100; Henry Kropf, referee, to John S. Roddy..... 5,000

MELROSE AV, n e corner of 158th St, 21x100.5; Gustav Dietrichsen and others to Sylvester Kromer and another..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 73, Stephen H. Davenport to William J. Davenport 139TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Thomas Bodly to Jacob G. Miner..... 5,250

142TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Burnett E. Miller and wife to John Van Dolsen..... 8,000

131ST ST, s w s, 175.3 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x irregular, and other property; Mary Bradly to Charles E. Roberts..... 12,250

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x99.11; Patrick Farley to John J. Farley..... 4,040

111TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; William Shultz to Augustus F. Tuthill..... 1

7ST ST, n s, 213.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Mary J. Gordon to Annie Costello..... 10,000

148TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 125x99.11; Marie G. Barth to Hannah A. Martin..... 7,250

Recorded Leases.

BOLTING, Mary, to Nicola Langone; 42 Oak Street, 3 years..... 1

$1,320

MASSOTH, Peter, to G. A. Friedricks; store, &c., 10 Spring St, 2¼ years..... 600

WIEDERMAN, Morris, and another; 516 East 12th St, store, 3 years.... 420

HOWENSTINE, William G., to Martin H. Seedorf; 41 7th Av, 5 years. 3,300

SEEDORF, Martin H., to Nerjes Brothers; store, 41 7th Av, 5¼ years..... 1,800

ABRAHAMS, Isidore, to John Kleber; 181 Mott St, 5¼ years..... 780

FALLOW, Susan, to Joseph W. Connelly; store, 32 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 1,020

OTTMANN, William, to Henry Kell; 766 2d Av and 302 East 41st St, store, 5 years..... 1,200

AGNEW, Julia A., and Thomas B. Shandley to John Smith; 2,319 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

BEALE, Ensign O., to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; St. Nicholas Terrace, Convent Av, 127th and 128th Sts., and other property; 5 years..... $80,000

COSTELLO, Annie, to Isabella E. K. Burnham; n s of 71st St, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,750

MINER, Jacob G., and wife to Thomas Bodley; n s of 139th St, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years. 1,500

KAISER, Sarah, to Annie Wolarsky; w s of Goerck St, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 2 years..... 1,000

KAYSER, Henry C., and wife to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 1,065 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 14,000

SAME to Annie S. Patten; 1,063 and 1,065 Lexington Av, installments.. 8,000

SAME to Robert De Peyo, trustee, 1,063 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 14,000

PRELL, Katharine, to John H. Muller; s s of 7th St, Lot 337, map of William Astor, lease..... 5,500

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., and wife to B. J. Ludwig; s w corner of 81st St and Amsterdam Av, demand... 22,500

SALVIN, Maurice, to Asher Salwen, n s of Henry St, Lot 26, map of Thomas Gibbons, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to same; same property, 5 years..... 9,500

STANG, Joseph, and others, to Max Strumpf; s s of 64th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, installments..... 1,600

SAME to Henry Ahrens; 404 East 64th St, 5 years..... 13,500

STAATSCHMIDT, Jacob, and wife to J. W. Davis; n s of 166th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SONNEBORN, Leo, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 78th St, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

WHITE, John S., and wife to Central Trust Company; s s of 44th St, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.5, bonds.... 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTEN, Peter O., and another, trustees, to Pau. M. Herzog..... $1,420

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Michael Wineburgh..... 1

BOARD MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank..... 125,000

BAAB, Theodore, executor, to Marie E. Jacobson..... 900

COUDERT, Frederic R., and another, trustee, to F. R. Coudert and another..... 32,000

FREUND, Herman, to Frederick Seibel..... 14,350

MINER, Jane, to Thomas Bodley.... 3,000

MINER, Jacob G., and wife to same. 2,500

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK to Charles F. Bauerdorf..... 10,042

POWELL, Sarah H., to Elizabeth W. White..... 8,500

RAWITSER, Simon, and another to Max Strumpf..... 500

TILFORD, Frank, to Julia Tilford... 1

WILLIAMS, Harry B., to Elizabeth W. Williams..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

116TH ST, 338 East; Emily M. Petit against Moritz A. Gottileb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; William N. Crane, executor, against William H. Ramsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

10TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; 10th Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 9th St, 25 ft front; 10th Av, e s, 26 ft s of 9th St, 25 ft front; Frederick Ritter against Christina Ritter, executrix, and others, (partition.)

BOWERY, 241; Anna Arnold against Otto Seegert and others, (specific performance.)

DELANCEY ST, 247; Solomon H. Kohn against Hyman Goldberg, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, n s, 103.10 ft w of Madison Av, 64 ft front; Washington Life Insurance Company against Samuel Smyth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BATHGATE AV, w s, 196.2 ft n of 187th St, 19 ft front; Ronald K. Brown, trustee, against Henry C. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 18 ft front; Herman Schultis against Mary C. Colt and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

62D ST, 117 to 123 West; Giuseppe Ferrara against Mathias M. Smith, owner; Vinzenzo Lucchese, contractor..... $692

179TH ST, s w corner of Washington Av; H. B. Sawin against Charles W. Comes, owner; E. W. Mull, sub-contractor..... 115

134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 18 ft front; Herman Schultis against Mary C. Colt, owner; Henrietta A. Colt, contractor..... 50

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE

BY

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

AND

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.

AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.

Apply to

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT

OF THE

Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,

37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AN ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, DESCRIBING MY NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT, COLONIAL HOUSES IN 87TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST, MAILED ON APPLICATION. THREE ALREADY SOLD. PRICE FOR REMAINING THREE, ONLY $32,000. WATCHMAN ON PREMISES ALL THE WEEK. SUNDAYS FROM 1 TO 6. HOUSES ARE PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, APPOINTMENTS, AND FINISH.

BUILT AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES BUEK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

A.—A.—A.—

A RARE CHANCE

to purchase an elegant Private Dwelling on the

BEAUTIFUL RIVERSIDE DRIVE, between 103d and 104th Sts.

ONLY THREE LEFT.

CHARMING VIEW OF THE HUDSON RIVER. The most critical inspection is invited. Prices low. Terms to suit. Circular on application to WALKER & LAWSON, on premises.

CHEAP MONEY.

WE HAVE $1,000,000 TO LOAN AT

4%

on N. Y. City property. Lower cent. mortgages should be changed while money is easy; liberal loans at 4½ and 5 per cent.; small expenses.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 WALL ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a piece of property on the lower East Side containing over

50,000 Square Feet of Floor Space

and having a

FRONTAGE OF 230 FEET on three different streets. For full particulars apply to

JAMES L. LIEBY & SON, 69 Liberty St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER, APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.—Leasehold 25-foot 3-story attic, basement, and cellar house, perfectly furnished or vacant; only $150 per annum ground rent for 42 years straight; strictly private block; possession immediately or May 1; or three years' lease, with privilege of purchasing; no agents; only reliables seeking home. Address, for interview, PRINCIPAL, 270 West 23d St.

FOR SALE AT $18,000,

the very attractive 25-foot new brick house, No. 50 CONVENT AV.

In perfect order, and with immediate possession—lot 94.6 deep. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST., (4636) 1 MADISON AV.

PHIPPS & EASTON,

REAL ESTATE,

116 W. 42D ST.

ONLY $10,000; EASY TERMS; HANDSOME ten-room stone dwelling; hardwood trim; sanitary plumbing, &c. Keys at MURRAY'S, 3d Av., corner 112th St.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, CITY property; sums to suit; second mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate, 177 Broadway, New-York.

A— 40 EAST 53D ST., JUST OFF MADISON AV.

Remodeled, elaborate residence, with butler's pantry, bathroom, laundry extension; will sacrifice.

ATTENTION, OWNERS.—Wanted, private houses, flats, and tenements for Spring lists. EDMUND WILLIAMS, 155 West 23d St.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

Peremptory Sale

OF THE

Superb 5th Av. Cor. Property

No. 929 Fifth Av.

S. E. Corner 74th St.,

With Magnificent extended view over the finest part of Central Park,

4-story Brownstone Residence, 60.2x125; lot 102.2x150.

ALSO

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Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Secretary's Office, 131 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y., January 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M., from publishers of books now in use in the public schools and of all new publications and editions revised within the past two years, stating the terms on which they will furnish the same for five years from July 1, 1895. Also proposals for school apparatus for the same term. Samples of the books, &c., must accompany each proposal. Blank forms will be furnished on application to the secretary of the board, on which only will proposals be received. The committee reserves the right to reject any irregular bid or any proposal not in the interest of the board. EDWARD ROWE, Chairman Committee on School Books.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., January 18th, 1895.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

Beerbohm Tree as Gringoire, Paul Demetrius, and Marchant.

AN ACTOR OF RARE TASTE AND SKILL

The New Comic Bill at Daly's, with Miss Rehan as Tilburina in "The Critic" and Mr. Dixey as Puff.

Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor and London theatre manager, now making his first visit to America, has been seen at Abbey's in three rôles—Pierre Gringoire, the strolling poet, in Banville's little play; Demetrius, an elderly police spy, in an inferior drama called "The Red Lamp," and Sir Philip Marchant, in "A Bunch of Violets," Sydney Grundy's perversion of Feuillet's "Montjoye." In each of these characters he has successfully assumed a distinct personality, differing in all essential traits from each of the others; the illusion in each instance has been perfect and continuously sustained, and it has not depended altogether upon mere externals, the devices of "make-up," and dress.

These needful accessories of the actor's art are used by Mr. Tree with consummate skill, and although this is pre-eminently the hour of the "character" actor, the one whose chief aim it is to embody eccentric and universal types, I know of no other actor who surpasses him in the matter of physical disguise, not even Richard Mansfield, who is, to my mind, the ablest and most ingenious actor on our stage to-day, not Coquelin, the Frenchman, or Possart, the German.

But Mr. Tree's versatility is something better than a matter of wigs and pigments. What the actor is like off the stage I cannot imagine from his Gringoire, or his Marchant, any more than from his Demetrius. The poet is a long, lanky youth, with an abundance of reddish hair, a cadaverous face that is illuminated by the light of conscious pride when he recites his verses. He is hungry to the verge of starvation, and he is in fear of his life, but when he thinks of the poetry he has written he forgets his woes. That seems to me to be the principal trait of Gringoire, his belief in himself as a poet, his love for his own bantling verses. Of course he is a stanch patriot, but he is a rhymer first of all, and I fancy that in this particular Mr. Tree's portrayal of Gringoire is superior to either Coquelin's or Lawrence Barrett's. Coquelin, for instance, makes the poet a man of the people, exactly such a fellow as this dweller in hedges must have been in real life, somewhat refined, of course, by his inborn sense of beauty, and truly in love with the face of Loyse. But the grotesque side of the hedge poet is ever uppermost in Coquelin's impersonation, as instance that hasty but hearty meal he makes, and his comic agony when he learns that he has been sitting in the King's chair while girding at royalty. Mr. Barrett's Gringoire was eloquent and impassioned. Doubtless both these previously seen impersonations had many particular merits Mr. Tree's does not possess, but his is delightfully buoyant and graceful, and distinguished by a fine sense of the picturesque. He has the freedom of gesture and attitude of one used to life in the open air.

In his portrayal of Paul Demetrius scarcely a tone of the voice betrayed the presence of the actor who had played Gringoire, and the disguise was otherwise perfect, for in place of the slender, youthful poet there was a heavily-built, short-necked, red-faced old man, slow, cautious, watchful, and full of tricks. It is not worth while to dwell long upon this impersonation, however, for "The Red Lamp" is not an inspiriting play, and its long third act, in which the audience is kept in a state of agitation about an expected explosion, which is finally prevented by the employment of as cheap a theatrical dodge as any Adelphi dramatist ever resorted to, is unspeakable. Compared with "The Red Lamp," "The Fatal Card" is a noble combination of literature and art. But Mr. Tree's acting makes it worth while to sit through the play. He denotes every trait of the old spy with unfailing art, employing the most delicate and most original methods.

As Sir Philip Marchant, Mr. Tree was yet another man. Occasionally his single vocal peculiarity manifested itself, but not nearly so frequently as in the high-pitched utterances of Banville's poet. The crafty and utterly unscrupulous speculator was, in outward appearance, a very distinguished-looking modern English gentleman of middle age. He was easy, graceful, alert, rarely restless or outwardly disturbed. The play first showed him at the beginning of his downfall. Unless two several schemes succeeded his ruin was inevitable, and these were, first, an election to Parliament by purchase, and, secondly, the sale for £100,000 of a worthless gold mine he did not own, but thought he could buy for £500. Both schemes failed, the necessary "secret" of the man's past was revealed in a most theatrical manner, the honor of his family was swept away, and he was driven to suicide by poison.

The character of Marchant is strong and understandable, though Mr. Grundy's version of the French drama is not noteworthy as an example of either good taste or admirable stagecraft. The play of small wit at unsuitable moments is particularly disagreeable. But Mr. Tree was superior to the obstacles the playwright had put in his path. His acting was not positively thrilling; it never touched the heart—I doubt if any actor could touch the heart with the portrayal of that rôle—but one watched Marchant's every movement with almost breathless interest. The spell he exerted was potent until the very end; and with all the minute particularization of details, the multiplicity of "business," the performance had the effect of nature. One left the theatre feeling that he had been a witness of some singular passages in the life of Sir Philip Marchant of London, philanthropist and banker, and not merely watching a very careful and very deliberate actor, which is precisely the impression some highly-esteemed actors make upon us.

If this effect is not due to extraordinary dramatic art, to what is it due? To be sure, Marchant's expression of his love for his daughter was as dry and formal as Gringoire's expression of his love for Loyse, and it may be that we shall find, as we see more of him, that he is deficient in passionate force. But what of it? Who has been expecting Mr. Beerbohm Tree, renowned chiefly as an actor of odd types of character, to turn out an Edmund Kean or a Salvini? Is not Henry Irving sadly deficient in passionate force, and is not his beautifully tricky treatment of Shylock's great scenes with the friends of Antonio and Tubal—scenes vital with tragic passion—the most superb example of the modern theatric art of suppression extant? Mr. Tree seems to me as fine an actor as Mr. Irving, and a wonderfully interesting man, with a large mind, a keen sense of the beautiful, and the nicest possible taste. He has not yet shown himself to be as powerful as Irving or as Mansfield—the latter's superb art is bound to come to the mind in any appreciation of Tree—but he has acted only three parts, and not one of them has demanded any striking exhibition of power. I eagerly await his Hamlet and his Falstaff. An actor who plays both these parts is a rarity nowadays, though such actors existed on the English stage from Betterton to Phelps.

Mrs. Tree has been a surprise. She is an actress of rare personal charm and distinction, graphic, resourceful, and forcible. She has played two sharply contrasted characters with excellent effect, and although there is nothing much easier for a clever woman of the stage, who has been well trained than to portray a heartless adventuress for whom the dramatist has written telling speeches, there was a degree of feline intensity and a variety of expression in Mrs. Tree's impersonation of Mrs. Murgatroyd that made it noteworthy. I liked her best, however, as the Russian Princess.

***

With the revival of "The Critic," or part of it, at Daly's, the fact is once more impressed upon us that people do not go to the theatre to see what they can see for nothing every day of their lives. The managers of New-York are living up to Mr. Puff's happy precept just now.

In "A Tragedy Rehearsed," Mr. Dixey's first appearance as Mr. Puff is the novelty, and gives the tone to the whole performance. The gags are not generally new, and many of them were invented by Charles Mathews, who always had fun with the prompter, gibed with the leader of the orchestra, and called the principal actors in "The Spanish Armada" by their real names. The negro minstrel joke, the swallowing of half of his mustache by Whiskerandos, are part of the familiar "business," while the mistakes made by the actors are nearly as old as the century.

Mr. Dixey's Puff, however, is brand new, and is very droll, and why it is not as serious as Mathews's I can't see, for that eminent comedian used to guy the actors unfortunate enough to be associated with him in the first act at Dangle's house. Mr. Dixey's brief imitations are very clever, but the "Trilby" incident did not seem to touch the house very strongly the first night. Thus far, Messrs. Harper & Brothers have used only 100 tons of paper in printing "Trilby." When they have exhausted 5,000 tons or so Du Maurier's novel may come within the comprehension of theatrical audiences. Miss Rehan's Tilburina is as delicious as ever, and Mr. Lewis is a comely and ardent Spanish lover, though somewhat irritable and impatient. He is a touching figure at the close in the middle of the ocean with the war ships belching deadly flame all around him. He really ought not to call Mr. Puff "Henry," though. It is all right for Mr. Puff to call him James, but Mr. Puff is Mr. Puff or there is no illusion. Mrs. Gilbert's dance is a novelty, and a delightful one.

"The Orient Express" is a slender farce, but so well done that its flimsiness does not seem a fault. The dialogue is continuously sparkling, and the performance is thoroughly good. Miss Rehan has a few capital moments in Act I., in the scene of the wife's astonishment and indignation, in which her feelings are so confused that she can hardly distinguish one emotion from another, and in Act III., when she expresses her willingness to have the report believed that she was an inmate of the Sultan's harem, rather than have people think her a patient, stay-at-home, befooled wife, she gives the situation its proper force and piquancy.

The whole entertainment is delightfully droll, pretty, and enjoyable. The exquisite harmony of Mr. Daly's stage is maintained in the farce, and the travesty is full of agreeable frolic. E. A. D.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

"The Major" at Harrigan's and Another English Melodrama.

Mr. Harrigan will revive "The Major," at his theatre in West Thirty-fifth Street, to-morrow night. This is one of the best of his comic dramas of low life in New-York, and it had a long run at the second Theatre Comique, on Broadway, opposite Waverly Place. It was revived at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in 1885, during Mr. Harrigan's brief term at that house. Major Gilfether, Harrigan's rôle, is a veteran soldier and sport, with plenty of Irish wit, a smooth tongue, and a bland smile. He is always impecunious. When he is asked if he ever spouts Shakespeare, he replies, frankly, that he spouts everything. His circle of acquaintance is very large. By his own account, he has won scars and medals on many battlefields. Among the humble and simple-minded he is esteemed a great man. He does not disdain the lowliest. He will borrow from a tramp—if he can.

The scenes include the parlor of a boarding house near the old Greenwich district, a policy shop in Bleecker Street, and a steamship pier. Mr. Braham's songs include two that are well remembered, "Miranda. When We Are Made One," and a rollicking darky chorus, "4-11-44." Mrs. Yeamans will have her old rôle, the susceptible Miranda, and Mr. Wild, as of yore, will be that very bad darky, Phineas Bottlegreen.

***

Sutton Vane's new melodrama, "Humanity," will be seen for the first time in New-York at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The particular "feature" of this drama is a duel on horseback in the wilds of South Africa, but a number of other "thrilling" scenes are promised.

The hero of "Humanity" is Lieut. Bevis Cranbourne, who is in love with Alma Dunbar, an English girl who is living in South Africa, but who, at the opening of the play, is visiting Bevis's mother in London. She has another suitor, Major Dangerfield, a war correspondent in the Transvaal, who is the necessary villain of the play. Dangerfield has ruined Lesbia, the daughter of a Quaker, and deserted her, and his constant occupation now is to make it appear that Bevis is the false lover of the girl, and to ruin him in the eyes of Alma. Lesbia's father starts out to punish Bevis, whom he believes to be the betrayer of his daughter, but Bevis finally convinces him of his innocence. Then the old man learns that Dangerfield is the scoundrel, and attacks him with a heavy walking stick. Dangerfield defends himself and kills the old man, who calls loudly on Bevis for help. Bevis's mother, who is blind, hears the cries, and believes that her son is the murderer of the old man.

In the third act, Alma has returned to her home in South Africa, where she is followed by Dangerfield, who is more madly in love with her than ever. She has taken Lesbia, his victim, home with her as her maid, and through her she discovers the treachery of Dangerfield. She drives him from the house with words of contempt. In the meantime the Boers have captured the house, and an attempt is made to search Alma. She resists, and when Dangerfield undertakes to search her, Bevis strikes him down. For that he is condemned to die at daybreak. The English soldiers arrive, however, an exciting battle is fought, and the Boers are defeated. The last act brings all concerned back to England, where all difficulties are straightened out, and the villain is exposed and punished, but not before Alma has horsewhipped him.

Joseph K. Grimser will play the part of Lieut. Bevis, the hero, and Mrs. Grimser (Phoebe Davis) that of Alma. Other leading characters will be assumed by Frazer Coulter, Charles J. Jackson, Theodore Hamilton, Mary Davenport, Belle Bucklen, Rose Rehfeld, Bee Vining, and Sadie Price. The scenic and mechanical effects are said to be very elaborate and novel.

***

Director Conried will produce at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night Rudolf Kneisel's musical farce, "Papageno." It tells the story of Bollwitz, a citizen of means, the father of two grown-up daughters, Wanda and Meta, who rules his household with the despotism of an autocrat. He is at daggers' points with Arthur Schutze, his eldest daughter's husband, and he opposes the suit of Moritz Pendel, a respectable young chemist, for his younger daughter's hand. The old gentleman is fond of a little flirtation, and he engages in one with a woman whom he knows only as Laura, passing himself off as his son-in-law Arthur. His wife and daughter Meta propose to spend a few days with Arthur and his wife, unknown to Bollwitz, telling him that they are going to visit an aunt in the country. Bollwitz is about to be on a business trip, the house is to be left with Bertha, a wide-awake maid, who has incurred the old man's displeasure by acting as a messenger between Meta and her lover. He discharges Bertha, and she vows revenge. A new maid is engaged, and Mrs. Bollwitz and Meta start, but Bollwitz decides to postpone his trip for a day, not wanting to leave the house in charge of a perfect stranger. The new maid proves to be "Laura," and Bertha, discovering this, makes the life of Bollwitz wretched by threats of exposure. Many complications and amusing situations result, until finally the autocratic father is brought to terms by his son-in-law and Bertha, and meekly consents to the marriage of Meta and Moritz, comforting himself with the fact that his wife and daughter are ignorant of his little escapade.

The cast includes Max Hoenseler, as Bollwitz; Emma Habelmann, as Mrs. Bollwitz; Charlotte Durand, as Wanda; Anna Franosch as Meta; Carl Sick, as Arthur; Julius Strobe, as Moritz; Grete Gallus, as Bertha, and Josephine Nebauer, as Minna. "Vasantasena" will be repeated Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and "Papageno" Friday and Saturday nights. "Nathan der Weisse" will be presented for the Saturday matinée.

Time's Up.

On March 1st we vacate our old stand, corner Bowery and Spring St., and thereafter transact all our business at our Broadway house.

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AS DONE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

A Seventeenth Century Production of Ben Jonson's "Epicoene."

The first presentation on the American stage of Ben Jonson's "Epicoene; or, The Silent Woman," will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum next Thursday night, by the students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. The play was first given by the Children of His Majesty's Revels, in the Whitefriars Theatre, London, in 1609, during the reign of James I., and Franklin Sargent has conceived the idea of reproducing that performance as exactly as possible. A duplicate of a stage production of the early seventeenth century ought to be interesting.

On assembling Thursday evening the audience will find the stage extended out into the orchestra, or "pit." At the sides, in the lower boxes, and on the stage itself, will stand, sit, and loll about gallants of the period, attended by their pages, and smoking long clay pipes, while they chat, joke, and gamble together. Some of them will recline, like Hamlet in the player scene, at the feet of gorgeously-attired women of the Court, and here and there an orange girl will vend her wares. When the play begins, those supposed to be possessed of the most wit and critical powers will seat themselves on three-legged stools and on the rushes that strew the stage.

A triple flourish of trumpets will announce the Prologue, who will appear attired in black, to recite her verses, and the play will then begin. The scenery will be tapestry and arras, with a balcony in the rear. The latter will be readily recognized as the favorite vantage ground of the time of Shakespeare and Jonson, to serve for Juliet's balcony, Mount Olympus, a house window, or whatever it pleased the dramatists to call it.

Between the acts unique music of the seventeenth century will be played on curious instruments. The costumes will represent the cast-off finery of the Court of Elizabeth.

The play, while it follows the classical rules and is true to the unities of Aristotle, is replete with lively, entertaining humor, constant changes of situation, and strongly-marked characterization. The writing is of vigorous and quaint style. It may remind one of the comedies of Sheridan, and will be found to be notably parallel in the cast of characters with the parts in the "School for Scandal." The play was certainly the earliest forerunner of the Sheridan school of writing. It is, however, farcical, yet reminiscent of Shakespeare's comedies "Twelfth Night" and "Taming of the Shrew." Dryden said of it, "I prefer it before all other plays, I think justly, as I do its author in judgment above all other poets."

Numerous enthusiastic mentions of "The Silent Woman" can be found in Pepys's Diary, wherein the writer calls it "the best comedy, I think, that ever was wrote." It was one of the most popular plays of the early part of the seventeenth century.

Prof. Baker of Harvard College and well-known artists in Boston and New-York have assisted Mr. Sargent, President of the academy, by their advice, upon this production. Wilfred Buckland of the Bijou Theatre has supervised the costuming and scenery, and W. H. Day, the architect, has given valuable aid. The music has been selected by J. Franklin Botume. The version to be given has been arranged and condensed for the academy by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson. The stage production has been in charge of May Robson. All the students of the academy will appear in the comedy.

"Rory of the Hill."

Manager Hopkins's grand production of James C. Roach's Irish play, "Rory of the Hill," at the Academy of Music, has drawn large audiences to the big playhouse during the past week, and gives every indication of enjoying one of those long runs for which the Academy is noted. The play is cast with a strong company, including, besides Mr. Roach himself, such well-known artists as Joseph A. Wheelock, Richard Ganthony, Emmet Corigan, Nellie Braggins, and Mrs. Charles Peters. It is full of local Irish color, depicting the situation as it exists in Ireland to-day, and is clean and wholesome throughout. Many priests have been numbered with the audiences since the opening night; and whole Catholic schools and institutions have engaged seats for future performances.

As a scenic production, "Rory of the Hill" has never had its equal on the Academy stage. Manager Hopkins has expended his money lavishly in this direction, with the result that he is exhibiting a series of stage pictures which are marvels of the painters' and carpenters' work. In the first act, the home of the Edmunds, a magnificen exterior is shown, with a realistic waterfall, from which salmon are leaping, and the prospective showing the hill in the distance is remarkably effective. The second act shows an interior, the home of the O'Malleys, and in that a number of songs and dances are introduced. Raymon Shaw, the ballad singer, will appear in this scene this week, and a number of new specialties will be introduced. The act ends with a realistic thunder storm. The great eviction scene comes in the following act, and in this 225 people are on the stage. A battering ram is brought into play to beat down the cottage, and the climax is the blowing up of the castle, which stands on a hill in the distance. The last scene, that of the interior of the Edmunds' home, is without exception the prettiest ever presented on the Academy stage. Here everything is made right, and the hero wins his reward.

The Platform Entertainments.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will give her fourth reading from the poetry of Robert Browning at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday afternoon. Her subjects will be "Saul" and "Rabbi Ben Ezra." At her last reading, Feb. 12, the programme will be liminted to "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon." This series of readings has been unusually profitable thus far.

The third of Mrs. Richardson's lectures on the Arthurian Romance, at Berkeley Lyceum, Tuesday afternoon will treat of the women of the romances, Gwenever, Isold, Enid, Morgan le Fay, the Lady of the Lake, and the three Elaines. Thus far these lectures have been agreeably instructive, and free from meanderings into the by-paths of learning, where only philologists can find good grazing. Mrs. Richardson's knowledge of English literature is large, her taste is catholic, she speaks with authority and eloquence.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The pretty pantomime, "A Dresden Shepherdess," continues at the Eden Musée, and at the matinées Wednesday and Saturday it is now followed by concerts by the Gypsy Orchestra. In the evenings there is music before and after the pantomime. This week's programmes will include selections from "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Oberon," as well as the native Hungarian melodies. An entire new arrangement of the wax figures in the Musée is to take place shortly. Work has already been begun upon the American Historical Gallery, and the many important figures there are being reposed, reclothed, and in several cases made entirely new. Much of this work has to be done at night after the Musée is closed, so that, no matter how many changes are made, visitors seldom notice that any groups or figures are missing. As soon as Félix Faure was elected President of France his exact measurements, latest photographs, and a suit of clothes made by his own tailor from his last measurements were shipped to Manager Crane and have arrived. The artists are at work upon the new figure, and it will probably be placed on exhibition some time during the coming week.

—Beerbohm Tree's Busy Week.—Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his Haymarket Theatre company will have a busy time of it this week. In addition to the regular performances of "A Bunch of Violets," which will be played every night, and at the usual Saturday matinée, there will be a benefit performance of "Captain Swift" for the families of those who are left destitute through the disaster to the ill-fated steamship Elbe. This entertainment by Mr. Tree and his company will be given Thursday afternoon at Abbey's Theatre. That night "A Bunch of Violets" will be given as usual. Immediately after the performance, however, Mr. Tree and his company will take a special train bound for Washington, where they will play in two acts of "Hamlet" the following day at a morning performance for the benefit of the Press Club of the National Capital. After this Mr. Tree and his fellow players will again take possession of a special bound for New-York, scheduled so as to reach here in time for the night's performance at Abbey's Theatre.

—Benefit at Palmer's.—Manager A. M. Palmer has given the use of Palmer's Theatre for a benefit to be given Monday afternoon, Feb. 11, by the Salesian Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, for their Orphan Asylum. The affair will be under the direction of Miss Bertha Welby and John Malone, and will be under the auspices of his Grace the Archbishop of New-York and prominent clergymen and citizens. James C. Roach and company, by permission of Elvin Hopkins, will give an act of the great Irish drama, "Rory of the Hill." Mr. Daly offers the services of Miss Oldcastle (Countess Castelvecchio) in a dramatic monologue. By permission of E. Harrigan and M. W. Hanley, Queenie Vassar, "Al" Fisher, "Al" Wright, and Thomas Gorman will appear in musical selections; Maurice Drew and Miss Lizzie May Ulmer, in a one-act comedy, "Jack Roses"; the pupils of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, under direction of Nelson Wheatcroft, in a one-act comedy, and Rose Braham, in comedy scenes from "The Hunchback."

—Proctor's Theatre.—The new star at Proctor's to-morrow will be Susanna Shaffer, one of the cleverest members of the Shaffer family of acrobats and jugglers, who will make her first appearance in this country. Reclining on a pedestal, she balances on her feet, chairs, tables, sofas, bottles, and other objects, which she causes to dance at her will. Princess Paulina continues her daily levees, and the three Ramons repeat their human horizontal bar act. Among the other attractions will be: Stuart, the male Patti; Prof. Wormwood's educated dogs and monkeys; Lina and Yani, vocalists and acrobats; Watson and Dupree, German comedians; C. W. Williams, ventriloquist; Emery and Harlow, Bonney and Chapman, in "A Plausible Muddle"; Anna Malley, Capitola Urline, the Worralls, Grif Williams, Shorb and Edwards, Thomas Le Surdo, contortionist; James Ross, clown juggler; the Beaumont sisters, and new living pictures.

—Koster & Bial's.—Cissy Loftus, the English mimic, who is just now the star attraction at Koster & Bial's, will introduce to-morrow night several new imitations of well-known American and European stage favorites. Among them will be Beerbohm Tree, Denman Thompson, Vesta Tilley, Tony Pastor, Gus Elan, known as the London Costermonger; William Gillette, and Albert Chevalier. Other attractions of the week at this house will be the reappearance of Adelle Couttaine, on the flying trapeze; the Dixon brothers, comedians and clowns; Paul Cinquevalli, king of jugglers; Mons. Stainville, in new character impersonations; Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso; the four Diezs, French singers and dancers; the Rossow brothers, Illipitian athletes; Mlle. Eugenie Petrescu, contortionist, and the third series of living pictures.

—Tony Pastor's.—An extra matinée will be given at Tony Pastor's Theatre to-morrow afternoon, in addition to those of Tuesday and Friday. Henri Carman, Europe's leading fantasist and shadowgraph artist, will make his American début at this house to-morrow night. Other artists who will appear in the long bill are Gus Williams, Mlle. Flossie, Polly Holmes, the Fergusons, a dancing team who will make their first appearance here; the St. Felix sisters, Chapman Boyle and Carrie Graham, eccentric comedy sketch team; Hogan and Glenroy, in "The Tramp and the Professor"; Bailey and May Dawson, character and change artists; Fannie Leslie, contortionist, and Violet Deane, "the world's champion lightning artists."

Circuit of the Stars.—Richard Mansfield will be in Chicago this week, Effie Ellsler in Pittsburg, Gladys Wallis in Tennessee and Kentucky towns, Hallen and Hart in Indianapolis, James O'Neill in St. Louis, Joseph Murphy in Chicago, Julia Marlowe Taber in Washington, Lewis Morrison in Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in Boston, Marie Jansen in Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Marie Burroughs in Pittsburg, Nat C. Goodwin in New-England towns, Olga Nethersole in Chicago, Chauncey Olcott in Washington, Sol Smith Russell in Georgia cities, Stuart Robson in Georgia and South Carolina, Sadie Martinot in Denver, Col.; William H. Crane in Florida and Georgia cities, and Lillian Russell in Chicago.

—Huber's Museum.—The fat women have been re-engaged by Manager Huber, and will continue their sprinting contests in the Fourteenth Street museum this week. In the Curio Hall will be seen Sidney Hinman, the life-saver, with his complete outfit; "Zip," Barnum's "What Is It?" Me and Him, in their funny boxing contest; Chalk Saunders, the lightning artist; C. A. Lutes, the armless wonder; Garetti's trained birds, and Prof. King, the lightning calculator. The artists in the theatre will include the Weston sisters, Charles H. Duncan, Ed Rogers, May Rolle, Edwards and Clarke, and Fry and Evans. The Japanese living pictures are still on exhibition.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—Only three weeks remain of the run of "A Milk White Flag," and the regular season at Hoyt's Theatre. A change will be made in the cast of the play Tuesday night. Harry Conor, Welland Strong of "A Trip to Chinatown," assuming the character of the Colonel. On Monday, Feb. 25, Charles Frohman will present at this house a new English farce called "The Foundling," in which Cissy Fitzgerald will play the part of a music hall dancer, and execute the dance which gave her her popularity here; and a one-act play, which will introduce Annie Russell in a congenial part.

—Philadelphia Plays and Shows.—These bills will be offered by the Philadelphia theatres this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, De Wolf Hopper, in "Dr. Syntax"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Charley's Aunt"; Empire, Lewis Morrison, in "Faust"; Grand Opera House, "The Private Secretary"; People's, "Land of the Midnight Sun"; National, "Rush City"; Park, "Shenandoah"; Walnut Street, A. M. Palmer's company in "The New Woman"; Broad Street, "The New Boy"; Bijou, vaudeville and comic opera; Carncross Opera House, minstrelsy.

—American Theatre.—Manager T. H. French's first venture with an American play has proved a genuine success, and ought to encourage him to make further experiments with the native drama. "The District Attorney" is drawing large audiences to the American Theatre, whose plaudits are amply justified by the merits of the play, and the excellent manner in which it is acted. "The District Attorney" will remain at this house indefinitely.

—Keith's Union Square.—The principal new performers in the continuous show at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week will be Leo Dervalto, the revolving globe performer, whose act is said to be unique; Erminia Chelli, the trapeze performer; Hughey Dougherty, Fielding, the comic juggler; the Midgeleys and Papinta will also appear, and Frank Oakes Rose will deliver an illustrated lecture entitled "Through London with Dickens."

—Chicago Playhouses.—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Columbia, Rice's "1492"; Haymarket, Joseph Murphy, in repertory; Chicago Opera House, "A Gaiety Girl"; Hooley's, Olga Nethersole, in repertory; Schiller, Camille D'Arville, in "Madeleine"; McVicker's, James A. Herne, in "Shore Acres"; Grand Opera House, Richard Mansfield, in repertory; Lincoln, Gus Heege, in "Yon Yonson."

—Boston Theatres.—The attractions of the Boston theatres this week follow: Castle Square, "Aladdin, Jr."; Columbia, "The Passing Show"; Boston, Wilson Barrett, in repertory; Museum, "Westward Ho"; Tremont, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, in repertory and "The Political Woman"; Hollis Street, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; Park, Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; Bowdoin Square, "The Prodigal Daughter"; Keith's, variety.

—The Stoddard Lectures.—The usual Stoddard Lenten matinée season at Daly's Theatre will begin Monday, March 18, and continue during five weeks. Mr. Stoddard has never been more popular than this season, crowded houses having welcomed him wherever he has appeared. An attractive feature of the coming season will be a revival of the celebrated lecture on the "Passion Play of Ober Ammergau."

—Bijou Theatre.—A number of new features will be introduced in "The Twentieth Century Girl," at the Bijou, to-morrow night. Bettina Gerard will take the place of Helen Dauvray in the title rôle, and there will be a new finale to the second act. Edwin Stevens will introduce new specialties, and Lillian Thurgate will be seen in a new dance. A new comic trio will be introduced in the third act.

—Nellie Ganthony's Matinées.—The popularity of Nellie Ganthony's monologue matinées at Hoyt's Theatre is on the increase. She will give two more of her charming entertainments this week, on Tuesday and Thursday, and at the former a portion of the house will be reserved for leading theatrical people who have expressed a desire to see the English artist.

—Star Theatre.—Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" continue to attract large audiences to the Star Theatre. Manager Theodore Moss is holding the entire season for this attracion, and there is no prospect of any change of bill at the Star. To-night Mr. Thompson's "Songs, Illustrated and Illuminated," will be repeated.

—Lyceum Theatre.—Manager Daniel Frohman has found "The Case of Rebellious Susan" not only an artistic success in the hands of his admirable company, but a money maker as well. The theatre is crowded at every performance of Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, and it will run very close to the end of the season, which will continue until Summer.

—Manager Norton's Successor.—George McManus has been selected to take the place of the late John W. Norton, who was killed in a railroad accident last week, as manager of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis. Mr. McManus had been business manager of the house, under Mr. Norton, for several years.

—"Rob Roy" Remains.—"Rob Roy" is still the attraction at the Herald Square Theatre. It is the only comic opera in the city, and so has the field all to itself. Managers Evans and Whitney have not yet begun to discuss the limit of its run, and the opera promises to end the season at the Herald Square.

—Garden Theatre.—"Little Christopher" will reach its one hundred and forty-second performance at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, and the burlesque is still popular. Changes in the specialties introduced are frequent, so that there is always something new for the audience.

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Fanny Davenport's magnificent production of "Gismonda" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in three weeks. William H. Crane will follow her, Feb. 25, in his new play by Martha Morton, called "His Wife's Father."

—Harlem Opera House.—Sutton Vane's melodrama, "The Cotton King," will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. It will be presented with the same cast as that of the production at the Academy, and will be the first melodrama ever produced in Harlem.

—Standard Theatre.—William Gillette, in his own farce, "Too Much Johnson," remains the attraction at the Standard, and promises to continue so until the close of the season. The play is already being translated into French and German, for production abroad.

—Grand Opera House.—William F. Hoey returns to New-York, to begin a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night in "The Flams," a farce comedy, which affords him ample opportunity to make fun for his audience.

—Empire Theatre.—"The Masqueraders" is still drawing large audiences to the Empire. The one hundredth performance is rapidly approaching, and will be celebrated by a souvenir.

—Broadway Theatre.—"Mme. Sans Gêne" remains the attraction at the Broadway, and promises to fill out the season at this house.

—Palmer's Theatre.—"The Fatal Card" continues at Palmer's.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRES.

—Park.—Rose Coghlan will play her annual engagement in Brooklyn at the Park Theatre this week, opening with her new play by Mrs. Pachero, called "Nemesis." A good deal of work has been done on this piece since its original production at the Star Theatre in this city, and Miss Coghlan now regards it as one of the strongest in her repertory. She will repeat it Wednesday afternoon and evening. Her programme for the rest of the week will be: Monday and Saturday, "Diplomacy"; Thursday, "Forget Me Not," and Friday night and Saturday afternoon, "A Woman of No Importance."

Columbia.—Della Fox and her operetta company, including Paul Arthur and Jefferson de Angelis, Villa Knox, and Marie Celeste, will appear at Mr. Knowles's theatre this week in "The Little Trooper," which was so successful in New-York early last Fall. This is a very free adaptation of the "Clairette" of MM. Raymond and Mars, and Victor Rogers's music has been largely supplemented by William Furst. Clay Greene wrote the English book. The scenery and dresses are rich and tasteful, and Miss Fox is well suited to her part of Clairette.

THE FOURTH SEIDL SOCIETY CONCERT

Mr. Seidl Will Conduct and Ysaye Will Be the Soloist.

The fourth of the Seidl Society's concerts will be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, will be the soloist.

Mr. Seidl will conduct, and the programme is very interesting. It contains a Dvorak overture and Berlioz's "La Chase et Orage," (a symphonic picture from the "Trojans,") which are new to Brooklyn audiences.

The concerts of the Seidl Society are always attractive and instructive, Mr. Seidl's good judgment being manifest in all his programmes. No musical entertainments in either city are given in so attractive a manner as are the Seidl Society's—the beautiful stage setting, the artistic employment of calcium lights on the stage, the darkening of the auditorium during the performance, the tasteful floral decorations, all combining to create a charming picture of brightness and comfort.

This will be Ysaye's second appearance at the Seidl concerts, and it will be the only opportunity to hear him in Brooklyn.

Board of Education Reorganization.

Public-school Principals of Brooklyn, who do not approve of the suggestions made by Mayor Schieren's Educational Advisory Committee regarding the reorganization of the Board of Education called on the Mayor yesterday.

Principal Patterson said that under the present system teachers had to be examined, and if after the probationary term they were unsatisfactory, they were dropped. The advisory committee had made no provision for the examination of the teachers.

The Principals also believed that it would be disastrous for the Board of Education to be reduced from forty-five members to fifteen members, as suggested by the advisory committee.

Principal Lyman said the tendency of the reorganization plan would be to introduce the element of politics in the board. The teachers of Brooklyn were of the highest standard, and the bill made it possible to discharge a teacher without redress.

Mayor Schieren said he would consider the matter.

Depression of Long Island Tracks.

Eugene B. Blackford and other Brooklyn property owners called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday to advocate Assemblyman Friday's bill to depress the tracks of the Long Island Railroad in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Friday said that Austin Corbin favored the bill, which specifies that the cost is to be borne equally by the city and the Long Island Railroad.

Mayor Schieren was opposed to the city paying the cost. He believed it should be paid by the district to be benefited.

Check Raisers Busy in Chicago.

Notice was sent yesterday to members of the American Bankers' Association from the office of that body in this city warning them of the operations of forgers and check raisers now at work in Chicago. They rifle letter boxes in the business and manufacturing districts for checks, which they change to suit themselves. Names of payees and amounts are removed by acids and other names and amounts are substituted. The forgers also write on the back of such checks the maker's indorsement under the signature of the alleged payee. Warning is sent out because it is feared that the operations may be extended to this city.

DR. SALVADOR DE MENDONCA

Distinguished Career of Brazil's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Brazil has been represented in the United States since the establishment of the republic by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary who is at once a journalist, lawyer, business man, statesman, and diplomat. It was singularly fortunate for the new republic that it was able to command the services of an original republican as well as a man thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the United States. No other representative of a foreign country has enjoyed to a greater degree than Dr. Mendonça the

Salvador de Mendonca.

confidence of the State Department, under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, and it is the testimony of more than one Secretary of State that for breadth of view, accuracy of judgment, terseness of communication, general knowledge and adaptability to his position he has held a leading place in the esteem and appreciation of those with whom he has been brought into official relations. Having a lively interest in and observation of general affairs concerning this country as well as his own, he has been, since his residence in Washington, a prominent social figure, and in that relation has acquired a like share of popularity with that in which he is held at the State Department and by the diplomatic circle.

Salvador de Menezes e Vasconcellos Drummond Furtado de Mendonça, who signs only as Salvador de Mendonça, comes of an old Portuguese family, originally from the Island of Madeira. He was born July 21, 1841, in what was the province and is now the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. After preparatory studies in the capital he entered the Law College of Sao Paulo, (or Sam Pauro,) and after a course of five years was graduated in 1869. During the last two years of his law course the advanced liberal party of the Province of Sao Paulo intrusted him with the direction of their organ, O Ypiranga, which exerted a leading influence in the evolution of parties under the monarchy.

In 1870 Dr. M

DIRECTION OF ERVIN HOPKINS.

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A DRAMATIC GEM.

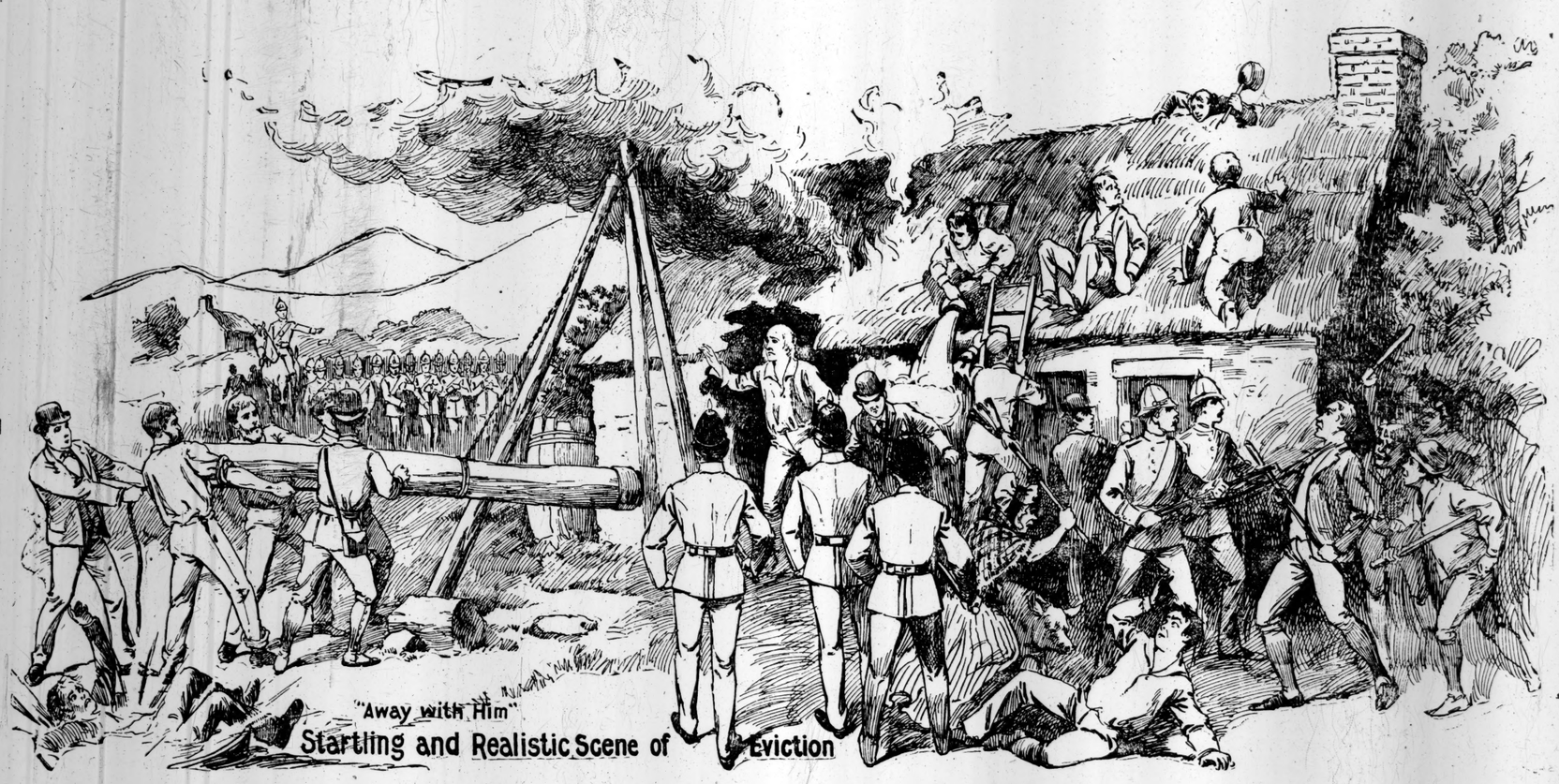
RORY OF THE HILL

WITH

James C. Roach

AND A

Company of Metropolitan Favorites.



"Away with Him"
Startling and Realistic Scene of Eviction

A DRAMATIC GEM.

RORY OF THE HILL

WITH

James C. Roach

AND A

Company of Metropolitan Favorites.

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Flowers, enthusiasm, and eloquence and unprecedented success . . .	N. Y. HERALD.
"Rory of the Hill" scores a hit at the Academy	N. Y. WORLD.
Presented with great completeness, cheers, and enthusiasm	N. Y. SUN.
The play scored an immense success	RECORDER.
"Rory of the Hill" is a great success	EVENING SUN.
It was a hit and a decided success	MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Full of Beautiful and Realistic Pictures of Irish Life.

Prices, $1.00, .75, .50, .25. Seats eight weeks ahead.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SEASON OF
WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WALTER DAMROSCH.

TRISTAN & ISOLDE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. — Isolde, FRAU SUCHER; Brangaene, FRL. BREMA; Tristan, HERR ALVARY; Kurvenal, HERR SCHWARZ; Seaman, HERR LANGE; Melot, HERR OBERHAUSER; King Mark, HERR FISCHER.

SIEGFRIED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, Instead of Ash Wednesday. — Brunhilde, FRAU SUCHER; Forest Bird, Miss LINDH; Siegfried, HERR ALVARY; Mime, HERR LANGE; Wanderer, HERR SCHWARZ; Fafner, HERR BEHRENS; Alberich, HERR OBERHAUSER.

LOHENGRIN.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 1. — Elsa, FRL. GADSKI; Ortrud, FRL. BREMA; Lohengrin, HERR ROTHMUHL; Telramund, HERR SCHWARZ; Herald, HERR OBERHAUSER.

SIEGFRIED.
SATURDAY MATINEE, March 2. — Same Cast as Thursday Evening.

SCALE OF PRICES.
Orchestra, $4.00; Orchestra Circle, first row, $4.00; Orchestra Circle, other rows, $3.00; Dress Circle, $2.50; Balcony, first three rows, $2.00; Balcony, other rows, $1.50; Family Circle, first three rows, $1.50; Family Circle, other rows, $1.00; Boxes, $25.00 and $50.00.
SPECIAL! OMNIBUS BOX. One Hundred Choice Seats at $3.00.
The sale of tickets will begin MONDAY, FEB. 18, at the Box Office; also, at Tyson's and Rullman's at box office prices.
LEON MARGULIES.....MANAGER
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

CARNEGIE HALL. (Chamber Music Hall.)
Explanatory Recitals at the Piano,
By WALTER DAMROSCH,
ON THE NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
Fifth Recital To-morrow Aft. at 3.
COTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Reserved Seats, $1.50. Admission, $1.
Monday Feb. 11, first time in this country, on
Act. Trista and Isolde

CARNEGIE HALL .....57th St. and 7th Av.
EVENING RECITAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, AT 8:15.
YSAYE,
Assisted by
M. AIME LACHAUME, Pianist.
YSAYE will play Third Sonata, by Rubinstein; Ninth Concerto, D minor, by Spohr; Suite Ancienne, by Vieuxtemps, and Fantasie on Faust, by Gounod-Wieniawski.
Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50; boxes, $10 and $12, now, at box office and at Schuberth's.

TO-NIGHT.
STAR THEATRE.
PAINTINGS,
SONGS,
MUSIC.
NEW, NOVEL, BEAUTIFUL.
POPULAR PRICES.

DALY'S THEATRE
Under the management of Augustin Daly
Every evening at 8:15. Matinées at 2.
"Three hours of unceasing laughter."
THE ORIENT EXPRESS
AND
A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.
Miss REHAN.....in both plays
Mrs. GILBERT.....in both plays
Mr. LEWIS.....in both plays
Mr. DIXEY.....as Mr. Puff
and Mr. Worthing, Mr. Clarke, Miss Elliott, Miss Haswell, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Herbert, and Miss Carlisle.
"Merriment reigns at Daly's."—Telegram.
"The success never a moment in doubt."—Tribune.
"A timely entertainment."—Herald.
"A night of frolicsome fun."—Times.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
NEXT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
Last week but one of
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
MON. EV'G, FEB. 4, first production in America of Verdi's last opera, FALSTAFF. Mmes. Emma Eames, de Lussan, de Vigne, and Scalchi, MM. Russitano, Campanari, Nicolini, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel as Falstaff, (his original character.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
TUES. EV'G, FEB. 5, extra night, at regular prices. Extra performance of LES HUGUENOTS. (The Huguenots.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, Bauermeister, and Melba, MM. Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Vaschetti, Viviani, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel.
WED. EV'G, Feb. 6, last time of Double Bill, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Mira Heller, de Vigne, and Lucile Hill, MM. Russitano, Ancona, Bensaude, Gromzeski, Vanni, and Tamagno.
FRI. EV'G, Feb. 8, first time in America, Saint-Saens's opera, SAMSON AND DALILA. Mme. Mantelli, MM. Campanari, Plancon, Vaschetti, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Tamagno.
SAT. MAT., FEB. 9, (last time.) Romeo et Juliette. Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Lucile Hill, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Plancon.
SAT. EV'G, FEB. 9, at popular prices, MANON. Mlle. Sibyl Sanderson, MM. Plancon, Bensaude, Carbone, Gromzeski, and Mauguiere.
SUN. EV'G, Feb. 10, last (but one) Sunday concert.
MON. EV'G, Feb. 11, Bizet's Carmen. Mmes. Mira Heller and Sibyl Sanderson. MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke.
Seats at box office and principal hotels; also at Rullman's, 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists at to-night's concert:
Mlle. SIBYL SANDERSON,
(her first appearance at these concerts,) and
Mlle. MIRA HELLER, Sig. ANCONA, and
Mons. PLANCON and
Mr. JOS. HOLLMAN, Violoncellist,
(his first appearance at these concerts,) together with the entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ANTON SEIDL.
Sunday prices, 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. Boxes, $8 and $12 General admission, 50 cents. Box office open all day to-day.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8:15,
Boston Symphony Orchestra
MR. EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR,
(Last concert but one of the series.)
Soloists: Mr. WATKIN MILLS and Mr. ALWIN SCHROEDER. PROGRAMME: Symphony No. 8, Beethoven; aria, "O, ruddier than the cherry," (Acis and Galatea,) Handel; concerto for violoncello, (first time,) Loeffler; aria from "Don Giovanni," Mozart; overture, "Carnival," Dvorak. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.50, $1, and 75c.; general admission, $1; family circle, 50c. C. A. ELLIS, Mgr.
FRIDAY AFT. and SAT'Y EV'G, Feb. 8 and 9, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
CONCERT HALL.
Thursday evening, Feb. 14, 1895,
at 8:15,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
NICHOLAS DE KONSCHIN,
THE RUSSIAN TENOR,
and MME. EMMA MERSHON DE KONSCHIN,
SOPRANO.
MR. THEODOR SALMON, PIANIST.
Tickets at Schuberth's, Union Square.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Monday, Feb. 11,
Grand Masquerade Ball
OF THE
Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie,
Boxes and tickets to be had at the clubhouse, 24 West 26th St.

FOUR DAYS TO CALIFORNIA. Southern Pacific Co.'s New Train, Sunset Limited. Dining Car Through—Tickets also to Mexico, Texas, China, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands. Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Special tourist parties. Map and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., 343 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Parterre box to rent Tuesday, Feb. 5; Wed'y, Feb. 6; Friday, Feb. 8. H. M. McLAREN, 7th Av. and 40th St.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Handsomest and Safest Theatre in the World.
FOURTH WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS. PLEASED AUDIENCES.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAYS:
"Your play is acted with thought and earnestness from first to last."
The Great Napoleonic Play,
MADAME SANS GENE,
By Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau.
Presented in English
Under the management of Augustus Pitou.
"The production is grand. Miss Kidder is excellent. Your translation is perfect."
HOWARD PAUL SAYS:
"I like the American representative quite as well as the French actress's."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
1894—Fifty-third Season—1895.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
4th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Feb. 8, at 2 P.M.
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Feb. 9, at 8:15 P.M.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist: MME. LILIAN NORDICA, Soprano.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 4, E minor.....Brahms
Aria, "Let the Bright Seraphim,".....Haendel
MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.
Prelude, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
"Elsa's Dream" from Lohengrin.....Wagner
MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes".....Liszt
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Reserved Seats from 75 cents to $2. Boxes for Concert, $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

AWAY AHEAD OF HER TIME AND THRIVING MARVELOUSLY!!!
CANARY AND LEDERER'S
THE 20th CENTURY GIRL
(Burletta in 3 acts by Sydney Rosenfeld. Music by Ludwig Englander.)
BIJOU America's Gaiety Theatre, Broadway & 30th and 31st Sts. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
SEATS TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY,
NO. 18, K. T.
17TH ANNUAL RECEPTION,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
Thursday, Feb. 7, 1895.
Boxes and reserved seats at Ashland House, 24th St. and 4th Av., and by F. E. BARNES, 344 4th Av. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels and by members of the Commandery.

THE TIFFANY CHAPEL.
AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT 333 4TH AV. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a most interesting display of the famous Tiffany Favrile Glassware, recently produced by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany. The collection includes a large variety of entirely original forms and colors in vases and other objects suitable for holiday gifts.

MR. E. A. MACDOWELL
Will give TWO PIANO RECITALS, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M., and SATURDAY, March 2, at 2:30 P. M., at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
Subscription price, $2.00 for one, $3.00 for both concerts. For subscription blanks please address BREITKOPF & HARTEL, 39 East 19th St., N.Y.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
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LYCEUM THEATRE At 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d St
Matinees Thursday and Saturday. **The Case of Rebellious Susan.** 2d month of the brilliant comedy.
LYCEUM THEATRE.
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LYCEUM THEATRE..... 4th Av. & 23d St.
Tuesday afternoon, Readings from Browning by
MRS. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE.
Feb. 5, 3 P. M., "Saul" and "Rabbi Ben Ezra."
Feb. 12, 3 P. M., "A Blot in the Scutcheon."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
THIS WEEK
Miss Cissie Loftus,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH MIMIC.
ALCIDE CAPITAINE,
FLYING TRAPEZE.
CINQUEVALLI. JULES LEVY.
3D SERIES 3D
LIVING PICTURES.
THE ROSSOWS. STAINVILLE.
EUGENIE PETRESCU.
LES DIEZ'S. DIXON BROS.
Box office open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. HOYT & McKEE, Prop'rs. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
133d to 139th consecutive performance and positively last 3 weeks of
HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
HARRY CONOR AS NAPOLEON.
150th performance, Feb. 21, costly Souvenirs.
Monday, Feb. 25, New Comedy,
THE FOUNDLING.
Special Mats. Tuesdays & Thursdays. NELLIE GANTHONY. Humorous Musical Sketches.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
119 West 40th St.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, AT 8:15,
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Programme: Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5, Haydn; Quartet in G major, Mozart; Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2, Beethoven. Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. C. A. ELLIS, Mgr.

PALMER'S. A. M. PALMER, Sole Manager.
2D MONTH—ENORMOUS HIT.
"One of the sights of the town."—Herald.
"Intensely interesting."—World.
THE FATAL CARD.
"Immense success."—Sun.
EVENINGS, 8. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MME. EMIL PAUR.
First Piano Recital in N. Y.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
(119 West 40th St., N. Y.)
Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 9th, at 2:30.
ADMISSION, (including Reserved Seat,) $1.00.
Seats and Programme on and after Feb. 5th at E. SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union Sq.
☞ STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO USED.

NAPOLEON EXHIBIT.
Daily, except Sunday, 600 mementos on view at Bloomingdale's, 3d Av., 59th and 60th Sts. Admission to exhibit, 25 cents. ALL RECEIPTS to be distributed to various
CHARITIES.
Under the direction of a committee appointed for that purpose by his Honor Mayor Strong.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
OLD HOSS **BILL HOEY**
AND COMPANY IN
THE FLAMS.
Next Week—DARKEST RUSSIA.

STAR THEATRE. Mat. Sat., 2. Eve'gs, 8:15.
ALWAYS CROWDED.
DENMAN THOMPSON
AND THE
OLD HOMESTEAD.
POPULAR PRICES—25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.

Y. W. C. ASSOCIATION HALL, 7 E. 15TH ST.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, AT 8:15.
MME. ZIPPORA MONTEITH'S GRAND CONCERT. Kindly assisted by XAVER SCHARWENKA, Senor DIAZ ALBERTINI, Mr. WM. C. CARL, Miss MARGUERITE MORROW, Mr. WM. COURTNEY. Tickets, $1. Percy Fischel, Manager.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE MASQUERADERS.
Feb. 18—100th Performance—Souvenirs.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42D ST. & 8TH AV., Near Broadway.
MANAGER.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH.
3D WEEK.
A SUCCESS. N. Y. World. A TRIUMPH. N. Y. Times.
The District Attorney.
BY CHARLES KLEIN AND HARRISON GREY FISKE,
Interpreted by the following company:
WILTON LACKAYE, ANNIE IRISH,
FRANK MORDAUNT, EFFIE SHANNON,
GEORGE FAWCETT, ADELE RITCHIE,
ODELL WILLIAMS, L. EDDINGER,
E. J. MORGAN, W. B. SMITH,
CHAS. S. ABBE, H. B. CHASE,
THE DECIDED SUCCESS MADE AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS A MATTER OF LOCAL PRIDE.—N. Y. Telegram.
Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1895,
Mr. Edward Harrigan
AS
THE MAJOR.
DAVE BRAHAM'S ORIGINAL SONGS,
"MAJOR GILFEATHER,"
"I REALLY CAN'T SIT DOWN,"
"MIRANDA, WHEN WE ARE MADE ONE," "4-11-44."
New Scenery.....by.....D. Frank Dodge
Mechanical Effects.....by.....Stephen Simmons
Properties.....by.....Louis Filber
Gas Effects.....by.....John Whalen
Wednesday—Matinees—Saturday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN....Owner and Manager
Magnificent production of the
COTTON KING. Original production and Cast.
Next Week—DELLA FOX OPERA CO. IN THE LITTLE TROOPER.

Eden Musee.
WORLD IN WAX.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS BY
DANKO GABOR'S GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, 25c. TO-DAY.
Every Eve., Wed. and Sat. Matinée.
MME. PILAR-MORIN PANTOMIME COMPANY
IN THE DRESDEN SHEPHERDESS.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE,
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
THE REAL FAD!
AT
MR. KEITH'S BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
POPULAR PRICES. NOON TO 10:30.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat.
3d CROWDED MONTH.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON,
WITH
WILLIAM GILLETTE.
FEB. 25, 100TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS.

PROCTOR'S PRINCESS PAULINA. 10 A. M., all day to 10:30 P. M. Princess Paulina, Tiniest Living Woman, at 12, 3, 8 & 9 P. M. SUSANNA SHAFFER. The 3 Romas & 50 others. Living Pictures.
SUNDAY To-day and To-night, 2 P. M., all day to 10:30 P. M. CONCERT

FIFTH AV. THEATRE.
HENRY C. MINER.....Prop. and Manager
LAST WEEKS. 3
DAVENPORT
IN
GISMONDA.
Seats for balance of engagement.

ARION SOCIETY. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, Madison Sq. Garden, Friday, Feb. 15, 1895.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, cor. 38th St. Abbey Schoeffel & Grau, Proprietors & Managers.
SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. HERBERT
BEERBOHM TREE
and his complete company,
From the
LONDON HAYMARKET THEATRE,
With all scenery and effects,
Direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau,
Sydney Grundy's play of modern life,
A BUNCH OF VIOLETS
will be presented
By General Demand
every evening at 8:30, and
Saturday Matinée at 2.
The repertoire for next week will be announced Wednesday morning. Seat sale for next week opens Thursday.

ROB ROY
HERALD SQ. THEATRE, Broadway and 35th St.
CHAS. E. EVANS, Prop.
Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE ONLY COMIC OPERA IN TOWN.
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY IN ITS 4TH MONTH.
150th TIME. EXQUISITE SOUVENIRS. Wednesday, Feb. 27.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S GARDEN BURLESQUE CO.
142D TIME TO-MORROW NIGHT.
142 LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.
150TH TIME—SOUVENIRS—MON., FEB. 11.
NEW KILANYI EVING PICTURES.

TONY PASTOR'S. Reserved seats 25 & 50 cents.
Extra Matinee To-morrow.
POPULAR IDEA. Reserved Seats 25 & 50 cts.
Tony Pastor and his Elegant Company. Henri Cazman, Gus Williams, Nellie Flossie, Pollie Holmes, the Fergusons, Kid Holmes, and Glenroy.
Matinée Monday, Tuesday, and Friday.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Every night. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. GOOD SEAT, 50c.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 4.
First time in this city of the successful English Melodrama.
HUMANITY. Big Production. Stirring Effects.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last performance of
VASANTASENA.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, first musical farce of the season,
PAPAGENO.
Saturday Matinée, "Nathan der Weise."

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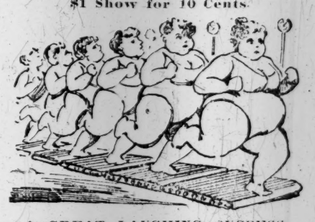
Only Recognized Museum in the City.
POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.
$1 Show for 10 Cents.



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FAT LADIES' SPRINTING RACES.
100 NEW FEATURES.
THEATRE—Big Vaudeville Company. 35 Artists. Japanese Living Pictures. Sunday Concerts.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Col. SINN'S NEW **PARK THEATRE.**
The leading and the elite theatre of Brooklyn.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW, MONDAY, Feb. 4,
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIENNE
ROSE COGHLAN
AND HER SPLENDID COMPANY,
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
NEMESIS. FIRST TIME HERE.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVES., DIPLOMACY.
THURSDAY EVE., FORGET-ME-NOT.
FRIDAY EVE., SATURDAY MATINEE, A Woman of No Importance.
NEXT WEEK—The Bostonians in PRINCE ANANIAS and ROBIN HOOD.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
EDWIN KNOWLES & CO.....Proprietors
(Edwin Knowles, Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman.)
THIS WEEK. MAT. SATURDAY ONLY.
DELLA FOX
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
IN THE LITTLE TROOPER.
FEB. 11, SHENANDOAH.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BAR FIXTURES of new and ARTISTIC DESIGN.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,
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Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecat Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Dull and Uninteresting, but Prices Well Held.

WAITING FOR THE GOVERNMENT BOND

Stocks Moved Within Very Narrow Limits, and Closed Unchanged —Hope for Whisky Stockholders.

There was little that was of interest in yesterday's stock market. Trading was dull and prices were very slightly changed, the tendency, however, being toward a higher level. The Grangers moved within small fractions, and closed practically unchanged, and other railways were very quiet. The fluctuations in the principal industrials were also narrow, and the changes without significance. Lead, on light trading, lost a point.

Assistant Secretary Curtis was in the city, but was not at the Sub-Treasury. It is presumed, however, that he was here for consultation with the people interested in the proposed bond issue. The bank statement had no influence on the market, for the conditions it reflected have been well known throughout the week. The loss of $12,645,700 in legal tenders is accounted for by the withdrawal of that amount for the purpose of obtaining gold, and practically the same decrease in net deposits is the result of the export and hoarding of the metal.

The bulletins from Chicago relative to the court proceedings for the removal of President Greenhut from the receivership of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company were read with much interest, particularly that one in which Mr. Greenhut admitted to the court that he was short about 15,000 shares of the stock of the company on the day of the receivership. The court is to give its decision on Monday, and there can be little room for doubt that Mr. Greenhut will then be removed from the control, and that men in whom the stockholders have confidence will be substituted for him and his associates.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $121,505,548, and balances $7,371,344. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $764,156.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short bills ¾ per cent., and three months' bills ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was inclined to weakness. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87⅛@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100@75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—25c discount. Chicago—60c premium. St. Louis—90c premium; offered at 100c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69⅜ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27½d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,450,926, and the imports for the same period $561,817. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	155
Broadway	233
Butchers and Drovers'	150
Central National	100
Chase National	450
Chatham	375
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens'	180
Commerce	180
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	275
East River	140
Eleventh Ward	200
First National of Staten Island	112
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
Fourteenth Street	175
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German American	114
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Manhattan	183
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	150
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	111
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	228
New-York County	520
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	122
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of NorthA merica	130
Oriental	220
Pacific	175
Park	275
Phenix	114
Republic	148
Seaboard National	160
Second National	300
Southern National	153
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	1
Oregon Short Line and U. N. cn	3
Reading 2d pf. inc	1

DECLINED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. cn. 4s	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	1⅛
Duluth, S. S. & A. T. 5s	½
Erie 2d certs	1½

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ¼, and the 5s coupon ⅛. The 5s registered advanced ⅓. The sales on call were $30,000 4s coupon at 110⅝@111, $10,000 5s registered at 114¾, and $10,000 5s coupon at 114⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	...
4s, r	111	111½
4s, c	111	111¾
5s, r	114⅝	114¾
5s, c	114¼	114¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	...
Currency 6s, 1896	102	...
Currency 6s, 1897	105	...
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	110	...

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20⅜	100
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64	64	64	63½	65	10
American Express	109	109	109	109	109	111	124
*American Sugar Refining	91⅝	92	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅞	10,577
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	91	92	10
American Tel. & Cable Co	92½	92½	92½	92½	91	93	10
*American Tobacco	94¾	97	94¾	96	96	96¼	1,502
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	107	108	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝	1,570
Canada Southern	49½	49⅝	49½	49½	49¼	49½	635
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17	17¼	17¼	17½	1,255
Chicago Gas	76	76⅝	76	76¼	76¼	76⅝	16,265
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	...	10
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	700
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅜	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	72	72¼	1,420
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38½	38¾	260
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56¾	5,700
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	117	118½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63½	650
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	2,650
Consolidated Gas Company	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127	128	100
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	129½	129¼	129¼	129	130	310
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162¾	162½	162½	162	163	110
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35	35	35	34½	35¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	9¼	9	9	9	9⅛	3,020
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	97	98	190
General Electric	29⅜	30⅜	29⅜	30	29⅞	30	7,370
General Electric pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	...	...	10
Homestake	20	20	20	20	19	...	100
Illinois Central	89	89	89	89	87½	89	150
Laclede Gas	25½	25½	25½	25½	25⅛	25¾	100
Lake Erie & Western	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16	16½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70½	70¾	70½	70½	70¼	71	170
Lake Shore	138½	138¾	138½	138¾	137½	139	341
*Long Island Traction	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾	5
Louisville & Nashville	52¾	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	1,300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	45
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	23½	100
Manhattan Beach	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	1½	3	100
Manhattan Consolidated	108¼	108⅝	108	108⅝	108	108½	760
Michigan Central	93¾	94	93¾	94	...	...	30
Minnesota Iron	39	39	39	39	...	40	25
Missouri Pacific	22	22½	22	22	22	22⅜	1,330
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	23	200
*National Lead Company	33	33	31¾	32	31¾	32	2,595
*National Lead Company pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	82	83	125
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	17	18	100
New-Jersey Central	89	89¼	89	89¼	88¾	89	55
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100⅛	226
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½	70	10
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅜	10⅝	10	10	10	10⅛	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	14	60
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	40	40	40	40	40	40½	205
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼	250
Norfolk & Western pf	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	...	14⅜	200
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3¼	500
Northern Pacific pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	100
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½	250
Pacific Mail	22	22¾	22	22¾	21½	22¼	300
Philadelphia & Reading	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	10	10⅛	1,520
Pittsburg & Western pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	28	30	17
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	46	46	46	46	45½	48	25
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	155	155	154	155½	235
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅜	9¼	10
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33¼	32⅝	33¼	200
Southern Pacific	18	18	18	18	17⅜	18¼	200
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅛	10¼	10¼	1,963
Southern Railway pf	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅞	1,952
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15	15	15	14¾	15	100
Texas Pacific	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9	910
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	2	100
Union Pacific	10	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	10⅜	1,930
Union Pacific Den. & Gulf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅞	100
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5¾	200
United States Cordage gtd	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	19¼	323
United States Rubber	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42	42½	100
*United States Leather pf	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63½	63	64	225
Wabash	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½	110
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	200
Western Union Telegraph	88	88⅛	87⅞	88	87½	88	3,073
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	9	10¼	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38¼	39	38¼	38⅜	37½	40	320
Total sales							79,539

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s	C, St P, M & O Cons	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000 ... 110½	1,000 ... 123½	1,000 ... 44¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	3,000 ... 45
10,000 ... 65	5,000 ... 81½	Mo, Kan & East 1st
10,000 ... 64⅞	D & Rio Grande 1st	5,000 ... 83
25,000 ... 65	5,000 ... 114½	5,000 ... 83½
5,000 ... 65⅜	Dul, So S & Atlan 5s	Mor & Es Con Gtd
Brooklyn Elev 1st	10,000 ... 95	2,000 ... 142
2,000 ... 88½	East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s	Nat Starch M Co 1st
5,000 ... 89	6,000 ... 81	6,000 ... 92½
Central N J G M 5s	Erie Cons Gold 7s	N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol
1,000 ... 112	11,000 ... 132⅛	D, M & Co Eng Certs
5,000 ... 111¾	Kansas Pac 6s, 1896	16,000 ... 60¾
5,000 ... 111¾	5,000 ... 105	7,000 ... 61
Ches & Ohio Con	Kan Pac 1st Cons	5,000 ... 61½
1,000 ... 1.34	1,000 ... 71	N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000 ... 90
24,000 ... 72⅝	4,000 ... 91½	Norfolk & Western
28,000 ... 73	2,000 ... 92	Clinch Val Div 1st
6,000 ... 73¼	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	2,000 ... 50
9,000 ... 73⅛	2,000 ... 105	Nor Pac 1st Coup
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	1,000 ... 113½
1,000 ... 92¾	20,000 ... 26	Nor Pac Cons 5s
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	Louis & Nashville Nash & Dec 1st	5,000 ... 25¼
4,000 ... 88¼	5,000 ... 111	Trust Receipts
5,000 ... 88½	L, St L & Tex 1st	5,000 ... 25
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	2,000 ... 55	3,000 ... 25¼
1,000 ... 99⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s	Ore Imp Co Con 5s
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	2,000s20F ... 108¾	3,000 ... 51½
1,000 ... 39¾	Wis & Minn Div	Ore S L & U N Con
4,000 ... 39⅞	1,000 ... 109½	5,000s3 ... 44½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc
4,000 ... 101	18,000 ... 80	5,000 ... 21
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	M, K & T of Tex 5s	1,000 ... 20½
1,000s5F ... 91	10,000 ... 75	2d Pref Inc
Colorado Midland 4s		11,000 ... 11½
1,000 ... 19		People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s
10,000 ... 18¾		1,000 ... 89½
5,000 ... 19½		
Total sales		

Peoria & Eastern 1st	Pitts & Eastern 1st	St Louis S W 1st
2,000 ... 74½	2,000 ... 81¾	1,000 ... 63⅜
3,000 ... 82	Rio Grande West 1st	St Louis S W 2d Inc
1,000 ... 65	1,000 ... 17½	1,000 ... 17½
St L & Iron Mt 5s	St L & S Fr Con 4s	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ... 77½	7,000 ... 52½	2,000 ... 97
St L & S Fr Con 4s	St Louis S W 1st	5,000 ... 97½
5,000 ... 52½	1,000 ... 63⅜	So Pac of Ariz 1st
St Louis S W 1st	St Louis S W 2d Inc	6,000 ... 89½
1,000 ... 63⅜	1,000 ... 17½	Tex & N O Cons 5s
St Louis S W 2d Inc	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	10,000 ... 89¾
1,000 ... 17½	2,000 ... 97	Texas & Pac 1st 5s
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	5,000 ... 97½	3,000 ... 84½
2,000 ... 97	So Pac of Ariz 1st	10,000 ... 85
5,000 ... 97½	6,000 ... 89½	5,000 ... 84½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	Tex & N O Cons 5s	Texas & Pac 2d Inc
6,000 ... 89½	10,000 ... 89¾	3,000 ... 24
Tex & N O Cons 5s	Texas & Pac 1st 5s	5,000 ... 23½
10,000 ... 89¾	3,000 ... 84½	11,000 ... 23⅜
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	10,000 ... 85	U S Leather Co 6s
3,000 ... 84½	5,000 ... 84½	10,000 ... 112
10,000 ... 85	Texas & Pac 2d Inc	Union Pac 1st, 1808
5,000 ... 84½	3,000 ... 24	1,000 ... 103⅜
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	5,000 ... 23½	10,000 ... 104
6,000 ... 24	11,000 ... 23⅜	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
5,000 ... 23½	U S Leather Co 6s	1,000 ... 67½
3,000 ... 23⅜	5,000 ... 104⅞	West Shore Gtd 4s
U S Leather Co 6s	W N Y & Penn 1st	5,000 ... 103
5,000 ... 104⅞	2,000 ... 103	
W N Y & Penn 1st		
2,000 ... 103		

Total sales $482,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	141	145
Albany & Sus	170	...
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38½
American Coal	95	...
American District Telegraph	...	49
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & O. S. Illinois pf	135	...
Boston A. L. pf	103	...
Buffalo, R. & P	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	...	60
Bur., C. R. & N	48	...
Canadian Pacific	51¼	52¼
Cedar Falls & M	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	13⅜	14½
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	...
Chicago & Alton pf	165	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chic. & N. W. pf	142	144
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	25
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	...	62½
Commercial Cable	130	...
Consolidated Coal	31	35
Denver & Rio Grande	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	22	32
*D., S. S. & A	2¼	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	9
Erie Tel. & Tel	46⅝	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	...	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	...	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & W. t. r	1	1¼
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r	1⅞	2¼
Iowa Central	6	7
Iowa Central pf	20	...
Kansas & Michigan	8¼	9
Keokuk & D. M	...	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	...
Lacledé Gas pf	84	85
Long Island	84½	88
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal Road	105	115

	Bid.	Asked.
Mahoning Coal Road pf	106	...
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National cts	...	2
Mexican Telegraph	17½	19⅜
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	27	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	48½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14⅝
Mobile & Ohio	16	18
Nashville Chattanooga & St. L.	64	...
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	45	60
National Starch 2d pf	21	35
New Central C	4	9
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	30½	31
N. Y. & N. H	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L	13¼	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	21	25
Norfolk Southern	60	...
North American	3⅜	3½
Ohio Southern	14	20
Ontario Mining	8½	12
Oregon Improvement	10¾	12½
Oregon R. & N	18	21
Oregon S. L. & U. N	3⅞	...
Pennsylvania Coal	310	330
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, D. & E	3	3⅞
P., C., C. & St. L	16	17
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	...
P., Ft. W. & Chicago sp	156	...
Quicksilver	1	2½
Rens. & Sar	181	...
R., W. & O. pf	114	115½
St. J. & G. I	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	108	110
St. Paul, M. & M	109	112
So. Cotton Oil	...	59½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70½	75
United States Cordage pf	9⅛	9½
U. S. Express	42	43½
Utica & B. R	150	...
U. S. Rubber pf	92	93½
*U. S. Leather	9¼	10¼
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wisconsin Central	2⅜	3¼
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	91⅞	92	91½	92	8,600
Am. Tobacco	97	97	97	97	10
At., T. & S. F	...	...	...	...	2
Chi. Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	20
Chi. Gas	75¾	76⅞	75¾	76¼	6,450
C., R. I. & P.	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	300
C., B. & Q.	72⅛	72⅝	72	72½	800
C., M. & St. P.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅜	56⅝	5,120
C. of N. J.	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾	110
Chi. & N. W.	96¾	96⅞	96⅜	96¾	30
Can. So.	49½	49½	49½	49½	100
D. & G. F.	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9	1,100
Total sales					26,760

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	65	65	65	65	$3,000
C. & O. 4½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s	80	80	80	80	3,000
Total sales					$29,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	120
Mexican	.95	.95	.95	.95	100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Con.	.61	.61	.61	.61	200
Yellow Jack.	.58	.58	.58	.58	100

Total sales 520

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅞	319,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1½ to 90½; Louisville & Nashville, 1⅛ to 54¼; Kansas & Texas, ⅝ to 14⅝; Lake Shore, ½ to 140½; Reading, ⅛ to 5⅜; St. Paul, ⅝ to 57¾; Ontario and Western, ⅜ to 17; Atchison, ¼ to 4¾; Erie, ¼, to 10¾; Union Pacific, ¼ to 10½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 17¼; Wabash preferred, ¼ to 13¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 52¾. British consols were weaker at 103⅞ for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £754,000, including £619,000 in United States coin. Spanish fours, 74⅝. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 10c for the account.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	¾
Consolidated Gas	1¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	3
Laclede Gas	¾
Pacific Mail	⅞

DECLINED.

American Express	1
National Lead	1
Norfolk & Western pf	⅞

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $9,020,821, of which amount $3,875,076 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $221,851, and the exports of specie were $7,859,042.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The Heavy Withdrawals of Gold from the Sub-Treasury Reflected—Large Decrease in Reserve.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a decrease in reserve of $9,128,950. The banks now hold $36,951,500 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Differences.
Loans	$490,158,600	$490,345,400	Inc. $186,800
Specie	81,175,600	81,555,500	Inc. 379,900
Legal tenders	104,583,000	91,937,300	Dec. 12,645,700
Net deposits	559,512,600	546,965,200	Dec. 12,547,400
Circulation	11,320,900	11,371,900	Inc. 51,000

The following table shows the reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$36,751,500	1891	$23,943,125
1894	111,623,000	1890	14,208,450
1893	18,654,000	1889	18,893,175
1892	33,441,425		
1888			$22,594,775
1887			20,471,750
1886			35,013,575

The following table gives the surplus reserve of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1895 up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1893 and 1894:

Week Ended.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 5	$35,802,050	$83,796,650	$8,942,450
Jan. 12	41,792,200	92,383,975	15,610,450
Jan. 19	45,465,075	102,754,450	22,529,600
Jan. 26	45,880,450	109,043,000	23,143,300
Feb. 2	36,751,500	111,623,000	18,654,000

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities.
Bank of New-York National Banking Ass'n.	$2,000,000	$2,044,300	$13,400,000	$1,910,000	$2,620,000	$14,170,000	31.9
B'k of the Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	1,976,400	15,083,000	1,206,000	3,562,000	14,872,000	32.0
Merchants' National	2,000,000	981,300	9,641,900	2,172,400	859,600	11,172,300	27.1
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,150,900	9,801,000	1,403,000	2,424,000	10,167,000	37.6
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,228,300	19,031,900	3,370,400	3,562,600	22,104,800	31.3
Phenix National	1,000,000	419,200	4,627,000	486,000	967,000	4,645,000	31.2
National City	1,000,050	2,999,700	17,623,900	8,724,500	1,249,200	23,866,600	41.7
Tradesmen's National	750,000	173,900	2,055,700	389,100	391,400	2,217,600	35.2
Chemical National	300,000	7,311,500	2,511,700	2,885,200	7,833,600	30,976,000	34.5
Merchants' Ex. National	600,000	147,600	3,811,200	771,400	543,400	4,082,600	34.4
Ballatin National	1,000 000	1,588,000	6,421,900	512,400	1,899,200	6,489,200	37.1
Nat'l Butch. & Drovers'	300,000	271,400	1,505,700	157,400	455,900	1,718,400	35.6
Mechanics & Traders'	400,000	413,300	2,505,000	275,000	280,000	2,420,000	22.9
Greenwich	200,000	174,100	1,104,000	135,100	225,100	1,094,100	32.3
Leather Manuf'rs' Nat'l	600,000	519,900	3,107,600	369,000	473,700	2,786,000	30.2
Seventh National	300,000	117,800	1,583,800	256,300	297,800	1,913,800	28.9
B'k of the State of N. Y.	1,200,000	486,700	3,016,800	37,100	651,600	2,330,800	29.5
American Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	2,302,000	23,286,000	2,142,000	3,398,000	18,935,000	29.7
Nat. Bank of Commerce	5,000,000	3,563,200	21,635,400	1,545,200	3,319,100	17,469,900	27.8
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,628,900	6,277,200	1,141,300	840,100	6,333,600	31.2
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,109,600	7,691,900	1,613,100	1,629,800	8,852,900	36.6
Pacific	422,700	481,600

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank.
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent. Commission,
Members of the Consolidated Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Ex., Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to check at sight.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exchange. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

Financial.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895**, after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

42d St., Manhattanville & St. N. Av. R. R. Securities
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
5 BROAD ST.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 & 33 BROADWAY and 1,270 BROADWAY.
STOCKS BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
BOSTON OFFICE, 15 STATE ST.
Call or send for our Daily Letter and Circular.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company,
Central Trust Company of New-York,
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company,

Offer for sale at 103 and accrued interest

$7,000,000

PURCHASE MONEY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

Part of a total authorized issue of **$17,500,000,** disposed of as follows:

There are held to acquire other properties	$1,825,000
There have been sold to former owners	5,500,000
There have been sold to other investors	3,175,000
There are now offered for subscription	7,000,000
	$17,500,000

The Officers and Directors of the Company will be as follows:

OFFICERS.

THOS. A. McINTYRE.....President.
DAVID DOWS, Jr.....First Vice President.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN.....Second Vice President.
WILLIAM A. NASH.....Treasurer.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN, President Atlantic Dock Co.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, David Dows & Co.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. H. SOUTHARD, President Franklin Trust Co.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr., McIntyre & Wardwell.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Woodruff's Stores.
THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER, American Sugar Refining Co.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, McIntyre & Wardwell.
GEO. W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Co.
JAMES TIMPSON, Ass't Treas., The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
FRANCIS D. BEARD, Erie Basin Stores.
WILLIAM COVERLY, Henderson Brothers.
DAVID DOWS, Jr., Dows and Columbia Stores.

Trustee of the First Mortgage Bonds,
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of carrying on the business of storage, wharfage, warehousing, and the doing of all acts and things incidental to such business.

The authorized and issued Capital Stock of the Company is $12,500,000, consisting of

Preferred Series "A".....$2,500,000
Preferred Series "B".....5,000,000
Common Stock.....5,000,000

It owns in fee the following well-known wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn:

Empire Stores	Frontage, 465 ft.
Fulton Stores	Frontage, 350 ft.
Martin's Stores	Frontage, 685 ft.
Watson Elevator	Frontage, 278 ft.
Harbeck Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Robert Stores	Frontage, 115 ft.
Mediterranean Stores	Frontage, 330 ft.
Pierrepont Stores	Frontage, 280 ft.
Prentice Stores	Frontage, 440 ft.
Woodruff Stores	Frontage, 670 ft.
Columbia Stores	Frontage, 372 ft.
Dows Stores	Frontage, 216 ft.
Union Stores	Frontage, 174 ft.
Master's Stores	Frontage, 563 ft.
Nye & Commercial Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
McCormack Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Clinton Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Sturgis & Hall's Stores	Frontage, 500 ft.
Lambeer's Stores	Frontage on King St., 640 ft.
Excelsior Stores	Frontage, 470 ft.
Finlay Stores (South Pier)	Frontage, 600 ft.
Finlay Stores (North Pier)	Frontage, 400 ft.
Pinto's Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
	Frontage, 490 ft.

Atlantic Dock Piers:

Atlantic Dock Co.—Outlying Property	Frontage, 200 ft.
German-American Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Merchant Stores	Frontage, 480 ft.
N. Y. Warehousing Co.'s Stores	Frontage, 450 ft.

It controls under leases the following properties:

Beard's Amity Street Stores, part fee	Frontage, 157 ft.
Franklin Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Beard's Erie Basin Stores	Frontage, 2,216 ft.

These properties comprise nearly the entire Brooklyn water front from Nesmith's Stores, above the Brooklyn Bridge, to and including the Erie Basin on Gowanus Bay, making a total frontage of 14,569 feet, or 2 3-4 miles.

VALUATION.

The following appraisals have been made, which include all the above-described property and additional property not acquired for which bonds have been withheld, as stated below:

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President Chamber of Commerce.....$27,300,000

Mr. Orr further states in his appraisal, that the value of the properties as a money-earning power would be increased twenty-five per cent. when concentrated under one intelligent management.

Mr. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.....$26,750,000

Mr. Joost states that the value of the properties would be enhanced at least fifteen per cent. by consolidation.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY, President D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company..$30,000,000

Certain properties having a total frontage of 615 feet, included in the foregoing appraisals, have not been acquired; and by agreement with the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company there have been withheld, upon the estimate and determination of

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company;
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank;
GEORGE W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Company,

bonds to the amount of $1,825,000.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER, Public Accountants, have made careful examination of the books of various properties now consolidated, and have reported as follows:

"11 Pine Street, New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.

"GEO. W. YOUNG, Esq., President United States Mortgage Company, New-York:

"Dear Sir: We have made a careful examination of the operation of the properties which have been acquired by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and present detailed statements showing the net earnings, after payment of taxes and other expenses of operation, as follows:

1891	$1,343,338.82
1892	1,460,990.37
1893	1,569,638.05
1894	1,704,071.25
	$6,078,038.49

These figures show average net earnings per annum of.....$1,519,510.00
From which should be deducted:
Rents of leasehold properties..... 225,000.00

Which leaves a total net return of...$1,294,510.00
Deducting the interest on the $15,675,000.00 Bonds issued..... 783,750.00

There remain applicable to the accumulation of the surplus and for dividends on Capital Stock as provided in the Company's articles of association..... $510,760.00

We deem it proper to add that during the past year a number of improvements have been made in the way of new piers and storehouses, which, in our judgment, will increase the earnings at least $75,000 per year.

Some of the improvements during the past few years have been charged to expense or labor accounts by the various Companies, and if proper allowance were made for these, the above figures would be increased.

It is our further opinion that the saving in office expenses, under one management of these properties, would be $150,000 per year.

YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER."

In addition to the figures certified to by the Accountants, the estimate of conservative men at present engaged in the storage business is that through the additional productive capacity of the several plants, due to a united management and control, the Company, while making to the patrons of these properties rates at least as reasonable as heretofore, will be able very materially to increase the previous earnings.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

The title to the property of the company has been guaranteed in the sum of **$20,000,000** by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New-York, and on each of the Warehouse Company's Bonds the Title Company has indorsed the following certificate:

"The Title Guarantee & Trust Company hereby certifies that it has examined the title of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to the fee simple and leasehold premises covered by the mortgage described in this bond, and has issued its policy of title insurance for **$20,000,000,** insuring to the United States Mortgage Company as Trustee for the bondholders under said mortgage the title of said premises and the validity and genuineness of said mortgage, as by reference to said policy will more fully appear."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

The Company is prohibited, by its Articles of Incorporation, and by its By-Laws, from creating any subsequent mortgage debt in addition to that hereinbefore mentioned, except with the consent of ninety per cent. of record of all the issued Preferred Stock of each Series.

The Company has in addition to the foregoing property a working cash capital of....$500,000

In addition thereto, a surplus at the rate of at least one hundred thousand dollars per annum shall be accumulated until it amounts to....$500,000

Pending such accumulation no dividend can be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus equal to **$100,000** for each year it has existed. After such surplus of **$500,000** shall have been created, no dividend shall be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus of or to the value of at least **$500,000.**

The organization of the Company and the validity of its First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock have been certified to and approved by counsel.

CERTIFICATES OF COUNSEL.

Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, as counsel for UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, the Trustee, have given the following certificate:

TO THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY:

We have examined the certificate of organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the organization of that Company, the bonds, mortgage, and capital stock of that Company.

In our opinion the Company is validly organized, and the bonds, mortgage, and stock of said Company are valid in inception and issue, and the bonds and mortgage are purchase-money bonds and mortgage.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON.

Messrs. Bowers & Sands and Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, as counsel for the Warehouse Company, have given the following certificate:

TO THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY:

We hereby advise you that the organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the issue of its securities are valid in law; that the holders of its capital stock will be legally secure in the rights and immunities set forth in the certificates thereof, and that the first mortgage bonds of said Company are secured by a purchase-money mortgage lien, as set forth in the mortgage securing the same.

BOWERS & SANDS,
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We invite subscriptions to the foregoing bonds at 103 and accrued interest, payable as follows:

Five per cent. on application.
Balance on allotment.

Temporary receipts on payment of sums due on allotment will be given by the United States Mortgage Company, one of the undersigned, exchangeable for bonds as soon as the same are engraved and ready for delivery.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription, and to make allotments of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after subscription books shall have closed.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the moneys paid on application will be applied to the sums due on allotment. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Application will be made to list these securities on the New-York Stock Exchange.

APPLICATION MUST BE MADE UPON A FORM TO BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WHERE COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE SECURED.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M., and will close at 3 P. M. on that day, or earlier if so determined.

The Franklin Trust Company is authorized to receive subscriptions in Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New-York.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 Wall Street, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,
65 Cedar Street, New-York.

Financial.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the holders of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, dated March 2, 1885, due March 2, 1905, redeemable at the option of the company on and after March 2, 1895:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to terms of the above mortgage, the company exercises its option and will redeem, on March 2, 1895, the entire outstanding issue of these bonds.

Par and interest will be paid on March 2, 1895, at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New-York, on presentation of the bonds, with coupon of March, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached. Interest on these bonds will cease on and after March 2, 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1895.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

hereby offers for subscription, subject to sale or advance in price,

$375,000 of its 5 Per Cent.

Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of 1890,
DUE MAY 1, 1920,
AT 103 AND INTEREST.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000, with right of registration of principal.

Trustee, Atlantic Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are part of a reserve of $500,000 of the original issue of $1,500,000, held for retirement of the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, which bonds are this day called for payment March 2, 1895.

Upon payment of the 6 per cent. bonds, this becomes the first issue covering the entire property of the company.

The mortgage contains a sinking-fund provision of $20,000 per annum, (bonds cannot be drawn,) under which the issue has already been reduced $61,000.

Capital stock of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co.....$3,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, after March 2, 1895.....1,439,000

The preference in subscription to these bonds is offered by the company until Feb. 10, 1895, to holders of its called 6 per cent. bonds, and for this purpose the company will receive its called 6 per cent. bonds on and after Feb. 1, 1895, at 103 flat, to be exchanged for the new bond.

Subscriptions will be received and exchanges made at

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, N. Y.,

and at the office of the company, 16 Smith St., Brooklyn N. Y.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge the deposit of junior securities, including stock, with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

CHANGED SITUATION.

New Bond issue will restore confidence at home and abroad in determination of the Government to meet its obligations.

GOOD SECURITIES HAVE BEEN UNDULY DEPRESSED BY REASON OF DISTRUST IN THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE COUNTRY. WITH REMOVAL OF SUCH DOUBTS PRESENT PRICES FOR STOCKS AND BONDS SHOULD BE ATTRACTIVE TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM YOU DEAL WITH IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank References Furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS,
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th.
Private Wires to Boston and Chicago.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph S. Auerbach, Harry B. Hollins, Jacob Hays, Charles T. Barney, A. Foster Higgins, Robert G. Remsen, Henry W. T. Mali, Andrew H. Sands, James H. Breslin, Gen. George J. Magee, I. Townsend Burden, E. V. Loew, Henry F. Dimock, John P. Townsend, Charles F. Watson, David H. King, Jr., Frederick G. Bourne, Robert Maclay, C. Lawrence Perkins, Wm. H. Beadleston, Alfred L. White, Charles R. Flint.

FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

RUSSAK & HERZOG,
46 Exchange Place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm name of RUSSAK & HERZOG, expires this day by limitation.

FRANK RUSSAK,
ARTHUR HERZOG.

RUSSAK BROTHERS & HERZOG,
46 Exchange Place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of RUSSAK BROTHERS & HERZOG, as successors to RUSSAK & HERZOG, at the above address.

FRANK RUSSAK,
JACOB RUSSAK,
ARTHUR HERZOG.

16 Broad Street, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.

The undersigned, composing and heretofore doing business under the style of MARQUAND, SKEHAN & CO. will continue said business under the new firm style of SKEHAN & BERNHEIM, Bankers and Brokers, 16 Broad Street, New-York City.

J. B. SKEHAN.
A. C. BERNHEIM.

SUNK BY THE CITY OF LOWELL

The Lighter Midas Went to the Bottom of the North River Soon After the Steamer Struck Her.

While entering the dock at the foot of Watts Street, North River, yesterday, the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell struck and sank the lighter Midas, owned by the Manhattan Lighterage Company of 104 Wall Street.

No lives were lost. The engineer, who was the only person on board the lighter at the time, escaped without injury. The steamer sustained no damage.

The Midas was moored at the Albany Line dock, foot of Canal Street, and had on board 822 barrels of sugar and 300 bales of rags.

Capt. Cleve Geer was in the pilot house of the City of Lowell. It is the custom when docking the steamer to run her bow up as far as the Albany dock, and then swing her stern to the shore, alongside the south end of the dock.

When within a few feet of the Midas, Capt. Geer rang the bell to reverse, but the engineer failed to obey the signal, and drove the steamer ahead until her sharp prow pierced the side of the lighter and went nearly to its centre.

To keep the lighter afloat as long as possible, and aid any one who might be on board, Capt. Geer held the steamer fast in her position, thus preventing, for a short time, the water from pouring into the gaping hole.

James Cunningham, the lighter's engineer, scrambled up the steamer's bow.

The lighter soon filled and sank.

The engineer of the towell denied that he had misunderstood the signals. The Captain, he said, had rung for him to go ahead.

The passengers on the City of Lowell were not alarmed. The shock was slight, and those below did not know that anything unusual had happened.

The Chapman Wrecking Company raised the lighter. The damage to it and to the cargo is about $3,000.

PRIZES FOR GOOD DOGS

Valuable Trophies for Competition at the Coming Bench Show.

In addition to the regular prize list, amounting to $8,000, for competition at the nineteenth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, many special prizes have been offered. The show will open at the Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, Feb. 19, and will last four days. As far as the quality of the dogs to be shown goes it promises to be the best show ever given by the kennel club, and in point of number of exhibits it looks now as though it will be the biggest show on record. Superintendent James Mortimer is busy now receiving the entries.

In the special list of prizes the mastiffs, St. Bernards, spaniels, sheepdogs, bulldogs, and fox terriers have been treated the most liberally.

For mastiffs there are seven special prizes, and some of them are very valuable. The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four mastiffs entered and owned by one exhibitor. The American Mastiff Club offers the Westminster Challenge Cup (value $300) and the club diploma for the best mastiff under three years of age owned by a member of the American Mastiff Club; the club's silver Challenge Cup (value $150) and club diploma for the best American-bred mastiff; the Taunton gold medal (value $50) for the best American-bred mastiff under two years of age; the club's silver Challenge Cup (value $100) for the best mastiff dog, the property of a member of the Mastiff Club; the club's silver Challenge Cup (value $100) and diploma for the best mastiff bitch, the property of a member of the club. The Old English Mastiff Club offers its Challenge Cup (value 40 guineas) for the best mastiff, the property of a member of the Old English Mastiff Club; also, its Challenge Cup (value 20 guineas) for the best mastiff opposite in sex to the winner of the forty-guinea cup.

There are nineteen special prizes for St. Bernards. The St. Bernard Club of America offers twelve silver medals and two silver cups. The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of smooth-coated and $20 for the best exhibit of rough-coated St. Bernards. The most valuable prize for this class is the Westminster Challenge Cup (value $500), contributed by Col. J. Rudolph, Jr., William C. Reick, and the Westminster Kennel Club for the best American-bred St. Bernard, sired in America and born on or after March 1, 1890, the cup to remain the property of the Westminster Kennel Club until won three times by the same dog.

For bloodhounds there are nine specials. All but one are offered by the English Bloodhound Club of America. Great Danes, Newfoundland, and Russian wolfhounds have one special prize for each, $20 for the best exhibit. There are two prizes each for deerhounds, greyhounds, and beagles. For Gordon setters there are eight specials, for Irish setters three, and for English setters one.

Spaniels have been treated well by the Spaniel Club and by gentlemen who take an interest in this breed of dog. The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four field, clumber, or Irish water spaniels and $20 for the best exhibit of four cocker spaniels. The American Spaniel Club offers the American Field Cup (value $100) for the best American-bred sporting spaniel, to be won four times; the Newton Abbott Cup (value $50) for the best field spaniel bitch, to be won four times; the Smith Trophy (value $150) for the best (other than black) cocker spaniel, to be won five times; the Sackett Cup (value $30) for the best brace of cockers, (dog and bitch,) to be won five times. F. W. Kitchel offers $5 for the best parti-colored cocker spaniel, whelped in 1893; J. Otis Fellows, $5 for the best pair of black-and-tan cocker spaniels; C. T. Sackett, $5 for the best black-and-white cocker spaniel dog; C. T. Sackett, $5 for the best black-and-white cocker spaniel bitch; James L. Little, $5 for the best clumber dog, $5 for the best clumber bitch, and $5 for the best American-bred cocker spaniel dog; the Spaniel Club Trophy (value $100) for the best sporting spaniel over twenty-eight pounds, to be won four times. Dr. S. J. Bradbury offers one Tom Thumb camera for the best field spaniel, bred by the exhibitor; also $5 for the best field spaniel puppy, donor not to compete.

The prizes for sheep dogs are: The Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four collies, and $20 for the best exhibit of four Old English sheep dogs (bobtails.) The Collie Club of America offers the Collie Club Trophy, a silver cup, value $300, for the best American bred collie. The President's Cup, a silver cup, value $200, presented by Jenkins Van Schaick, for the best collie exhibited by a member of the Collie Club. In addition to these there are sweepstakes and a cup given by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Bull dogs are offered a grand trophy valued at $250, presented by T. L. Park for the best in the show, and Sheffield Porter offers a one-hundred-dollar cup for the best opposite in sex to the winner of the grand trophy. Then there is the Puppy Bowl, a cup presented by Dr. H. Rowle, the Sawyer Cup, and ten silver medals.

For fox terriers there are eleven specials, including a three-hundred-dollar cup for dachshunds, two; Boston terriers, six; bull terriers, four; pointers, eight; deerhounds and grayhounds, two each, and foxhounds, English retrievers, poodles, and Basset hounds, one each.

The entries close with James Mortimer, 59 Liberty Street, to-morrow.

MAY BE A BIG FIN KEEL

Herreshoff Said to be Anxious to Build One as a Cup Defender.

FAVORS AN ENLARGED ALERION

Work on the New Yacht Progressing Favorably at Bristol—The Raters Are Nearly Ready for Launching.

It is very probable that the new cup defender will be a racing machine, pure and simple. When she is launched she will likely be a surprise to many who have expected that the new boat would be built somewhat on the lines of the Vigilant or Colona, with certain improvements and refinement of model that have suggested themselves to Mr. Herreshoff.

Nat Herreshoff, it is learned, has been very anxious to build a fin keel. He believes that more speed can be got from this type than from any other, and the failure of the Pilgrim has not shaken his faith at all. He believes that with a fin keel he can build a boat with less displacement and more stability than with any other type, and that he can put more canvas on her, and that, with all these combined, she must be faster than any other type of boat.

In small boats Mr. Herreshoff has certainly been very successful with his fins. The Dilemma, the first of her type, was still champion of her class up to the time she was wrecked last year. The Wenonah, Will Win, and Dakotah were champions in their classes on the other side, and the twenty-one-footers Vaquero, Hourl, Dorothy, and others were faster than any other boats of their size. Whether he can carry out this type of boat successfully in a ninety-footer is a question.

Last year Nat Herreshoff built two boats by way of experiment. The first was the Memory, a thirty-footer. This boat could sail like a witch. When Mr. Herreshoff went to Europe to help get the Vigilant in trim he sold the Memory to Commodore Murray of the Jamestown Yacht Club, and he raced her very successfully during the Summer. Later in the Summer, on his return from England, Mr. Herreshoff built the Alerion, another thirty-footer, which he sailed himself during August and September, and every one who saw the yacht declared that she was the fastest they had ever seen. These two boats were of the fin type, and were simply racing machines. They were so successful that Mr. Herreshoff wants to build the cup defender on the same plan, and it is said that he has won Mr. Iselin over to his way of thinking.

A big fin keel may be a success, but it seems rather risky, when only one cup defender is being built, to try experiments. If the new boat should not be a success and the Vigilant or one of the other boats of 1893 have to defend the cup, the chance of victory would be very slim. If three or four cup defenders were being built, then it would be well to experiment.

At the Bristol yards things are very busy. The cup defender will be built of Tobin bronze. She will have quite good draught, and in order that she may be built in the works down here the dirt has been dug out between the ways in the south shop, and a stone will be planted which will form a foundation for her to rest on while building. In the rear of the shop a mud digger is now at work.

All this digging in the shop and outside has to be done so that the new cup defender may be launched when the time comes. If the new boat were to be what is known as a centreboarder, the digging would not have been necessary.

The design is fixed on, and Henry Whitman of Taunton, Mass., and James Coggeshall of Bristol, R. I., are now laying her down. The former "laid down" the Navahoe, Colonia, and Vigilant. Coggeshall has not had much experience. He is more of a helper, caulking seams and pinning the battens. Whitman has the offsets in a book, which has a chain on it, and he is now laying the body plan off on the scriving board. The work is being done in a new house, just in the rear of the old boiler shop. The house is about 50 feet long, and is known as the "new boiler shop." Whitman carries the keys to this, and he locks it every time he goes out.

In the north shop there are two thirty-five-foot ballast fins being built, and also Howard Gould's twenty-rater. Designer Herreshoff wrote Charlie Barr some weeks since a letter in which he tendered him the position as skipper of the Gould boat. Capt. Charlie wrote back declining the offer.

The two thirty-five-footers are improved Dakotahs, and both were made off one set of molds. One will go to Kiel, Germany. These boats will be of the ballast-fin type, with fins about 15 feet long on the top and 13 feet on the bottom. They are 10 feet beam, with just a little less draught than the Dakotah.

The Howard Gould twenty-rater, the Niagara, is 45 feet on the water line and of the ballast-fin type. She is a large Dakotah and has all the latter's best points. She has a Tobin bronze fin of about 19 feet on the top and 17 feet on the bottom, shaped like that on the twenty-one-footer Freak, nearly square, and, by the way, the workmen are now making it. This boat will have a draught quite close to 11 feet.

The thirty-five and the Gould boat are all planked, and were turned over on Friday last. This was done so that the deck and deck beams could be put in. Many of the deck beams are now in place. These boats were planked bottom side up. The midship section shows an easy bilge

AN ANCIENT ORGANIZATION

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft der Stadt Neu-York.

AID FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Originated in 1784 to Save Germans from Bondage, It Has Since Extended Help with Good Results.

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft der Stadt Neu-York is the oldest German society in America, with the single exception of a similar institution in Philadelphia, which was organized twenty years before the local association. The history of the German Society or this city contains many of the most prominent names of the commercial, political, and social circles of the United States, and shows that for more than a century some of the leading German families have

Gustav H. Schwab,
President German Society.

been active in the field of charity. In the Summer of 1784 thirteen German residents of the city came together for the purpose of extending a helping hand to their needy countrymen who had crossed the ocean to better their condition in the New World. Before the end of that year the membership increased to thirty-four, and early in 1785 the society had obtained a charter. Germans only were eligible for membership, and its object was charity exclusively.

It began operations with Gen. Heinrich Emanuel von Lutterloh as President, and during the first year three needy families were given £7 each. The next year ten families of immigrants were assisted.

The custom at that time was to have poor passengers—men, women, and children—who could not pay for their transportation, bound out, after their arrival, to earn the price of their passage. Their services were auctioned off to the highest bidder for such a term as would satisfy the master of the vessel for the claim that his ship's owners had upon them. The society bid these ten families in and placed them on

Hubert Cillis.
A Member of the Board of Directors.

farms along the Hudson River, where they soon developed considerable thrift.

At the second annual meeting Henry Astor became a member, and from the very first he displayed much interest in its doings.

The first piece of property bought by the society consisted of eight lots on Eagle Street, in 1787, for which the consideration was £19 per lot. Gen. Steuben, who is known in the minutes as Baron von Steuben, was elected President in 1787, which office he held for many terms thereafter. In that year the association gave its first banquet, at which the then Mayor, James Duane, and Gen. Morris were the guests of honor. Gen. Steuben presented the organization with three plantations, of 100 acres each, in Steuben County, in 1787, where poor immigrants were placed to earn their passage money.

The minutes of the annual meeting in 1790 record that the Secretary was authorized to buy eight tickets in the State Lottery, and that each ticket drew a prize ranging from £3 to 2s. This amount was

Paul Lichtenstein.
Of the Board of Directors.

again invested in a similar manner, but whether it proved a good investment or not is not shown.

The second member of the Astor family to join the association was Jacob, who was enrolled in 1794, and he, too, did much duty from his earliest connection with the institution. The year 1798 was a disastrous one, on account of the yellow fever scourge, as was that of 1799, when its resources were taxed to the utmost. So terrible were the ravages of the scourge that there were no meetings during these two years. Peter Lorillard was an active member in 1808, and in 1810 Jacob Lorillard was elected to the Presidency. During his incumbency the treasury made a prosperous showing, and in 1825 the society boasted of a surplus of $4,000 in cash.

A vigorous protest was sent by the society in 1834 to Mayor Gideon for his prejudicial remarks on the Germans, he having said that most of the immigrants were criminal refugees. In the campaign that Fall the society took an active part and fought the enemies of the German citizens.

John Jacob Astor was chosen by the society to be its presiding officer in 1837, and presented the association with a certificate of deposit of $5,000, and in 1844 an additional $4,302.50, and bequeathed it a further sum of $20,000. At that time the membership list was 480, which increased materially until the outbreak of the war, when its ranks were considerably depleted.

Many of its members returned from the battlefields with excellent records as soldiers, and not a few returned with rank and decorations. Ever since, the society has enjoyed a steady increase in its membership, and has widened its field of labor in accordance with its means so to do.

The last annual report shows 52 new members, and a total membership of 1,377. Its services to the German immigrants is of great value, while its relief branch has brightened the prospects of many deserving poor. The present officers are: President—Gustav H. Schwab; First Vice President—Gustav Heye; Second Vice President—Friedrich Krutina; First Secretary—Ernst Steiger; Second Secretary—Hubert Cillis; Treasurer—W. A. Schmitthenner. Its Board of Directors is composed of Arend Behrens, Theodore Dreier, August Feigel, Friedrich W. Holls, Paul Lichtenstein, George H. Moeller, Daniel Schnakenberg, Reinhold Van der Emde, and George Gudewill.

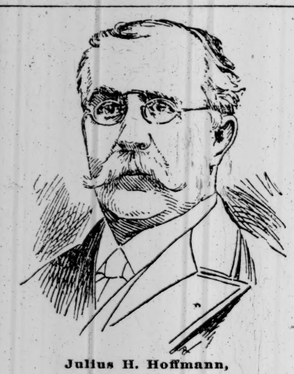
The business staff of the institution, at its headquarters, 13 Broadway, consists of Julius Hoffmann, manager; August Merkel, cashier; Carl Hub, bookkeeper; Benjamin Schiemann, Inspector; Oscar Kretschmer and Wilhelm Marx, notarial officers; Leo-

William A. Schmitthenner,
Treasurer German Society.

pold Wilckens, officer for immigrants; Jacob Gobbe, Otilie Lenhard, and Theodor Baumbach, officers of the bureau of information.

The sum expended for the relief of the poor during the year was $12,112.50, which was distributed among 3,591 applicants. For doctors' fees and medicine, $2,302.35 was expended. For 450 half tons of coal to poor persons, $1,293.76. The physicians of the society attended gratuitously to 5,190 cases. Destitute immigrants received 1,720 free meals. The employment bureau found situations for 10,848 persons. The banking department turned over to the poor fund $4,426.07. The officers and agents of the society also rendered welcome aid to many immigrants who were held at Ellis Island by the health officers. The books of the society show that fewer immigrants arrived from Germany during 1894 than during 1893.

The society had many contributions during 1894, which, with the regular membership fees, made a total income of $42,610. Among the contributions are $250 from the Emperor of Germany, $200 from the Ba-



Julius H. Hoffmann,
Manager German Society.

varian Government, $107.50 from the Senate of the City of Hamburg, $100 from the City of Bremen, and $70.50 from the Government of Wurtemberg.

The total number of German immigrants for the year was 55,981, by far the smallest number of arrivals during any of the last ten years.

The present presiding officer is Gustav H. Schwab, whose great great grandfather, Dr. John Christopher Kunze, was one of the founders of the society. Mr. Schwab was born in this city in 1851, and is the eldest son of the late Gustav Schwab, and grandson of the German poet of the same name. He first identified himself with the organization in 1873, and was elected a member of the Board of Directors in 1878. He is also a Director of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, and is very active in many other branches of charitable work.

A very prominent and hard worker in its ranks is the German Consul General, August Feigel, who first came to America in 1874. Mr. Feigel has been one of the Board of Directors for a number of years, and devotes much of his time and energy to this and many other German charities.

The Treasurer, William A. Schmitthenner, has been on the roll of membership since 1858. He arrived in New-York from Germany in 1847, and has always taken much interest in the affairs of his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic. He has been Treasurer since 1890.

The business affairs of the institution are in charge of Julius Hoffmann, manager. He arrived in New-York from the Fatherland in 1853, and shortly thereafter went to Buffalo, where he resided until 1869, when he again came to this city. He has been the business manager of the society since 1870, and was entertained at a banquet in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary as that officer by the society last New Year's Day. On that occasion he was presented by the institution, through President Schwab, with a one-thousand-dollar Government bond and a handsome gold watch and chain. He was President of the Liederkranz three terms, and is a working member of the German Hospital Society, Isabella Home, and the German School Association.

WASHINGTON'S PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE

Incident in His Campaign Recalled by a School Trustee of Yonkers.

Charles E. Gorton, Superintendent of Schools in Yonkers, received last week the following communication from Frederic Shonnard, School Trustee of that City:

A thrilling episode of Gen. Washington's campaigning in this country has recently been brought to my attention by Nathaniel B. Valentine, a life-long resident of our city.

A short time before the battle of Chatterton Hill, in White Plains, Washington occupied the old Valentine homestead as a temporary headquarters. At this time Rebecca Valentine, an aunt of my informant, was living there with her parents. She, although then a child, was profoundly impressed by the visit to her home of such a notable personage, and retained a vivid recollection of the incidents of the occasion to the end of her long life.

She was always glad to tell of them, recalling nothing more clearly than the fact that the General made a prayer in the presence of herself and others at about the time of his departure for what proved to be the battlefield of Chatterton Hill, in the course of which he quoted the twenty-second verse of the twenty-second chapter of Joshua, which reads as follows:

"The Lord God of gods, the Lord God of gods, He knoweth, and Israel he shall know; if it be in rebellion, or in transgression against the Lord, (save us not this day.)"

When it is considered that the words were uttered by the Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary forces, at such a supreme crisis in the long struggle for independence, when the chances of success seemed more than doubtful, I think that you and all that read them will regard this utterance as being eloquent and impressive to a degree hardly equaled by any other human expression of which history contains a record.

"Oh! who shall know the might
Of the words he utter'd there?"

In view of these facts, and also because the incident occurred within the borders of our city, it seems to me that it should be made a permanent feature of the annual exercises in honor of Washington's Birthday in our schools.

Case of Varioloid at West Point.

WEST POINT, Feb. 2.—The third and second classes were vaccinated by the Post Surgeons to-day, the fourth class was vaccinated yesterday, and the first class will submit to the lance Monday. The classes are not usually vaccinated at this time, but the discovery of a light case of varioloid several days ago caused the authorities to take prompt action. Cadet Herschel Tupes of Missouri, who is a member of the second class, contracted the disease. He has fully recovered, but is still quarantined in the upper part of the cadet hospital. He will be released in a few days.

All the soldiers, as well as the residents of the post, have been vaccinated.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Timely Gossip of the Concert Hall and the Opera House.

OF THE INSANITY OF MUSICIANS

Why a Musical Person Might Chop Up a Chopper — Something About Handel and His Theits.

A musician named Charles Ferrero went out of his head on an elevated railway station a short time ago, and because the gateman refused to let him ride without paying he attempted to chop up the chopper. The newspaper accounts of the affair agreed in suggesting the probability that Ferrero's brain had been unsettled by his musical studies. Now what sort of musical studies could they have been? We have heard of music driving men to many sorts of improprieties, but what kind of music makes a man draw a knife on an elevated railway gateman, who, as all men know, is full of the peace and cuckoo kindness of a pastoral symphony?

Is Ferrero a fiddler?

Then, mayhap, he lost his reason trying to find a soul in a seven-dollar violin purchased in a pawn shop. Or he may have sat up too late o' nights studying Herr Krehbiel's translation of Courvoisier's "Technics." Or perchance he ran across a concerto for violin and bagpipe by Max Vogrich. Or it may be that he went mad from playing the Kreutzer Sonata with Karl Klindworth.

But perchance Ferrero is a pianist. In that case madness may have followed an attempt to play all Beethoven's sonatas at a single sitting. Or he may have gone crazy on a combination of Chopin and Würzburger Hofbrau. Or he may have had to accompany Scalchi. Or perhaps he had written a concerto. There is nothing so fatal as writing a concerto.

But after all he may not have done any of these things. He may have arrived at the logical conclusion of that form of insanity which affects so many musicians. He had decided that no one else had a right to live.

This thought occurs to many artists. Once it enters the mind—and it gets there early—it cannot be removed. The artistic soul is now consumed by an awful canker. The tenor says to himself unceasingly, day and night: "Why do others attempt to sing Faust while I am in the world?" The pianist says: "How silly it is for these fellows to go about playing two concertos and a Liszt fantasy in one evening, when I—the only I on earth—play Beethoven's five concertos, all of Liszt's Hungarian fantasies, and Chopin's scherzos in one programme? When it is over, they take the audience away in ambulances."

The soprano says: "My compass is from A flat below to G in alt. I sing 142 measures of trills, scales, and staccati without stopping for luncheon. What right have other soprani to live? They would starve to death if they tried that." The violinist says: "I am myself; no one else can be. I am all that Joachim, Ysaye, Cesar Thomson and Carri are, and considerably more. I play Mendelssohn's entire concerts in octavis. Why do others live?"

Perhaps this was the kind of madness that afflicted poor Ferrero. He saw the ticket-chopper sitting by his ticket box. In the dim light he mistook him for a virtuoso practicing on a dumb piano. So he tried to slay him. Justice should be very lenient. The poor fellow was, indeed, mad.

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An incident of the salesroom. Schumann gave to Sterndale Bennett the corrected proof sheets of his "Etudes Symphoniques," and Bennett, in the course of time, presented them to the late Mr. Oliver May. On Mr. May's death, the relative to whom his music was bequeathed had it arranged in lots for sale, and, on inquiry by another relative, Miss Florence May, for the proof sheets, nothing was known about them. Upon this, Miss May, suspecting the prize to be in one of the miscellaneous lots, attended the sale, and purchased them. She searched on the spot for the treasure, and found it—not a few pages only, as she had expected, but the entire work, with all the master's corrections and annotations.

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One of the most famous concert halls in the world—the Gewandhaus, at Leipsic—is now being pulled down, in order to make room for an edifice of quite another kind. It was built in 1781, the first concert taking place in November of that year, and its erection was due to the then Duke of Weimar, the then Burgomaster Müller, and the well known musician Johann Adam Hiller. The Gewandhaus was remarkable for excellent acoustical properties—concerning which, by-the-way, an interesting paper has appeared in Die Neuesten Nachrichten, from the pen of Herr Arthur Gadebusch.

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Daniel Mayer has engaged Arthur Nikisch for a series of orchestral concerts in London on Saturday afternoons in June and July. Mr. Nikisch, who was well known in this country as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is now conductor of the opera at Buda-Pesth. His advent in London will be watched with interest in this country, especially in Boston.

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Sir Augustus Harris has secured the services of Mme. Patti, who will give six performances at the opera this summer. Mme. Patti, except as to an appearance at Drury Lane for Mr. Mapleson's benefit in 1886, and a solitary representation of Violetta in "Traviata," during the abortive season at Her Majesty's Theatre, eight years ago, has not sung on the London stage in ten years. "To some of the younger generation of music critics," says Figaro, "she will be quite a novelty. Even to the older men to resume acquaintance with her sprightly impersonation of Rosina will be a very agreeable sensation."

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There has been an interesting discussion in The Musical News concerning the thefts of Buononcini, and this has directed attention to the peculations of the great musician whom Dr. Ebenezer Prout somewhat flippantly has called the "grand old robber." Buononcini, it seems, annexed a madrigal which had been written twenty-six years before by Lotti, and passed it off as his own. The fact is proved by Mr. Cummings, who has found legal evidence in a little book which he happened to pick up, and which is now in his library. The point is this: Buononcini pretended that Lotti's music was his own, whereas it is claimed that Handel did nothing of the sort. That Handel, particularly in "Israel in Egypt," took boldly a large amount of material from the music of his contemporaries and predecessors there can be no doubt, but Mr. Cummings claims that it was done openly, and was a custom of the period. In short, the things were quotations, of which Handel never made any secret, and it is pointed out that, if any blame at that period attached to Handel, he would most certainly have been denounced by his arch-enemies, Pepusch, Dr. Greene, Mattheson, and others.

News has come of the death of Cavaliere Alessandro Antonelli, who passed away a few days ago at Bologna, where, for more than forty years, he held, with conspicuous ability, the post of conductor of the Municipal Band. This band is accounted one of the best in Italy, Signor Antonelli having brought it to such a state of efficiency that Beethoven's symphonies and many other clasical works, could be performed complete. He also greatly contributed to the advancement of Wagner's music in Italy. "The honesty and geniality of Signor Antonelli's character," writes one who knew him, "in addition to his artistic merits, rendered him generally esteemed and beloved, and his loss will be widely felt and deplored. He was a great personality in Italy, and to him is due the introduction of high-class music as a feature in popular education."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—The German Opera Season.—The programmes and casts for the first week of the season of Wagner opera in German, which commences Feb. 25 at the Metropolitan Opera House, have been arranged by Director Walter Damrosch, and are as follows: Monday evening—"Tristan and Isolde," with the following cast: Isolde, Frau Rosa Sucher; Brangaene, Fräulein Marie Brema; Tristan, Herr Max Alvary; Kurvenal, Herr Franz Schwarz; Seaman, Herr Paul Lange; Melot, Herr Rudolph Oberhauser; King Mark, Herr Emil Fischer. Thursday evening—"Siegfried," with this cast: Brunhilde, Frau Rosa Sucher; Forest Bird, Miss Marcella Lin h; Siegfried, Herr Max Alvary; Mime, Herr Paul Lange; Wanderer, Herr Franz Schwarz; Fafner, Herr Conrad Behrens; Alberich, Herr Rudolph Oberhauser. Friday evening—"Lohengrin"; Elsa, Fräulein Johanna Gadski; Ortrud, Fräulein Marie Brema; Lohengrin, Herr Nicolaus Rothmuh.; Talramund, Herr Franz Schwarz; Herald, Herr Rudolph Oberhauser. Saturday matinée—"Siegfried," with the same cast as on Thursday evening.

—Metropolitan Opera House.—The announcements for the week of grand opera in French and Italian are as follows: Monday evening, first time in America of Verdi's "Falstaff," Mme. Eames, Mlle. de Lussan, Mlle. de Vigne, Mme. Scalchi, Signor Russitano, Signor Campanari, and M. Maurel; Tuesday evening, extra performance of "Les Huguenots," Mme. Nordica, Mme. Melba, Mme. Scalchi, M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Plancon, and M. Maurel; Wednesday, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," with the same casts as heretofore; Friday, first performance in America of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dallia," Mme. Mantelli, Signor Campanari, M. Plancon, and Signor Tamagno; Saturday afternoon, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Melba, Miss Hill, M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, and M. Plancon; Saturday night, "Manon."

—Boston Symphony Orchestra.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Emil Paur, conductor, will give the last concert but one of its series at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday evening. A notable feature of the concert will be a concerto for violoncello composed by Mr. C. M. Loeffler, a brilliant member of the orchestra, several of whose works have been performed with considerable success in Boston this season. The programme is as follows: Symphony in F major, No. 8, Beethoven; aria, "O, ruddier than the cherry," from "Acis and Galatea," Handel; concerto for violoncello, Loeffler; aria from "Don Giovanni," Mozart; overture, "Carnival," Dvorak. Mr. Watkin Mills, the English baritone, and Mr. Alwin Schrieder, violoncellist, will be the solo artists.

—M. Ysaye's Recitals.—Ysaye will give an evening recital at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday next, Feb. 6, at 8:15, assisted, as usual, by M. Aime Lachaume, pianist. Ysaye will play with M. Lachaume Rubinstein's Third Sonata, and, in addition, Spohr's Ninth Concerto, Vieuxtemps's "Suite Ancienne," and the Gounod-Wieniawski "Faust" fantasie. M. Lachaume will play a gavotte of Bach's arranged by Saint-Saëns, and Liszt's Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody. Seats are now on sale at Carnegie Hall box office and at Schuberth's, Union Square.

—Two Dramatic Singers.—Mr. and Mrs. De Konschin, who will make their New-York appearance at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Feb. 14, are dramatic singers whose career gives promise of unusual interest to metropolitan audiences. Mrs. De Konschin is an American girl. She pursued her studies in Paris under Carlotta Patti, in London under Shakespere, and was then for three years with Lamperti in Milan, where she made her début as Gilda in "Rigoletto" in 1891. Mr. De Konschin, who is a Russian, studied under Galvani in Moscow.

—The Kneisel Quartet.—The second concert of the Kneisel Quartet at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall will take place on Friday evening. The four artists will play Haydn's D major quartet, Opus 64, No. 5; Mozart's G major quartet, and Beethoven's in E minor, Opus 59, No. 2. Mme. Emil Paur (wife of the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra) will give her first piano recital in this city at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

—A Banjo Concert.—On Tuesday evening, March 5, at Chickering Hall, Phipps and Alpuente will give their eighth annual banjo concert. The list of artists who will appear includes all the most prominent banjo performers in the world. Alfred A. Farland of Pittsburg, the only banjo virtuoso, will make his first public appearance, as will Signor Gennaro Volpe, mandolin virtuoso to the King of Norway and Sweden.

—Philharmonic Society.—The programme for the fourth rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Carnegie Hall, is good to see. It consists of Brahms's fourth symphony, E minor, Opus 98, the prelude to "Lohengrin," the first piano concerto, B flat minor, of Tschaikowsky, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes."

—Mr. Hegner's Recitals.—Miss Lillian Blauvelt and Miss Laura Friedmann, from the Royal Opera, Berlin, sopranos; Mr. Emil Fischer, basso, and Prof. Xaver Scharwenka, pianist, will assist Mr. Anton Hegner in four recitals at the Waldorf; the first to take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and on the three following Wednesdays.

—Mme. Monteith's Concert.—Mme. Zippora Montelth will give a concert at Association Hall on Thursday evening. She will be assisted by Xaver Scharwenka, pianist; Senor Albertini, violinist; W. C. Carl, organist; Marguerite Morrow, contralto, and W. Courtney, tenor.

—Lectures at the New-York College.—W. J. Henderson will deliver a lecture on the "Romantic School of Piano Music" at the New-York College of Music on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 13. Mr. Alexander Lambert will assist at the piano.

—The Opera House Concert.—The soloists at the Opera House to-night will be Mlle. Sibyl Sanderson, Mlle. Mira Heller, M. Plancon, and Josef Hollman, violoncellist. The orchestra will be directed by Anton Seidl.

—Miss Shay Will Play.—Miss Jessie Shay, the young pianist, will give a concert on the 18th of February at Chickering Hall, with the assistance of the Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

—Mr. Coombs's Songs.—Charles Whitney Coombs will give a recital of his own songs at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Thursday evening.

Valuable Old Stamps.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

An item in The Times of Monday, Jan. 14, taken from The Boston Transcript, was to the effect that a lady had discovered six stamps of the issue of 1861 in an old reticule in a garret in Medford, Mass., and that her father had given her a trip to Washington from the sale of the stamps, which are rare. When the item was read from The Times in a family in this town an old lady present remarked that she had plenty of old letters that had those stamps on the envelopes. Her husband said he guessed that was a mistake, but the madam rumaged some boxes and found no less than 13. One of the envelopes bears the Philadelphia postmark Jan. 8, 1862; also a Blood's Penny Post stamp. Another envelope and stamp postmarked Old Point Comfort, Feb. 18, (1862,) also franked Fort Monroe, John E. Wool, Major General. The letter was written and addressed by him. Two of the other envelopes each bear two of these 1862 stamps.

The old lady said she kept the envelopes because she liked the people who wrote the letters inside of them. One of the envelopes bearing two stamps is postmarked Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 12, (1862.) There is not a philattelist here, and she would not have known anything of the value of her bundle of old letters had it not been for the news in The Times. SUBSCRIBER.

Hickory, N. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

Appreciates The New-York Times.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was much interested in early recollections of New-York which I recently found in the columns of The Times. My own recollection of New-York goes back to 1838. Then there were but four hourses on Sixth Avenue above Fourteenth Street to where the avenue joined Bloomingdale Road. One of the four was the residence of ex-Mayor Isaac L. Varian, a plain red brick building.

In those days Washington Square, or Parade Ground, as it was then called, was surrounded by a picket fence painted white and the trees were inclosed in boxes, also white. Where Union Square is now there was a hill which was being leveled.

I cannot say too much in praise of The New-York Times. It has been our family newspaper since 1851, when we began taking it. Henry J. Raymond was then its editor. It has ever been a safe paper, especially so for a family of children, whose views and principles are to a great extent molded by such reading matter as we put before them, whether safe or unsafe.

Mrs. H. M. ALLISON.

Beatrice, Neb., Jan. 26, 1895.

CAN DEAFNESS BE CURED

The Edison-Leech Improved Deafness Phonograph Applied to the Scientific Cure of Deafness.

Dr. George A. Leech read a paper before a number of medical men and others last evening at his offices, 51 West Thirty-third Street, and made a practical demonstration of his new method of curing catarrh and deafness by Heated Oxygen and the Edison-Leech Deafness Phonograph.

He said: "Can deafness and catarrh be cured? They have long been considered among the incurable diseases, but in the light of what I have accomplished in the past two years I feel warranted in saying that they can be cured. The degrees of deafness vary; but the cause with few exceptions is catarrh. What is catarrh? The inside of the nose, throat, eustachian tubes, and middle ear are lined with mucous membrane. An inflammation of these parts is a catarrh. Catarrh always leaves behind it a thick gluey fluid that damages everything it touches. A certain amount of this fluid works its way through the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and around three little bones called the hammer, anvil, and stirrup. This gluey fluid finally deposits itself around the joints of these three bones, and so interferes with their mobility as to render them incapable of making from 16 to 38,000 vibrations a second, that being the speed at which nature requires them to move in order that one may hear well. Deafness, then, is due to the inability of the hammer, anvil, and stirrup to vibrate in the way and with the speed demanded of them in order to convey sound to the auditory nerve and brain.

"Two distinctly different conditions always accompany deafness. The catarrh of the nose, throat, eustachian tubes, and middle ear is one—the stiffness of the joints of three little delicate bones in the middle ear is the other. To cure the catarrh and then gradually restore the mobility of these bones so that they will again move from 16 to 38,000 times a second is what I do to cure deafness. My methods and appliances for curing the catarrh are quite different from those hitherto employed, and the course I pursue in curing the catarrh is as widely different from the course I pursue in limbering up and releasing the stiffness of the joints of these bones as the two conditions are widely different from each other.

"Curing the catarrh does not cure the deafness. I have been enabled to not only cure the catarrh, but also repair the damage done by the catarrh to the delicate mechanism in the middle ear. In a word, gentlemen, my cure of deafness is due to both the discovery of a new principle and the invention of a new method, combining massage of the drumhead with passive motion of the stiffened joints of the bones of the middle ear. Just as the stiffness of a wrist joint is worked out and relieved, so is the stiffness of these little bones worked out and relieved by the motion afforded by the proper vibrations, which in the ear is the same thing as passive motion in the wrist.

"The modus operandi in my treatment of catarrh is the inhalation of heated oxygen and hydrogen dioxide combined with vaporized germicides, whereby I am enabled to reach, in the most effectual way, the deep structures wherein catarrhal inflammation finds its seat. It is well known that catarrhal inflammation of the nose, throat, and lungs finds lodgment in the deep structures of these parts from inhalation of damp, cold, and impure atmosphere so prevalent in cities located as are New-York and Brooklyn. Hence, catarrh being acquired by inhalation of impure air and the germs of disease, it is rational to cure them by inhalation of pure air, or oxygen and hydrogen dioxide combined with vaporized germicides that will kill the disease. For two years I have been working on these lines, and it is because I have put into practical operation the principles here laid down that my success in curing catarrh and deafness is due."

***

A LITTLE BLAZE IN THE CITY HALL

Janitor Keese Smothered It Before the Firemen Got a Chance.

There was a slight fire in the City Hall yesterday just before noon. Down in one of the basement rooms, which is used by the Sewer Bureau of the Department of Public Works, a pile of oakum had caught fire, and ignited a wooden partition.

There was much smoke, and no small amount of excitement. Some one called out the firemen from the engine house in the City Hall Park, and the hose cart and hook and ladder truck were soon out on the plaza ready for business. But Martin Keese, janitor of the City Hall, and Police Sergeant Tims had already extinguished the fire with a few buckets of water, and those who expected to see the City Hall burn down were disappointed. The incident did not ruffle Acting Mayor Jeroloman or Secretary Job Hedges.

The oakum probably caught fire from an old broom that had fallen on the stove, and then on the oakum. Not more than $25 worth of damage was done, if there was that much.

During the celebration in the City Hall, Aug. 17, 1858, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic cable there was an illumination. The roof of the building caught fire, and it was partially destroyed. Yesterday's little blaze was the first in the City Hall since that day.

ART NOTES.

At the Knoedler Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, there are a number of new pictures, lately brought over from Europe, and now shown for the first time. A small panel by Van Beers, the dexterous Belgian, will doubtless prove a most popular success. A very up-to-date young woman, in fashionable garments, leans against a fence, probably waiting for the rendezvous to be kept, while behind her is an evening landscape, the sky touched with pink, and the trees and grass having a feeling of the glow of the late afternoon sun. It is phenomenally clever, suggesting the use of the photograph, and the detail leaves nothing more to be done—if one likes that sort of work—and it is certain that many do. In a different vein is Israels's "Returning from the Field," a broadly-painted poetic work of a figure under an evening sky, full of sentiment and feeling and thoroughly representative of the well-known Hollander. There are a number of Dutchmen whose work is shown here. Two pictures by the late Anton Mauve are "Milking Time" and "Winter," each good in its way, and, by Keever, "Two Sisters" will be liked for many qualities.

The great preliminary competition for the buildings for the Paris Exposition of 1900 has been decided by the award of first prizes, of 6,000f. each, to MM. Girault, Hénard, and Paulin; second prizes, of 4,000f. each, to MM. Larche and Nachon, Bernard and Cousin, Raulin and Gautier; third prizes, of 2,000f. each, to MM. Esquié, Rey, and Tronchet, Blavette and Sortais, and premiums of 1,000f. each to MM. Baumier, Louvet, and Varcollier, Messon and Destourbet, Hermant, Mesves, Thomas, and de Tavernier.

The managers of the Society of Decorative Art announce a special exhibition to be held, under the auspices of the society, at the Maison Ad. Braun & Co., 257 Fifth Avenue, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 1 and 2, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The exhibition will comprise 500 Rembrandts, Velasquez, Murillo, and other carbons. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt; Treasurer—Herbert L. Griggs; Secretary—Mrs. Carl Shefer.

The seventieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be open to the public on Monday, April 1, and close Saturday, May 11. Works will be received from March 7 to 9, inclusive, and lists must be sent in to the Superintendent before Feb. 28. Varnishing day will be Thursday, March 28.

John S. Sargent has recently finished a portrait of Mr. Coventry Patmore of London, which will be one of his contributions to the Royal Academy this year.

Mayor Strong Much Improved.

Mayor Strong was not at his office yesterday, but it was reported that he was very much improved in health. He would probably have been at his office had it not been for the storm, and he expects to be at his desk to-morrow.

Deutsch & Co.,

39 & 41 West 23d St.

GRAND BARGAINS.

OUR TRADE MARK GUARANTEES CORRECT STYLE & PERFECT FIT.

5,000 Stylish Winter Coats at	$8	$12	$15	$20
Finest quality materials & silk lined, formerly	$20	$28	$35	$40
3,000 Stylish Dresses at	$20	$30	$45	$65
Finest quality materials & silk lined, formerly	$45	$65	$90	$125
2,000 Stylish Fur Garments at	$18	$25	$35	$50
Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla, formerly	$45	$60	$70	$85
1,000 Stylish Fur Garments at	$100	$150	$225	$300
Persian Lamb, Mink, Sealskin, & Sable, formerly	$150	$225	$350	$450

And Too Many Other Bargains to Enumerate.

DEUTSCH & CO., Our New Building, 39 & 41 West 23d St.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 20 WEST 24TH ST.

A SNAG IN DIVIDING SPOILS

OFFICIALS AT ALBANY REFUSE TO GIVE UP THEIR PLACES.

They Rely on Civil Service Rules—The Grand Army Men Are also Making Very Strong Protests.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge have run up against snags. It has been discovered that, in October last, the Civil Service Commission adopted a drag-net resolution, placing all of the positions in schedules A, B, and C, which had, from time to time, been exempted from competition, under the competitive rules again, and also including others to which the rules never before applied. Therefore, when Mr. Easton tried to displace Alfred Hitchcock, ex-Superintendent Delehanty's deputy, with Jacob V. Jacobs, he was informed that the position had to be filled from the civil service eligible list.

It was Superintendent Aldridge's purpose yesterday to name the appointees whom he has selected as the three Assistant Superintendents of Public Works, but the present incumbents, George E. Simmons of Cohoes, James Flannigan of Syracuse, and Charles McDonough of Rochester, refused to resign, as requested. They fell back on the civil service rules, and asserted that their terms of office did not expire until the Spring of 1896. When Mr. Aldridge heard their decision, he intimated that he would have to proceed to remove them. Mr. Morton's Civil Service Commission exempted the positions of Assistant Superintendents of Public Works from the competitive schedule, but the resolution is still in Gov. Morton's hands. He will probably approve it. The Division Superintendents receive $3,000 salary, and are allowed a liberal amount for expenses.

Superintendent Aldridge's bond of $50,000 contains, as sureties, Henry C. Brewster and ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook, both of Rochester. Each qualified in the full amount of the bond. Superintedent Aldridge will announce his appointments Friday, he promises.

The old soldier feels that he is being discriminated against in the disposition of the political plums which are beng distributed constantly. There has been considerable discussion of late in Grand Army posts over the violation of the law giving the veterans preferment in offices in the public service. The headquarters of the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which, like the State Bar Association, has rooms in the Capitol, furnished and maintained at the expense of the State, has been the scene of many heated controversies on the subject.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic waited on the new Superintendent of Public Buildings soon after he had taken his office Friday and presented a list of persons selected by it as deserving of appointment. Mr. Easton glanced over the list, and then, looking up at the committee, asked:

"Are all these Republicans?"

The veterans, at a meeting Wednesday, took the initiative in a movement which they hope to have sanctioned by every Grand Army post in the State. It was outlined in the following resolutions:

"The Legislature of our State having passed laws favorable to veterans, preferring them for the public service, and the people of the State of New-York having adopted a new Constitution confirming and perpetuating such preferment, and it appearing that many of the politicians of our State, county, and city, without regard to party, are disposed to disregard such laws, we deem it proper that proceedings should be instituted for the enforcement of such laws according to their letter and spirit.

"The committee recommends consultation with able counsel, and for that purpose we also recommend that subscriptions be solicited to defray the expenses of such proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

"As a warrant for the foregoing, the committee reports that the laws favorable to veterans have been disregarded and violated in several instances by the high officials of the State, as well as by county and city appointing powers, after having been earnestly solicited in the interest of veterans; and your committee is of the opinion that such violations of the law are generally in the interest of supposed political management, with apparent carelessness as to the principles of patriotism and pure government."

The committee making this report, which was adopted, said that "it is common to meet with politicians born during or since the war who regard those men who saved the republic as a surplus mass in human affairs." On Monday night the Troy veterans will meet to take action. Each of the Albany posts of the Grand Army expects to raise $100 to defray the expenses of a test case to the Court of Appeals.

DELAWARES JOIN THE CHEROKEE NATION

Formerly They Had Their Own Chiefs and Tribal Relations.

NONATA, Indian Territory, Feb. 2.—A mass convention of the tribe of Delaware Indians was held yesterday by the direction of the Department of Indian Affairs and under the supervision of Col. N. D. Wilson, United States Indian Agent for the Five Tribes. The principal Delawares were here from all over the Cherokee Nation. So also was Agent Wisdom of Muscogee. The object of the gathering was to elect five principal men to assume the duties which formerly devolved upon the late Chief Johnnycake, deceased.

The Delawares formerly occupied lands in Kansas. When removing to this Territory they purchased rights in the Cherokee Nation, but retained their Chief and their tribal relations. Those relations, by their own volition, were yesterday dissolved and they will now be individuals of the Cherokee Nation.

F. Booss & Bro., 449 Broadway.
Fine furs at greatly reduced prices. Garments remodeled and repair work completed in one week at Summer rates.

DUNTON'S HANDSOME NEW CHAPEL

The Result of Missionary Work Begun a Few Months Ago.

DUNTON, L. I., Feb. 2.—As the result of missionary work begun here a few months ago, a handsome chapel has been erected and a pastor called.

The Rev. E. E. Stewart, a Brooklyn Sunday school organizer, first saw in this place a field of labor, and he secured the use of the Long Island Railroad station and organized a Sunday school. At the end of three weeks the railroad station was too small to accommodate all the scholars desiring to attend the school, and larger quarters were sought.

The interest awakened induced the Rev. Mr. Stewart to institute prayer meeting

Dunton Congregational Church.

and religious services. S. G. Cozine offered the youthful church the use of his home, and it was not long before Mr. Cozine's house was unable to shelter the congregation.

The First Congregational Society of Dunton was then organized, and steps were taken to erect the chapel. A site was purchased in Van Wyck Avenue, near Broadway, and the building was put up

Sunday
Feb. 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS ADDED:
Harness
and
Groceries.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Streets.

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS ADDED:
Harness
and
Groceries.

EARLY SPRING NOVELTIES in SILKS and DRESS GOODS.

Our annual inventory finished, the very latest Spring Styles appear. Dainty conceptions from every market vie with each other in beauty, and at prices far below general expectation. In addition, on Monday, in Ladies' Suits and Cloaks, to clean up the stock of Winter Goods, we offer the greatest bargains of this season. Nothing is exempted. The finest Imported and Domestic Garments are included. The early comer has the greater choice.

Imported Gowns.

Cloth, crepons, moire silk, and velvet, by Felix, Worth, Sara Meyer, Doucet, and others,

$175.00 gowns, reduced to - - - - - $50.00
$185.00 " " " - - - - - $65.00
$250.00 " " " - - - - - $75.00
$275.00 " " " - - - - - $95.00
$325.00 " " " - - - - - $125.00

Copies of Imported Gowns.

Exquisite costumes from our own workrooms. Tweeds, Crepons, Silk and Velvet.

$50.00 gowns reduced to - - - - - - $35.00
$80.00 " " " - - - - - $40.00
$95.00 " " " - - - - - - $50.00
$175.00 " " " - - - - - $60.00

Imported Coats and Mantles

from every approved Paris modiste, in cloth and velour.

$125.00 garments reduced to - - - - $25.00
$219.00 " " " - - - - $50.00
$250.00 " " " - - - - $85.00

Melton Walking Jackets for Spring.

Beautiful, stylish, tailor-made Coats—superior in every way—were $15.00 - - - - $4.95

Spring Capes—correct in every way and very stylish—Tan, Blue, and Black - - - $8.50 $12.50

SILKS.

Beautiful Spring Display of Printed Indias and China Silks—most varied we have ever shown—and at lowest prices.

24 to 27 in. Printed Silks..... 48 cts.
24 in. Prints and Jacquards..... 65 cts.
120 pieces in beautiful Jardinière effects—light and dark grounds—Printed Indias, 85 cts.

BLACK SILKS.

50 pieces of Brocaded Taffetas, regular 90 ct. grades—beautiful designs, 65 cts.
22 in. heavy Gros Grain Grounds, with satin figures—The correct thing for entire dresses and skirts—usually $1.25, 98 cts.

3,000 yds. Black Brocaded, all-Silk

GRENADINES

44 in.; worth $3.00 yd—at 1.15

RICH DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces new Challies—Pure wool—most exclusive line of patterns ever shown by us—Prints of 1895—regular 45 ct. qualities, 25 cts.
New Novelty mixtures—in pure wool—silk and wool—regular price will be $1.00 and $1.25, 78 cts.
Illuminated Covert Coatings—46 in., all new shades—usually $1.25, 65 cts.

BLACK GOODS.

In endless variety and shown in a fine northern light.

40-in. Jacquards, 2 cases fine 75c. quality, 39 cts. and 45 cts.
45-in. Drap de Paris—regular $1.40 grade, 75 cts.
Silk Warp Henrietta, never sold less than $1.25, 89 cts.
45-in. wool-silk finish Henrietta—75 cts. would be cheap for it, 50 cts.
Mourning Veils a specialty.

WASH GOODS.

800 pieces fine ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, beautiful patterns and styles; inferior goods bring 12½ cts. (Don't miss them.)..... 6 cts.
Jaconnets, in the most approved colors—best designs. You can easily pay 20 cts. for the same goods..... 12 1-2 cts.
English Lace Tippet, the latest thing in wash goods—every new color and stripe—a beautiful line; worth 30 cts. Monday only 16 cts.

MORE WASH GOODS

180 pieces Silver Silks, another new wash fabric; every color and design; they will be held surely at 50 cts..... Monday only 39 cts.

WHITE GOODS.

Fine Cotton Crepons, all colors; Fancy Ducks and Piqué, all white; fleece-lined Piqué; good quality Dotted Swiss, Fancy Dimities..... all at 12½ cts.
2 Cases celebrated Jones Cambric, regular 18 ct. grade.... 12½ cts.
White Check Apron Lawns.... 7 cts.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edging at..... 12½ cts.
" " " ..... 15 cts.
" " " ..... 18 cts.
These edgings are fine goods, and are the best values in the market to-day.
Another lot....worth 35 and 40 cts., at..... 25 cts.
A beautiful line of English Cambric Edgings—Nainsook and Swiss Sets.

Infants' Outfittings.

Short Dresses—emb'd yoke—full sleeves—were $1.00..... 48 cts.
Gingham Dresses—Ruffle Effects—pink and blue— 50 cts.
75 ct. grades..... 98 cts.
$1.50 grades..... 98 cts.
Caps—worth $1.75—at..... 95 cts.
and Children's Lawn Aprons.....

HOSIERY

for Men, Women and Children.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Stockings—in a beautiful assortment of colors—were 50cts. pr., 19 cts pr. or 3 pr. for 50 cts.
Ladies' Plaited Silk Hose—Richelieu ribbed and plain—all colors and black—were $1.00, 48 cts.
Boys' Black Ribbed Bicycle Stockings—Cotton, extra heavy—
65 ct. quality..... 35 cts.
.85ct. quality..... 45 cts.
Mens' Col'd English Merino ½ Hose; were 35 cts. pr., 3 pr. for 50 cts.
Mens' Natural wool and Black Cashmere ½ Hose, Spliced Merino heel and toe; were 50 cts. pr., 3 pr. for $1.00

CARPET DEPT.

10-wire Tapestry Brussels..... 55 cts.
Body Brussels..... 75 cts.
Velvets..... 75 cts.
Axminsters..... 1.10
Royal Wiltons..... 1.25

SMYRNA RUGS.

Special lot, 30x60—only about 400 of them—sold everywhere for $3.00—our price 2.00

Carpets ordered now may be delivered in April or May, as desired.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Irish Point Curtains; were $7.00..... 4.25
Genoese Portieres, a large variety of colors—were $14.00 pr. 8.50 pr.
Tapestry Table Covers, fringed, 2 yds. square; were $3.50. 1.90
Silk Furniture Tapestry, about 600 yds.—was $5.00 1.75

During February and March we re-upholster furniture at very low rates.

FURNITURE.

Estimates promptly given for complete furnishing of Hotels, Cottages, Clubhouses, Offices, and Apartments.

For equal qualities of high-grade furniture we are now quoting the lowest prices.

OUR NEW HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

We open this department on Monday with a complete stock of fine Harness, including every weight and decoration, and from the buggy to the four-in-hand, of both domestic and foreign make. We guarantee every Harness, and our prices will be found to be the lowest for equal qualities.

Genuine rubber-trimmed, all hand-sewed BUGGY HARNESS, ought to be $25.00; our price, - - - - - - - - - - - - $15.00
Non-chafing Buggy Harness, genuine rubber trimmed, worth $40.00; our price, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 30.00
English Runabout imported harness, easily worth $75.00; our price, - - 55.00
Imported or Domestic Coach Harness, full silver or brass trimmed, hand made, - - - Worth $200.00; our price, 150.00

OUR NEW GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

This new branch of our business will be opened Monday Morning. We propose to keep a full line of DRY and FANCY GROCERIES, keeping the STANDARD for PURITY so high that it will be SAFE for you to trade with us.

The prices will be as low as Worthy Goods can be sold by anybody, but we will not sacrifice quality.

No unworthy article will be admitted to our stock.
Catalogues will be furnished on application.
Order clerks will call and take orders if desired.
A trial order is respectfully solicited.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

200 pieces fine wool Challies—perhaps enough to last all day—20c. grade..... 12 cts.
275 pieces—in evening shades and street shades—batiste, albatross, crepe, and fancy novelty effects—should be 39 cts..... 22 cts.

BLANKET DEPT.

Another fine 11-4 California that always brings $7.00—to close the line—4.00

A beautiful line of SATEEN DOWN QUILTS, about 300 of them—marked $4.75, $5.50, and $5.60—all reduced Monday to one price, 3.50

Special Sale of TRUNKS.
Duck and Leather covered—a fine line—
$10.00 trunk at..... 6.00
$15.00 " " 9.00

Housefurnishing Dept.

Stag Handle Carvers—best steel—warranted—worth $2.00 1.45
Nickel-Covered Pudding Dish—separate porcelain lining— 79 cts.

Artist Proof Etchings,

All Remarque Proofs,
74 cts. 1.45 1.90 and 2.50

LADIES' SHOES.

Very fine shoes at very low prices.

NO. 1. Button Boots, strictly hand-sewed, razor-toe last, patent-leather tip, low heel.....
NO. 2. Ladies' Kid Button, medium opera toe, patent-leather tip..
NO. 3. Ladies' Calfskin Laced Boots, handmade, razor-toe.....
All at $1.95 2.

Perfectly new goods—warranted by us—complete in sizes and widths, and sell everywhere at $4.50 and $5.00 pr.

CHINA & GLASS DEPT.

Cut Glass Peppers and Salts—plated tops, 18 cts.
Thin-blown Table Tumblers, Engraved, 60 cts. doz.
Decorated Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, were $5.00, 3.20
Fine English Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, were $13.50, 9.85

18 cts. MARSHMALLOWS. On Monday, to introduce our Confectionery Department, we will sell 1,000 lbs. of Marshmallows, pure and fresh, equal to any we know of at 40 cents and 50 cents, put up in one pound paper boxes, for - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

WOMEN ARE ON THE STAFF

The Free Lecture Course Not Conducted by Men Alone.

SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN WOMEN LECTURE

Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor a Favorite Speaker -- Miss Proctor's Talks—Miss Benfey Interprets George Eliot.

"How did you happen to put women on the staff of lecturers for the 'Free-Lectures to the People,' as furnished by the Board of Education?" was the question asked of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Superintendent of Lectures, and his reply was significant: "I suppose, because my mother was a woman. When I am hunting for a lecturer on a certain subject," he went on, "and the most able person I find happens to be a woman, why, I hire her; it is immaterial to me whether the scholar be a man or a woman if the subject is put correctly before the great mass of persons eagerly waiting for the knowledge we promise to place in their way. We have five women on the staff, and their lectures are as successful as one could wish. It was in 1889 that this movement was inaugurated in the public schools, and it has proved a most popular addition to the scope of the work performed under the auspices of the Board of Education. These lectures, you understand, are free to workingmen and workingwomen and the mothers and fathers of our school children. At first they were confined to the school buildings, but in 1891 an act approved by the Governor gave the board authority to select other buildings when the schools did not furnish the required room. The first year the attendance amounted to 22,000, this year we will reach 200,000. On holidays the attendance runs as high as 6,000. Our lecturers are distinguished men and women in various fields, and they thoroughly enjoy meeting the responsive audiences."

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"Five hundred lectures will be given this year," said Eliza Archard Connor, one of the learned women on the staff. "That averages about ten a week. Think of it! And the poor people appreciate what is done, too. You know that is not always the case. My subject is 'Girls Wanted.' I tell the people how blessed are girls and the wonderful things they can do. I don't allow any one with daughters to leave the lecture room until they thank God for them. Woman, you know, is my hobby, and I bring into my lecture every point that will make woman more appreciated. My lectures are well attended and the listeners stay to hear the last word. I know by that that I reach their hearts. I love the work. Just think where I go on the 11th! Way over on Fifth Street between Avenues C and D. The assembly hall is in Grammar School No. 15. The teachers tell the pupils the day of the lecture that they must not forget to remind their parents that a free lecture will be given there that night and, well—standing room, even, is taken. Those who can understand English and those who can't come. There are people who so thirst for knowledge that they learn from the pictures, and gradually by mingling with the crowd they learn the language. I consider it a great honor that Dr. Leipziger approves of me sufficiently to put me in the course."

This is very modest in Mrs. Connor, for everybody knows her as being the Chauncey Depew of Sorosis, one of the most able women speakers the city affords. The lecture to which she refers, "Girls Wanted," is considered by the Committee on Evening Schools and by Dr. Leipziger as of great value to young women. She lectures tonight at the Hebrew Technical Institute, 197 East Broadway. This institute was founded by Dr. Leipziger, and is only one of the many like things he has done.

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The other women on the staff are Miss Mary Proctor, Miss Ida Benfey, Miss Kate S. Chittendon, and Miss Hogan. Miss Proctor was found in her study in West Forty-Sixth Street. She is a small woman, not much larger than a child of 12 years, but when she speaks one forgets her stature in wondering over her great brain. Miss Proctor's subjects are "Other Worlds than Ours," "Wonders of the Star Depths," "Mars, the Planet of Romance," "Giant Sun and His Family," and "Legends of the Stars."

"I am perfectly carried away with free lectures," she exclaimed when questioned. "I am so little that I naturally expected the crowd to hoot at me, but I know what I am talking about, and the audience in turn gets so interested in astronomy—many of those present never before realizing that one could know anything of the heavens—that they forget my size and crowd so close about that I am in constant fear I will punch out somebody's eyes with the pointer. My stereopticon views are very fine indeed, and since I am not afraid, I manage very well, though I am so awfully little. On the evening of the 11th I am to lecture in Grammar School No. 33, in West Twenty-eighth Street, on 'Giant Sun and His Family.' I understand the audience is made up mostly of teamsters and their wives, but they will take to astronomy. How can they help it when I tell about the legends of the sun and earth—Tycho Brahe, in his castle of Uraniberg—the distance of the sun, the eclipse, and the sun flames. I will explain night and day—the rotation of the earth around the sun. Then, don't you think they will listen when I tell of the life on the little worlds, of the comets and the fear inspired by them, the shooting stars, the lost comet, the meteoric showers, the great wind storms, and the universe of suns? All will tend to make the libraries overrun with calls for books on astronomy. When you see a ragged boy, perhaps with coal dust all over him, asking for a book on the 'Discovery of the First Four Asteroids,' which was the case the other day, why you may say that such is the effect of the free lectures given by the school board."

Miss Proctor is the daughter of Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer. Since her father's death she has bent every energy to further his plans and put the science of astronomy into the grasp of the people. She has prepared a series of lectures which are adapted to the understanding of the masses, and that she has a career before her is made manifest in the way the free lectures are received by the motley crowds that assemble in the different halls to listen to her. A house of four or five hundred is never surprising. Her next free lecture will be on the 11th, at 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, and another will follow on the 14th, in Grammar School No. 23, corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets.

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Miss Ida Benfey, whose dramatizations for readings have won her fame, makes it a practice to read somewhere every week. If not for pay, she gives the evening to charity. Next Thursday evening, in Grammar School No. 27, 206 East Forty-second Street, she will read "A Tale of Two Cities." The interpretations, as conveyed by Miss Benfey, of the main incidents in Dickens's great novel are extremely interesting. She gives the very heart of the book rather than its sentences. To-night, at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, she reads "Les Miserables" to over 1,200 girls. She has remarkable skill in knowing how to reach the hearts of the young people, and she understands thoroughly the ways of children. With a sweet melodious voice, a mobile countenance, repose of manner, and perfect impersonation of the different characters, she converts her recital into a dramatic and vivid acting of the whole story.

Miss Benfey, when interviewed in her studio, in Carnegie Hall, was enthusiastic on the subject of free lectures in schools. "I enjoyed most my lecture to the teamsters," she said. "There were five hundred, and they scarcely breathed while I told of Adam Bede. They scarcely moved except to laugh or cry or give a half-suppressed hurrah when the climax pleased or displeased them. Their eyes never left my face when I told of Adam's love for Hettie and her thoughts of Arthur. Then came the birthday feats, and the excitement was intense when the two men met in the chase—they breathed hard when I gave the quarrel. I followed up with Arthur's letter to Hettie and her engagement to Adam. The next scene was where Adam learns the truth. You remember how Dinah visits Hettie in the cell after the trial. I watched their faces, and I am sure every one of those men can tell you just how she looked. Adam and Arthur meet for the last time in the chase, and then comes the reconciliation. Well, nine out of every ten tell me when I appear before them again that they have either read the book or tried to get it and failed. You see it is not bad to cultivate the tastes of the tenement-house people or anybody up to a desire for such works."

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Miss Chittendon gave her lecture in this course last night. She tells of the curiosities of music, giving the favorite songs of many nations. She is assisted in this by Mr. C. J. Bushnell, baritone. After she has given a short history of the music in each country, telling all the interesting facts, and giving names of the greatest composers and singers she goes to the piano and plays for Mr. Bushnell, who then sings the national hymns, not omitting Chinese, Japanese, and other songs so queer and difficult to render. The finale of Miss Chittendon's lecture is generally the whole audience rising and singing "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," or some other song familiar to everybody.

Miss Hogan, the fifth woman in the course, gives her first lecture sometime this month, date not known, as the schedule for the fourth course is not yet made out.

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In seeking for an expression from the persons who attend these lectures as to the profit they derive from them, Mrs. J. J. White, who never misses one in her neighborhood, says: "I find the lectures very instructive, and I think it my duty to express thanks to Dr. Leipziger for the pleasant hours spent and the fund of information received while listening to these learned people. I am the mother of five children, and we all look forward with pleasure to the nights for the school lectures. It is a rapid stride toward educating the masses. If I have any preference at all in the subjects presented, I think I would select as the two that pleased me most one lecture on the poet Goethe, by a professor from Columbia College, and the reading of "Adam Bede" by Miss Benfey. The only drawback is the climbing of stairs, but still we gladly do that for the sake of getting such information as these lectures always furnish us."

Miss D. Stickler said that she attended every lecture, and she grew enthusiastic on the great good Dr. Leipziger was doing in securing such scientific people to address them.

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Dr. Leipziger will give a lecture next Saturday evening in Cooper Union on "The Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln." The illustrations will be by stereopticon views.

"Our subjects for the season's lectures are many," said the doctor. "We have the most learned men and women on physiology and hygiene, and we also try to cover all the natural sciences. The lectures on travel cover pretty much the whole world, and on history and civics we are not behind the times. There are four lectures on the World's Fair, and fully twenty on art and literature; then in social science we take up the new life for working people, how the other half lives, history of labor, taxes, postal service, &c. They are really a form of true university extension, for they bring all the knowledge of the university professor and the specialist to the attention of the masses. These lectures not only educate the adults who attend them, but inspire them with increased respect for, education, and thus develop a spirit which will decidedly show itself in the rising generation.

"A syllabus of each lecture is prepared and a copy given to each hearer, and on this is printed a list of notable books, so that the listener can continue his reading on the subject. The free lecture course has become the people's university, and, in time, will lift them to a higher intellectual and moral plane, and I am happy to say it will be as much due to women lecturers as men. I believe in women traveling side by side with us, and as fast as they prove themselves as capable lecturers I will be ready to welcome them."

ALONE.

Since she went home—
Longer the evening shadows linger here,
The Winter days fill so much of the year,
And even Summer winds are chill and drear,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,
The old glad songs breathe a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
How still the empty rooms her presence blessed;
Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed;
My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The long, long days have crept away like years,
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears,
Since she went home.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

The wise Soions in Albany have taken the big theatre hat in hand and propose to legislate it out of fashion. There has been noticeable the last few years a tendency in the ranks of the lawmakers to bring their powers to bear on the regulation of women's costume. One small Ohio village secured country-wide prominence by prohibiting the wearing of Mother Hubbards when those billowy and voluminous garments devastated the Union from Maine to California; later, in Vienna, the City Fathers uttered a pronunciamento against the trailing skirts, then the fashion all over the fashionable world; and, still later, the proposed advent of crinoline aroused some Western legislators into a condition of protesting official activity. To-day it is the big hat.

Lovely woman has no redress; she must take all these indignities of interference with her wardrobe without the power of retaliation. She cannot resent it at the polls—that powerful argument controlled by man—and she has found that petitions miles in length are useless. It is hinted though, to these officious statesmen up at Albany that the Vienna statute was really passed, and no minion of the law was found bold enough to be the first to enforce it. Perhaps the picture hat veto may prove another such case of belling the cat.

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"It was rather a hard blow," says a returned tourist, "when I reached the little village immortalized by Barrie, in his charming tales, to be confronted almost at once by the sign, "This is the Window in Thrums', For Sale, Ginger Beer, Pop Soda, and Lemonade."

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A curious anniversary dinner was eaten the other day in Baltimore. It was the fifty-fifth birthday of a friendship which had attained this ripe age between two women, without break or mar of any sort. Fifty-five years ago on the day of the recent feast the two ladies, then little girls, cemented a short acquaintance by eating a play dinner together. Both recalled the date and occasion, and, at this second dinner, the old iron kettle which had figured in the preparation of the first meal, more than half a century earlier, was resurrected to serve, less capably, perhaps, but with infinite distinction, along with the modern pots and pans. The old kettle should be perpetuated in canvas in duplicate, that the posterity of each of these faithful friends could preserve at least the counterfeit presentment of the historic vessel.

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If parents are tall, says an authority, the children tend to be tall, but the offspring of parents of unequal height most frequently follow the shorter. Excessive tallness is very rarely perpetuated; even if both the parents are above the average, the height of the offspring is usually only a third of the excess reached by the parents.

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The prospects are that women will indirectly reap rich harvests from the income tax law. Every man whose income is over $4,000 a year must pay a tax of 2 per cent. on the excess. The result will be that married men whose incomes are more than $4,000 will resort to every legitimate means to escape the payment of the tax, and one of the methods employed will be the gift to wives of bonds and mortgages, so that a husband can honestly report and testify that his income is not enough to incur taxation. After a wife has been the recipient of bonds, mortgages, and other securities, and enjoyed the income from them, it remains to be seen how readily she will transfer them back to her husband when the tax is repealed.

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"The Kindergarten Blackboard" is a publication which more than kindergartners will find useful. Any primary teacher and the home instructor will be glad of its excellence assistance. It is designed by a woman, a well-known kindergartner, and is a long volume of sketches representing subjects chosen to illustrate family life throughout the seasons, the agricultural processes pursued during the year, and many details connected with farm, village, and domestic life. The drawings are simple, on the straight-line plan, and as such are valuable to the amateur parent or teacher, who is thus able to make a creditable showing on scant knowledge of the art.

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"When I read these jocose articles about women in squads on shopping excursions," commented a woman lately, "I always know they were written by a man. Girls who want a veil, a box of stationery, or to match some embroidery silk, hunt in couples, but the woman with a nine-inch list of articles to buy, which includes, perhaps, a new lawn mower, along with covering for the parlor furniture, and socks for the baby, knows that there is a day's work before her that brooks no interruption.

"Why, the other morning I was hurrying for the 9:04 train when I saw a woman I know just entering the station door, and I deliberately stopped and went into a store near to see her safely off on it, when I followed in the 9:27. Much as I needed those extra twenty-odd minutes, I knew I should lose them and many more if I allied myself with her for the trip, and it would have been almost impossible not to have done so, for we are good friends and deal at the same stores. Any companion is a serious handicap to a satisfactory day's shopping. Being a suburban woman, I have reduced the matter to an exact science, and, to be done well, quickly, and economically, it must be done alone.

"Sometimes, when I can get a friend of taste to accompany me to choose some important purchase, I am pleased to do so, but I want her to have no shopping of her own on hand. The occupation is so absorbing that it cannot be pursued with two purposes. And, really, shopping advice is the most useless sort offered. No one knows save the intending buyer all the indirect bearings on the questions of color, design, quality, and price of a mooted article; a dozen shades of suggestion influence her choice; small facts and apparently irrelevant matters guide her selection—suggestions, facts, and matters that can in no way be appreciated by a companion who is deciding from another standpoint."

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Muff chains are much in evidence. They are of good size, and are of gold in several shades. The really fashionable one goes once around the neck before passing through the muff.

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Miss Mary E. Wilkins is an enthusiast over chafing-dish cookery, and is said by her friends to be prouder over having developed some new combination in that delicate cookery than of her literary fame and distinction.

A method quite her own of cooking oysters is to put some pieces of bacon into the blazer, letting them remain till the rich oil begins to be extracted, then taking them out and putting oysters in their place to reach just the requisite plumpness in the flavoring fat before they are taken out and promptly served on squares of hot toast. This dish is idealized pigs in bacon, according to its inventor.

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Two hints in kitchen chemistry are to rub tough meat with cut lemon, which will exercise an excellent influence, and to serve fried apples, sweet ones if you can, with liver and kidneys.

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A home massage is suggested that is managed by beating the body with strong elastic blows from head to foot with a rubber ball of medium hardness that is attached to a piece of rope of sufficient length to allow the ball to rebound.

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Dean Hole is the authority for the opinion given in his latest book that for one silly young woman there are fifty silly young men.

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Natural violets depending in waterfall bouquets from their sable muffs were the finishing costume touches of the six bridesmaids at a recent wedding.

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The heroines of Robert Louis Stevenson, however they might have pleased some of his readers, were, according to an English paper, the despair of the novelist himself. When a young lady, a great friend of his, once asked him why he did not create some really nice woman, he replied: "I have tried my best, but they all turn to barmaids on my hands."

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Celery tea has been a specialty at some of the afternoon teas of the season, alternating with clam broth, served with white of egg, and bouillon, and chocolate, each of which owed its piquancy of flavor to a dash of sherry.

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"I never was able to prevent the shells for pies which I baked before filling from puffing up and rising in spots," said a housekeeper the other day, "until I learned the secret from a pastry cook in a Summer hotel. When baking them for small, juicy fruits, like cherries, huckleberries, or rhubarb, he covered the shell before putting it in the oven with a piece of oiled paper, and put in bits of bread that were needed to be browned, and in this way perfectly preserved the evenness of the under crust. The fruit was cooked separately, and thickened slightly with cornstarch before pouring into the shell.

"The same cook advised the sprinkling with salt of apples used in cooking, as it much improved their flavor and lessened the amount of sugar needed to sweeten them. He frowned on any spices in apple pies as utterly ruinous to their delicacy. In the late Winter, when the fruit is apt to be rather tasteless, a little grated orange or lemon peel might be permitted, but the generous doctoring with cinnamon, nutmeg, even cloves and allspice, practiced by some cooks, he regarded as barbarous."

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The revival of roller skating as a Lenten diversion in fashionable society is an assured thing. Bicycling and Badminton are not to have the field to themselves, a club for the wheel skating having been formed with a strong and enthusiastic membership. The Berkeley School Armory will be used as a place of meeting, and the ethics of dress for the sport are now being considered. As in bicycling, the necessary and treacherous oil can has to be considered, and fabrics superior to its ravages that are pretty and becoming as well have to be provided.

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At the linen shops and counters are always to be had small damask face towels, which the wise woman will provide in quantities for her bathroom closet. Huckaback is excellent for general use, but much too harsh for face wiping. Many housewives buy pieces of diaper linen, cut them by drawing a thread into small lengths, buttonhole the ends in red or white cotton, and find them soft and inexpensive face towels. A quality of narrow and heavy piece linen is also cut up and used in this way. A chest of drawers and a set of shelves in the well-ordered bathroom hold many varieties of cloths for face and bath use—from the washrag of cheesecloth, linen or Turkish toweling, or it may be a bath mitten to the big bath sheet two yards square, in which the bather may envelop himself. Woolen or carpet rugs are not so hygienic in the bathroom as rubber or cork mats, or, if these are deemed too chilling, the mat of Turkish toweling, which can be constantly freshened, is liked.

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The after-dinner nap has been under scientific, or at least, professional, consideration lately, and it is finding friends and foes pretty evenly. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the long lethargic sleep is not necessary or advisable to the person in health, but forty winks are both grateful and beneficial, and should be encouraged.

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A recent guest at the lovely country home of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, which, by the way, the guest described as in a park of noble trees and winding avenues that would fit the picture of Maxwell Court, asked the famous novelist when her public could hope for another story. "Not at once," was her reply. "I brood over my stories, and they do not take form rapidly." Mrs. Ward's public will gladly grant "brooding" time, and wait for the volumes whose careful development and strong, if slow, formation are a dignified rebuke to the crude and hasty work that manages to get between well-sponsored covers.

Mr. Ward, who, as is well known, is a distinguished man in his own field, that of art, is now on the ocean crossing to keep a lecture engagement at Harvard.

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The Chicago Woman's Club, after a serious consideration of the subject, in a test case has decided in favor of the abolition of the color line. Intelligent, well-bred "clubable" women of African descent will be admitted to membership precisely as the same kind of white women will.

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A trick of Canadian girls to keep the hands warm in severe weather is worth noting. They heat a number of silver dollars, and slip them into a netted purse, carrying the latter in their muffs. The coins, treated in this way, retain the heat for several hours, and can be utilized thrust inside the dress to protect the chest or put about the throat, or applied almost anywhere about the body where the cold is most felt.

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"Wise are we," says a reverend doctor, in a printed sermon on "Don't Worry," "if we learn this part of the lesson never to waste a moment in worrying over what no human power can give to us again. This is true even in sorrow. Sadness only unfits us for duty. * * * There is no other such enemy to noble living and heroic achievement as worrying."

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When a woman is seen sleighing in Central Park in an ordinary street wrap and hat or bonnet, with neck, ears, and most of the head unprotected, be sure it is her first experience in the pleasure. The woman who goes habitually, or she who accompanies a friend of experience, is properly garbed to withstand the keen wind which, from river to river, sweeps over that big pleasure ground. Foot muffs, or foot warmers, with warm light lap robes, insure partial comfort and protection, and heavy fur or fur-lined cloaks continue the work.

Realizing that the real exposure is about face, head, and shoulders, the sleighing woman doffs for once the question of becomingness, and seeks the comfort of a hood. The hoods seen on the driveways this winter have surpassed all previous efforts in this line of any age. They are enormous affairs, on the general plan of the old-fashioned sun bonnet, only more accentuated at every point. They are made of fur, silk-lined, and ribbon-trimmed. They are seen in Persian lamb, otter, sable, sealskin, and ermine, and the changes are rung on combinations of these furs. A deep cape falling well over the shoulders is a feature of all the hoods, which are elegant, costly, exclusive, everything in fact that is desirable, except pretty and becoming. Nothing can be more hopelessly ugly and no beauty is able to rally from their malign juxtaposition.

A FRENCH FIANCEE AND BRIDE.

The Wife of a Famous Novelist Relates Her Emotions in These Roles.

The betrothal and marriage of Mme. Octave Feuillet is told by herself, with charming naïvetté and wit, in "Quelques Années de Ma Vie."

I was nearly nineteen years old. My mother insisted that I must marry. Every week she presented a new aspirant, but when, after each interview, she asked, "Does this one suit you?" I replied: "No, not this one."

My father urged me also. It was generally during our horseback rides in the country, while we let our horses walk along the pretty routes, that he undertook my conversion.

"I know some one," he said one day, "who loves you, and who this morning has asked for your hand."

"Another? Good heavens!"

"Yes, another; but I hope you will not rebel when you hear the name of this one."

"Tell me, my father, who it is."

"It is your cousin, Octave Feuillet."

"What, my cousin! Is it possible that he loves me! He hardly knows me, living so far away. I have perhaps danced three times with him, and that is all."

"Very well, that is sufficient. He desires you to become his wife. He desires it ardently. Your mother and I would be in despair should you disappoint him with a refusal."

"My father, let me have a little time for reflection."

"Not too long," answered my father, "and may God inspire you."

God inspired me that same night to think my cousin charming. Again, in imagination, I saw him at those three balls where I had danced with him, and recalled his handsome figure and bearing, his distinguished-looking features, and his slightly haughty air. I remembered the grace with which he bowed to a woman, particularly to my mother. I recalled the words he had spoken to the music of the orchestra during the quadrilles—words which did not resemble in any way the trivial phrases I was accustomed to hear. He talked as well as he wrote. He had already a great reputation among literary persons, and his novels and poems were making a sensation in the world. And was it I who was destined to become the wife of this poet, of this gentleman? I could not believe in such good fortune. In accepting it I felt uneasy. It seemed to me impossible not to disappoint the accomplished being who had deigned to choose me. When I thought of his worth I felt my own inferiority. I found myself provincial and ignorant. Nevertheless, my father had said that he loved me. He loved me in spite of all my deficiencies. It remained for me to recompense him by working for self-improvement. After having devoted my thoughts exclusively to him, I turned in imagination to the existence we would lead. We should doubtless live in Paris, this beautiful Paris which I had not seen since the journey with the ladies of ——. No more visits to the tombs of St. Denis, but presentations to the friends of my husband. And drives in fiacres from museums to churches, and from churches to museums. And then, the installation of our apartment, and the purchasing of elegant furniture which would make it charming. How beautiful did all these dreams appear when I compared them with the monotony of the present.

The effect of all this was that I did not sleep till morning. * * *

I shall never forget that evening when my cousin came the first time as a fiancé. We awaited him in my mother's room. My father walked up and down, giving me his arm. My brothers were on the staircase ready to fall on the neck of the visitor. When I heard the bell ring, which caused commotion throughout the house, I was so agitated, so troubled, so nervous over the new rôle assigned me that, losing all thought of propriety, all desire to please my fiancé, I ran toward the window and developed myself in the curtains. There I should have remained intrenched behind these curtains, a position which would have given me confidence, had not my father indignantly unrolled me and thrown me into the arms of my cousin, who appeared a little surprised at this welcome.

"It is timidity," said my mother, in a low voice, at the same time smoothing my ruffled hair. "She loves you, I am sure."

This undignified reception did not discourage my fiancé. He made me pretty speeches all the evening, and happy promises, to which I listened with downcast eyes. The next day came some charming verses from him, addressed to my mother, but which I had inspired.

On the 25th of March, 1857, I awakened at an early hour, being unable to sleep on account of my emotion. It was the day I was to leave the paternal home and take in the presence of God my title as Madame.

Midnight was the customary hour for marriages in our part of the country. I was in hopes of having the day to myself, but I was obliged to busy myself in all sorts of ways, to try on for the last time my wedding gown, to arrange flowers, and so forth.

Toward the end of the day, while the last touches were being added to my toilet, Victoire, my maid, who had been occupied in carrying different things to my new home, returned in consternation, saying that my cousin was not well, and that they did not know whether the wedding could take place.

"Oh! mon Dieu!" said my mother, and she ran to carry her anxiety into the bosom of the united family. They took counsel together, and relatives were sent as ambassadors to the fiancé. During this time my mother ran from room to room calling all the servants, ringing bells, recommending calmness, and doing her utmost to deprive me and everybody else of it.

Finally the ambassadors reappeared. "He is coming; he will be here in a few moments!" they cried, ascending the stairs. "The indisposition has passed away," and they wiped their foreheads as they spread the good news.

After an hour's waiting, the door opened, and my cousin entered the room. He was very pale, but very handsome, and I felt proud to belong to him. "I have been a little indisposed," he said, giving me his hand, "but I am quite well now, and I love you." This "I love you" came like a whisper, and I felt myself growing pale and flushed at the same time.

The dinner was long and serious. We were surrounded by aged relatives. My Grandmother Dubois did not break her cold reserve, except to say to the servants, "Do not spoil my dress." My husband's uncle, a retired officer, who sat at my right, had a stomach trouble and ate nothing. He spent his time in finding fault with the others because they ate so much.

"My child," he said to me, "do not eat too much to-day; it is not good for you." And I could easily believe it. Emotion closed my throat so completely that not a cherry could have passed it.

While waiting for the departure for church, the men went to smoke, and the women gathered around me like bees.

"Ah, my dear," said one, "the great moment is at hand." "Your dress is very beautiful," said another, "but dead white is not becoming to your complexion. It makes you look so dark. How will you arrange your veil? Will it cover your hair?" "There are too many flowers in your wreath," said another; "give me the scissors and let me cut out some of them."

Harassed with this feminine enthusiasm and this idle chatter, I asked for a moment's respite and flew to my own little chamber. It was almost empty. Nearly everything that belonged to me had been carried away during the day and taken to my future home. The bed alone remained, and against the wall, between its muslin curtains, my basin of holy water. I fell upon my knees, moistened my fingers in the sacred water, then, carrying them to my forehead, murmured, "Lord, protect me."

We set out for the Mayor's office, then we proceeded to the church. A fine rain was falling, and the dampness penetrated behind the glass of the carriage windows. I ascended the steps of the cathedral shivering. The harmonious notes of the organ greeted me under the sombre arches. Clouds of incense were wafted toward me. The curé, standing under the great crucifix, addressed some remarks to me, my husband placed upon my finger the sacred ring, and all was over.

A PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST.

The Unique Occupation Which One Woman Has Found.

The modern woman does not, as a general thing, consider that she can obtain many ideas in regard to her business life by looking back upon the records of her ancestors. But there is one woman who has taken up an altogether delightful business which she is doing in a delightful way, and it is directly due to an incentive given by her great grandmother.

Miss Louise Tracy of New-Haven is a professional genealogist. She spends hours among musty old tomes in the big libraries of different cities. Births, marriages, and deaths, as she brings them to light in old church records, furnish her with unimpeachable clues; land and probate records are rich in important data, and even in old graveyards are to be found lost branches of ancient family trees.

And the result is such complete chains of relationship running back into the Middle Ages, and even before, that if the old Kings and conquerors of those days should choose to visit these modern shores, even in their spirit forms, they would find whole families ready to receive them with open arms.

Miss Tracy's own ancestors were among the most noted of the sturdy New-England pioneers, many of whom traced their ancestry back to royal blood.

"But I must mention among my ancestors, George Pardee," says Miss Tracy, in telling her story. "He was a brave Huguenot lad, one of the early emigrants to the New-Haven colony. It was through the line of ancestry that I trace to him that I came to take up genealogy as a profession.

"His great-granddaughter, my great-grandmother, Lucy Pardee, named my mother, her first granddaughter for herself, and brought her up in the old home built in 1690. She possessed much of the skill of the raconteur, and the tales she told my mother of Revolutionary and Colonial days were repeated to me in my childhood.

The stories of New-England life, so different from that of our home, then in Carolina, made a deep impression upon me, and later I began to weave great-grandmother and her tales into a story which grew, bit by bit, into a full-sized book.

"I had looked up the data necessary for joining one of the Revolutionary societies for several cousins and friends, as well as for myself, while I was at work on my book. When it was all completed I felt that, like Othello, 'my occupation was gone.'

"Then, as my health had broken down in teaching, I turned my attention to my settler ancestors, going back into France and England with the different lines, collecting the various coats of arms, bits of history, &c., relating to them, and arranged them in books for my own pleasure. Then one cousin after another wanted a similar book, each bringing in different lines. When, after a while, I showed my work to experienced genealogists, they were amazed at the result of a few months' work.

"The work requires a strong eyesight, a good memory, and clear brain; a quick perception and patience to follow up a slight clue. It is hard work. I frequently take notes at a library for nine, ten, sometimes eleven hours without stopping, but to me it is very fascinating.

"My success has been, I think, phenomenal; but I am told I have many of the requisites of a successful genealogist. An artist friend assists me by drawing coats of arms, old houses, &c., when they are desired with the genealogies, and so, you see, how the 'school marm' of less than a year ago has been transformed into the 'professional genealogist.'"

AN IMPRESSIVE THRONG OF WOMEN

That Gathered in Boston at the Woman Suffrage Hearing.

Never in the history of the State House, says The Boston Transcript, have the doors of its Hall of Representatives been besieged by such crowds as demanded admission this morning. And the only barrier that obstructed their entrance was the mass of humanity that had anticipated them and taken possession not only of every available space in the hall, but of all its immediate approaches. It was a throng that would have cheered the heart of Lucy Stone had she been present to see it, for it was composed of the women of the Commonwealth, who were there in attendance on a public hearing given to the petitioners for municipal woman suffrage. They began coming as early as 8 o'clock this morning, and from that time on there was a continuous procession from all parts of the city moving slowly and determinedly up Beacon Hill. Long before 10 o'clock, the hour for which the hearing was called, the hall and all the galleries were filled with women, and outside, wandering hopelessly up and down the corridors, were as many more. The Sergeant at Arms, Capt. Adams, and his large corps of assistants were helpless in affording any relief, although the appeals made to them for just a chance to hear but a few words from the eloquent lips of Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard came from the most charming women and were couched in the most persuasive language. The scene inside the hall was an inspiring one. Hundreds of women were standing, and most of them continued in this position during the hours the hearing was going on, for the score or so of men who by coming early had secured the most advantageous places firmly and bravely held their seats against all comers and maintained the most stolid and impartial attitude, treating the handsomest and most fascinating claimants for recognition with the same indifference shown toward the ill-favored and unkempt.

There was no doubt that the great majority of the audience was heartily in sympathy with the affirmative side of the hearing. All the speakers were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and they were entitled to it, for they are known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the champions of equal rights for women. They spoke with an earnestness and insistence born of conviction, and there was no suggestion of wavering or abandoning their claims, which were presented with so much dignity and eloquence that few or none stopped to question their logic and reason, but apparently every one present gave them the most hearty and unqualified approval. There was a rapid and constant succession of applause and laughter, so evenly distributed that it was difficult to determine who was the favorite.

The hearing was given by the Committee on Woman Suffrage upon the petition of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union for municipal suffrage for women. Senators Miller, Bradford, and Quinn and Representatives Eldredge, Roe, Tolman, Foss, White, Bullock, Sheehan, and Donahue of the committee occupied seats near the desk.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who presided for the petitioners; Lady Somerset, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley, Dr. Helen Webster, Mrs. E. Trask Hill, and others. Miss Willard was ill at her hotel and unable to be present.

THE OLD-TIME FIRE.

Talk about your buildin's
That's het up by steam—
Give me the old oak fire
Where the old folks used to dream.

The rickety dog-irons
One-sided as could be;
The ashes banked with 'taters
That was roastin' there for me.

The dog on one side, drowsin',
Or barkin' nigh the door;
The kitten cuttin' capers
With the knittin' on the floor.

An' me a little tow-head
By mammy's side at night;
With both my cheeks a-burnin'
From the red flames leapin' bright.

These steam-het buildin's make me
Jest weary for the blaze
That was heap more comfortable
In my childhood's nights and days.

An' I'd give the finest heater
In the buildin's het by steam
Fer the old-time chimbley corner
Where the old folks used to dream.
—The Atlanta Constitution.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

The Polish dancer who was brought into world-wide prominence through the devotion to herself of the Czar Nicholas II. of Russia has not long survived her dethronement, her death being now reported. She is described as very beautiful and captivating, having the admiration of all Poland, besides holding the affection of her imperial lover. She entered the corps de ballet, at Warsaw, when only seventeen, and two years later met the Czarowitch. The interest was prompt and mutual, and quickly became most ardent affection. The liaison was hidden for several years, but came at last to the knowledge of the late Czar, who was frightened when he tested the depth of his son's devotion to the danseuse. To weaken it, he kept Nicholas traveling in distant lands as much as possible, with, however, little effect. Only those who were actors in the imperial crisis will ever know how very near this queen of the ballet came to winning, against England, Germany, and Russia combined. The Czar's wedding and coronation were her death warrant, figuratively and literally, as she has drooped from that time, and now the grave has closed over her.

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Mme. Felix Faure, the wife of the new President of France, is an accomplished musician. The entire family, indeed, including the President himself, are very musical, and are all more than average performers. There are two daughters of the house, one married to M. Berge, a man of large possessions. Although President Faure is the head of a most prosperous commercial house, it is to his wife's dowry, as the daughter of the wealthy M. Guinot, that he owes his present position as a man of fortune.

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New-York has a Trilby. Miss Mila Richmond, who is studying music here with one of the city's high-class teachers, is said to resemble in feature, form, and voice, Du Maurier's famous heroine. She will sing soon at a private musicale, when a favored few will have an opportunity to judge of her claims to the distinction claimed for her.

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The change in elocutional entertainments is one of the evidences of how the present overturns the tradition of the past. The blank verse of Shakespeare, mixed with some such melodramatic poem as "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," was long considered the proper programme on such occasions. The artists of the reading platform tired of these conquests, however, and have now invaded the realm of almost didactic prose with satisfactory results. Miss Mary S. Thompson, who is now giving a course of readings at the Woman's Exchange, has offered a programme of unexplored fields in this line. Miss Thompson is the first to interpret Alexander Dumas in this way, which she does with admirable art and effect.

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The consideration by Mayor Strong of Miss C. M. Westover as a possible candidate for the post of Commissioner of Charities is authorized by the lady's career. Miss Westover is a woman of practical ability, and one who has, in several important posts, demonstrated that she fills a place as well as holds it.

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The "Phillis Wheatley" Woman's Club of New-Orleans is made up of colored women, who have thus banded themselves together for the purpose of improving the condition of the sisters of their race. The membership already includes forty-five women, who are very intelligent and well-educated. The President, Mrs. F. S. Williams, is a quadroon, beautiful and attractive, and gifted with a grace of manner of which any woman would be proud. The club most suitably perpetuates in its title the name and fame of the gifted Massachusetts slave girl, among the earliest of her race in this country to show a high grade of intellect and capacity. The club has the excellent ambition to establish free kindergartens for colored children, and to train young colored girls for teachers.

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Miss Ella M. Powell, the daughter of a physician of Atlanta, is the Chairman of the New-York Committee of Woman's Work in connection with the Atlanta Exposition. Through her efforts, the women of this city have been interested in this great fair of the Cotton States, and it is expected that when the Woman's Building opens next September, with the rest of the splendid ones which will make up the group of exposition buildings, the room allotted to New-York women will finely represent its owners. Some of the ladies already interested are Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Miss Jordan, Mrs. John Sherwood, and Mrs. G. H. T. Collis.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

Probably every young reader of this department saw the accounts in the morning papers last Thursday morning of the terrible sea disaster of the day before. Young as well as old everywhere were thrilled to read how, on Wednesday morning at daybreak, the fine ship Elbe, just started from the home port, Bremen, to come across to New-York, collided, in the rough waters of the North Sea, with another vessel, and in twenty minutes sank, over 300 passengers, men, women, and children, going down with her. Many of you have crossed the Atlantic and know what life is aboard these passenger ships and can have some idea of the scene which followed the collision, in the few moments that passed between the blow and the foundering of the vessel. It must have been heartrending, as the few survivors describe it. Collision is the danger which any Captain of one of these big ships will tell you is what he fears most. Fire and wreck from storms used to be two more that were dreaded, but these are now

SOCIETY IN MOURNING

Ward McAllister's Death Came Almost Without Warning.

A LIVING "TRILBY" TO BE SEEN

Success of the Charity Ball—Some of Its Leaders in the Past—Incidents in the Social World.

Society in New-York is in mourning. The sudden death of Ward McAllister on Thursday evening was made known when the Charity Ball was at its height. Mr. McAllister, as the director of the Patriarchs' Ball, always ignored the Charity Ball. His death was a surprise, and to many circles it is an irreparable loss. Mr. McAllister was a man of independent means, a good judge of the table and of individuals, and those who left to him the selection of their guests and the arrangement of their table never had to regret their confidence. Mr. McAllister was a man of foibles, but he made himself indispensable to the society of his time by his knowledge of the etiquette of the parlor and the dining room, his carefulness, and his deference to women, a deference most honorable to him. He was one of the founders of the Patriarcns' Balls, in 1872, and to his personal supervision these balls owe much of their exclusiveness.

It was known by very few persons that he had been ill, and his death was unlooked for even by the members of his own family, as was evident by the fact that his daughter, Miss Louise McAllister, was present at the performance of "A Bunch of Violets," at Abbey's Theatre, the night before.

One of the Patriarchs was asked yesterday if the Patriarchs' Ball, announced for Feb. 25, would be omitted.

"I am inclined to think so," he replied. "No action has been taken in the matter. Poor McAllister! What a pity it is that he wrote a book!"

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" was the cry of old which finds echo to-day. But who will be the King? A number of men are available as Mr. McAllister's successor, but whether they would care to take up the sceptre is a hard question to answer.

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Another sad event on Thursday was the death of Miss Marguerite Shepard, daughter of the late Elliott F. Shepard. A number of entertainments arranged by the Vanderbilts will necessarily be postponed. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were to have given a dinner party next week; Mrs. W. Seward Webb had sent out cards for a dance, to take place to-morrow night; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly had arranged for a supper-dance for Feb. 11, and George W. Vanderbilt had arranged an entertainment for the Thursday Evening Club, on Feb. 7.

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Among the social happenings of the last week were the musicale of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest of 7 East Seventy-second Street, on Thursday; Mrs. Perry Tiffany's dinner-dance at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's dinner, the dinner party of Mrs. Edson Bradley, at 802 Fifth Avenue, Friday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore's cotillion, the same evening, at Sherry's.

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R. G. Remson is now the only Patriarch on the present list who belonged to the original band of twenty-five, which included the most representative men of the city. The third and last Patriarchs' Ball for this season was set for Feb. 25. Whether it will now be given or not is not known. Different opinions have been expressed on the subject.

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Lovers of "Trilby," the charming "Trilby" of Du Maurier's book, must take their last look at the mental vision they have formed of her. For next Saturday their preconceived ideas of this immortalized young woman may be entirely revolutionized.

"Trilby" in the flesh is to appear to the people of New-York. The beautiful wife of a well-known New-York artist is to impersonate Trilby in an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association on Saturday at Sherry's.

So much interest has been taken in the matter and the possibilities of the characterization are so great that two performances are to be given to accommodate those who wish to attend the entertainment. One will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at 9 in the evening.

"Scenes and Songs from Trilby" is the title of the entertainment. The beautiful "Trilby" will not monopolize the time, although naturally she will occupy a prominent place.

The following cast is interesting:

Trilby.....The wife of a well-known artist
Taffy.....Harris Roome
The Laird.....Evert Jansen Wendell
Little Billee.....Gerald Benkard
Svengali.....William Metcalf
Gecko.....Eric Pape
Souzon.....F. C. Butler
Duslen.....Leslie G. Cauldwell
A Blanchisseuse.....Miss Noël
A Fencer.....Lieut. Bettine
The Malbrouck Picture.....Mme. Bettine
And other well-known amateurs.

The following is the programme, the numbers marking the tableaus:

PART I.
Trio—men's voices.

I.—"The Three Musketeers of the Brush."
Ben Bolt—Miss Akers.

II.—"Wistful and Sweet."
Faintul—Ole Olsen—Mrs. Foote.

III.—Svengali.....Mrs. MacKenzie
"Bonjour, Souzon"—Mr. Gordon.

IV.—"The Soft Eyes."
Quartet.

V.—"I Will Not."
"Nussbaum"—Miss Ackers.

VI.—"All as it used to be."
Au Printemps—Mr. Gordon.

VII.—"Answer me, Trilby."
Violin—Mr. Page.

VIII.—"Trilby, where is she."

PART II.

I.—Quartet.
"The Sweet Melodic phrase."
Slumber Song—Mr. Gordon.

II.—"Dors ma Mignonne."
Au clair de la lune—Miss Ackers.

III.—Pierrot.
Arab airs—Mrs Pape.

IV.—The nightingale's song.
Malbrouck Quartet.

V.—Malbrouck.
Impromptu—Mrs. Foote.

VI.—"It was Trilby."

Tickets, one for $3, and two for $5, may be obtained of the following patronesses and at Sherry's: Mrs. Robert Abbe, 11 West Fiftieth Street; Mrs. Francke Huntington Bosworth, 26 West Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. W. T. Buckley, 3 West Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. F. Edwin Elwell, 131 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, 125 East Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Gotthold, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. Laurence Hutton, 229 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, 8 East Ninth Street; Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, 60 West Fortieth Street; Mrs. William S. P. Prentiss, 44 Remsen Street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel M. Rollins, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, 258 West Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, 661 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. F. J. Stimson, 26 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mrs. Gustavus S. Winston, 42 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Sidney De Kay, Staten Island, N. Y.; Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

Other patronesses are: Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. R. Somers Hayes, Mrs. J. H. Latham, Mrs. William Van Duzer Lawrence, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Mrs. G. H. Putnam, Mrs. Rainsford, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Mrs. J. Townsend Williams, and Mrs. Charles G. Wood.

The patrons are: James W. Alexander, A. M. Bagby, Clyde Fitch, Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. Percy Grant, the Rev. David H. Greer, R. U. Johnson, Alfred Bishop Mason, Hamilton W. Mabie, Constant Mayer, George C. Riggs,, and F. F. Thompson.

The association makes the following announcement:

"Many thousand children of kindergarten age in this city are still in the streets getting their first impressions and their first lessons in life from surroundings not conducive to future happiness, good citizenship, or the welfare of the city. The cause needs more friends and more money."

***

The ladies on the committee for the Charity Ball given last Thursday for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street are receiving congratulations upon its success, socially and financially.

Nearly $3,000 was realized from the sale of the boxes, and the sale of tickets promises to make the total receipts over $12,000.

A down-town financier offered condolences before the affair came off, as last week was considered a very bad one in financial circles for the sale of ball tickets. Fortunately, the ballgoers were not affected. Times have been hard for the last two years, but from the ball statistics, 1895 is much better than 1894.

Gov. Morton did not lead the grand march at the Charity Ball for the first time Thursday night. Once before, perhaps twice, as Senator Morton, he has opened the ball with Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, the First Directress of the Hospital.

Next to the Old Guard Ball the Charity Ball is the oldest social function of its kind in New-York. It has been held almost without a break for nearly forty years. The names of a great many prominent people are connected with its rise and progress.

Mrs. Sullivan has opened the ball for a number of years, leading the first time with Cornelius Vanderbilt as an escort. Mrs. Sullivan later delegated the duty to Mrs. Edward Cooper, and since Mrs. Cooper's death Mrs Chester Griswold has held the post of honor.

The late Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois was the founder of the institution. For some time at first Mrs. Abram Bininger was the First Directress. Mrs. Bininger did not approve of balls, and the managers struggled through concerts and various entertainments to provide the necessary funds for the hospital and nursery, but without very great success. The balls which were instituted under Mrs. Du Bois's reign were more profitable, as they interested the people. They were opened by Mrs. Du Bois for a number of years. Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow and Arthur Leary headed the march for several years. Mrs. William Kingsland who is now abroad, and the late Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall were other leaders. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has also been at the front.

The first balls were held in the Academy of Music, and some of the early managers of the institution think that nothing later has been more satisfactory than the arrangement of floor and boxes in the old building. Later, the Metropolitan Opera House was occupied. When the Opera House was rebuilt, after the fire, it was not let for dances, and the ball found its way to Madison Square Garden, where it remained until this year, when, for a number of reasons, the Music Hall was found more suitable.

Mrs. Joel Wolfe was one of the very first managers of the hospital, and probably she was the only one of the early officers at the ball the other evening. She was escorted by her grandson, S. B. Thorne, Captain of the Yale football team. Mrs. Jonathan Thorne was unable to be present on account of a slight indisposition.

The Misses Tutts of St. Louis were two very pretty young women at the ball. They were with Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, the former a grandson of Commodore Bainbridge.

Miss Wing was another of the pretty young women present.

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The first meeting of the Daughters of the Cincinnati was held at the house of Mrs. Howard Townsend last Tuesday morning and was formally organized.

The officers elected were: President—Mrs. James Lawton; Vice President—Mrs. Howard Townsend; Secretary—Mrs. Morris P. Ferris; Treasurer—Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson; Register—Miss Shelton; Historian—Miss Schuyler.

The latter office was made for Miss Schuyler, who is the only member of the society bearing the same name as that of an ancestor who was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The society is particular to make known that its work will not conflict with that of existing patriotic societies.

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The New-York Kindergarten Association, of which Hamilton W. Mabie is President, has issued an appeal for contributions. This is a most worthy charity, and the response should be generous. The association spends about $21,000 a year on its work. Its guaranteed subscriptions and its annual dues amount to about $12,500 per annum. It is under the necessity of raising, to meet the expenses which will be incurred between Jan. 1 and June 31, of the present year, $7,500 in addition to its income from its regular sources. It is in pressing and immediate need of funds. The membership of the association carries with it a fee of $3 a year. Life members are made on payment of $100. It costs $1,400 a year to support a kindergarten. Many persons in the city are paying this sum while others are paying smaller amounts to assist in supporting individual kindergartens. The Treasurer is Alfred Bishop Mason of 10 Wall Street.

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The rumor which recently went the rounds to the effect that Miss Silvie Livingston Strong and Robert Dunn Westcott were engaged to be married, appears to be without foundation. It has been denied on the best authority.

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James Fitch Thompson will give his final subscription song recital at the Waldorf on Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The patronesses are Mrs. F.sh, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. J. I. Kane, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. Edward J. Love, Mrs. William Stevens Rainsford, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss Breese, Miss Callender, and Miss De Forest.

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The fourth meeting of Mrs. Graham Young's dancing class took place at Sherry's on Friday evening. Among those present were Miss Young, Miss Macy, Miss Bailey, Miss Haines, Miss Mott, Misses Gardiner, Miss Star, Miss Benjamin, Miss O'Connor, Miss Schenck, Miss Harper, and Messrs. Nicholas, Myers, Youngs, Murphy, Crook, Macy, Gardiner, Miller, Batchellor, Matchen, Martin, Scheider, Doran, Mufft, and others.

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There will be an exceptionally interesting collection of rare antique gems and objects of art offered for sale for the benefit of several deserving charities at the Durand-Ruel Galleries on Feb. 7. They will be on exhibition to-morrow and until the day of sale.

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The Colonial Dames of the State of New-York met at the home of the President, Mrs. Howard Townsend on Wednesday. An interesting sketch of the life of the late Vice President, Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, was read. Resolutions of condolence and esteem to be sent to the family were adopted. Letters from the Secretaries of the Maryland and Pennsylvania State societies were read. Dr. Edward Eggleston will deliver lectures upon Colonial history before the society during Lent.

***

The third entertainment of the Ladies' Club was given on Thursday morning. Mrs. E. Bedell Benjamin, a club member, sang. Miss Charlotte Singleton played, and an interesting paper, "Vers de Société," was ready by Miss Esther Singleton.

Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Alline Lee, Miss Alletta Clarke, Miss Catherine Clark, Miss Miller, Miss Caunalt, Mrs. James Lawton, and Miss Grant, were among the guests.

Absolutely the Best.

It is richest in pure cream of tartar;
It is strongest in wholesome leavening power;
It has the best keeping qualities and is the most economical;
It contains no alum, ammonia or other deleterious substance.
All the ingredients used are published on the label.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successor to Cleveland Brothers.

RECENT PLAINFIELD FESTIVITIES

The Third Assembly of the Season on Monday Night Was a Great Success.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 2.—Society's third dance of the season was given Monday night at the Casino. It was as great a success as the two former ones. The patronesses were Mrs. John W. Reinhart, Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, Mrs. William L. Saunders, Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Mrs. Louis G. Timpson, and Mrs. Robert L. Burnett.

The guests present included Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Mason, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Reinhart, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Sandford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Depew, James P. McQuaide, Arthur Freeman, Miss Gertrude Walz, Julius Erickson, the Misses Van Boskerck, Mr. and Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman, Mayor and Mrs. Alexander Gilbert, William J. Roome, Mrs. William L. Saunders, Dr. B. Van D. Hedges, Miss Reinhart, the Misses Holly, Edward Van Buren, Laurens Van Buren, Alfred Streell, Louis G. Timpson, Miss Molly Lawrence, Mr. Wagg, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel W. Serrell, Frank Cokefair, Miss McIntyre, Miss Bertha Macy, Gerald Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hallock, Fred Walz, Walter Murray, Howard Beebe, Mr. Wilder, Irving West, Miss Whitson, Dr. Frank C. Ard, John Kirkner, George Van Boskerck, Miss Woltman, Miss Waring, B. Beebe, J. M. Whiton, Miss Randolph, Clifford McGee, Miss Lucy Talmadge, Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Florence Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Margaret Yates.

Ex-Judge and Mrs. William M. Stillman have returned from Bermuda.

Monday night a progressive whist party was enjoyed at the home of Sidney Titsworth. First prize was won by Volney Green, and Arthur Vail won second prize.

John H. Tier of Bank Place has returned from Nyack, N. Y.

E. A. Gross has returned from a business trip to Cincinnati.

Earl Truell of Nebraska is the guest of his uncle, George Truell of Central Avenue.

A coterie of society women enjoyed a reading at the home of Mrs. Edgerton, given by Mrs. Bonham of Philadelphia, Wednesday.

Miss Reba Tinsman of Trenton is visiting at the home of the Misses Livesey, on Park Avenue.

The Whist Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Bowers of La Grande Avenue Tuesday evening. The members present included Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Baynon, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Boss.

Next Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. George H. Frost of Watchung Avenue sail on the steamship Paris for England.

Mrs. and Mrs. Hervey Ackerman of West Seventh Street has issued cards of invitation to what promises to be the most brilliant reception of the season, to be given at the Casino on Feb. 11. Mrs. Ackerman will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman, and Mrs. Robert Rushmore. Out-of-town guests are expected from New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newark.

SOCIETY IN MONTCLAIR.

Receptions, Dances, Dinners Chief Among the Week's Events.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 2.—Dr. Homer B. Sprague lectured on "Shakespeare's Style and the Baconian Theory" in Trinity Presbyterian Church Thursday evening before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. George Innis gave a reception at her home, Roswell Manor, Tuesday.

The Young Men's Catholic Union of Bloomfield held a most successful ball on Wednesday night.

An enjoyable entertainment by "The Village Choir" was held at the Montclair Club Tuesday evening under the direction of Miss Marjorie Bassett.

There was a pleasurable dance at the Montclair Club Monday evening.

The Crescent Neighbors' Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Reynal Tuesday evening.

The Stevens Institute Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert at the Montclair Club Monday evening.

A subscription dance was held in the Montclair Military Academy gymnasium Wednesday evening.

Robert E. Speer lectured on "Some Active and Passive Traits of Christ's Character" in Trinity Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening.

The Montclair Wheelmen's Minstrel and Orchestral Company will give an entertainment, followed by a dance, in Johnson Hall, Verona, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14.

The collegiate Alumni dinner will be held on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Crevier are at Old Point Comfort.

The Rev. John Ward and Miss Ward of Bloomfield have gone to New-Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopping of Bloomfield entertained a party of young people at their home on Monday evening.

The ladies of Bloomfield have formed "The Melange Luncheon Club," which meets on Friday afternoons at the homes of the members.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heckel have gone to New-Orleans.

SLEIGHING AT LAKEWOOD

Golf and Skating Prevented by the Fall of Snow.

DINNER TO MR. AND MRS. NELSON

A Number of Entertainments and Teas—Class Formed to Study Shakespeare — Cottages Leased—Arrivals.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 2.—The snow which came on Monday and Tuesday, robbing the golf players of their sport, brought a pastime not often enjoyed at this resort—sleighing. The air has been merry with the jingling of bells.

The snow proved a thief of more pleasure, in that it completely covered the ice and made skating impossible until the force of men sent by the Laurel-in-the-Pines and the Laurel House cleared the snow from a labyrinth of paths which have been constantly enjoyed by the skaters.

A week of social enjoyment began Monday with the luncheon given by Miss Mabel Turnbull, a cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould, who has left her home in England to spend the season here at Mrs. Gould's cottage, in Madison Avenue. Hyacinths and pink roses formed pretty decorations for the table, with favors of pink carnations and ferns for the guests, who were Miss Mary Ferris, Miss Marguerite Glover, the Misses Harding, and Miss Woods of Cincinnati.

Following the luncheon the party, chaperoned by Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, drove in Mr. Gould's brake to Toms River, returning to the cottage for tea.

Miss Crocker, who has resumed her teas at the studio, gave an informal reception Tuesday evening to Mrs. J. Francis Murphy, the artist and wife of the landscape painter. Among those asked to meet Mrs. Murphy were Miss Hill of Boston, Miss Ives and Miss Hyde of New-Haven, Miss Watrous of Virginia, and Mrs. Scott of Rochester.

Chief among the social incidents of the week was the farewell dinner to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Nelson, who left yesterday for the West, given by the members of the Whist Club on Wednesday evening at one of the hotels. Prof. John Miley, Vice President of the club, was the host. The table, at which twenty-six covers were laid, was attractive with masses of long-stemmed and American Beauty roses, ferns, and smilax. At the conclusion of the dinner Prof. Miley made a speech full of characteristic humor, to which Mr. Nelson replied.

William T. Inglis, the artist, told in French one of his inimitable stories, and Francis P. Freeman responded to a toast to the Whist Club. Following the dinner, the company adjourned to one of the parlors, where Mrs. Nelson and Mr Inglis sang. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. The guests were Prof. Miley, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. Inglis, Mrs. Edward L. Morse, Dr. and H. Platt, Mrs. W. Morey, Mr. Nelson, Prof. and Mrs. John B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtiss, Mrs. Isaac H. Platt, Miss Marsh, Miss Laura Kimball, Francis P. Freeman, W. J. Harrison, Edward L. Morse, Prof. James W. Morey, and Dr. Paul Kimball.

Mrs. Samuel D. Davis entertained a small company, including Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, at dinner at the Gables on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Davison, who had as their guests over Sunday Tom Karl, the tenor, and his friend, Dellon Dewey of New-York, gave an informal musicale at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, in Forest Avenue, Sunday afternoon. Among Mrs. Davison, Tom Karl, Dellon Dewey, and zig, the pianist; Mrs. William S. Nelson, who sang; Miss Andresson, Mrs. W. C. Stone, and Prof. Miley.

Mrs. W. C. Stone entertained Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Tom Karl, Dellon Dewey, and Ferdinand Sinzig, and others at dinner at Woldcroft Sunday night.

The dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New-Jersey will be given at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Washington's Birthday.

A literature class has been formed by a group of women prominent in Lakewood social life for the purpose of studying Shakespeare. The class will meet at Oakhurst, the home of Mrs. George W. Stockly, Monday mornings. Among those interested are Mrs. J. C. Haddock, Mrs. C. C. Curtiss, Mrs. Frederic Sterry, Miss Ferris, Miss Davis, Miss Laura Kimball, and the Misses Dashiell.

Mrs. D. L. Schwartz gave a reception at the rectory this afternoon.

Miss Mary Whittenden of Brooklyn gave a tea for a few friends from the cottages at the Laurel-in-the-Pines Wednesday afternoon.

Edwin Cottrell of New-York entertained Dr. Paul Kimball, Robert Bage Kerr, and Prof. John Miley at the Laurel House Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Davison of New-York have taken Waverly, the cottage owned by Mrs. G. C. Underhill, in Third Street, which Mrs. S. M. McMaster and her daughter, Mrs. George Tait Blackstock of Toronto, have occupied this season.

The Stevens cottage, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Third Street, which was occupied by the late George Morgan, has been leased to A. Jackson Smith of Philadelphia.

An attractive programme of eleven numbers was sung by the Moody Intercollegiate Quartet at the Laurel House to-night. Fourteen patronesses, all the wives of prominent cottagers, lent their names for the success of this entertainment by the quartet, which is formed by "Bob" McDowell, Princeton first tenor; C. J. Davis, Oberlin, second tenor; R. W. Goldsbury, Princeton, first bass, and P. W. Goldsbury, Williams, second bass.

Mr. Porter has established a pleasant feature at the Laurel-in-the-Pines this week in the serving of 5 o'clock tea in the rotunda and corridors of the house.

Cards, with a progressive heart party, Saturday night, made up the amusement of the week at the Palmer House.

A meeting of the Directors of the Golf Club was held at the home of the President, Robert Bage Kerr, Monday night.

The Morning Club met Thursday at the home of the Misses Dashiell, in Madison Avenue.

Mrs. George Taller, Jr., of New-York and Mrs. Cortiss of Brooklyn are visiting Mrs. Kingdon, at Mr. Gould's cottage.

Mrs. W. P. Clyde, Miss Ethel Clyde, and George Clyde of New-York are at the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm of New York will spend several weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton of New-York spent Sunday at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Correll and Miss Correll of New-York are recent arrivals at the Palmer House.

Laurel House guests for this week are Ferdinand Sinzig, the pianist; Mr. and Mrs J. Stewart Hall, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Alfred W. Du Bois, W. P. O'Connor, Miss Agnes O'Connor, Mrs. Albert Newcomb, Miss E. L. Provost, Miss M. D. Thurston, Miss A. B. Day, J. W. Twachtman, William W. Fouche, Alfred Rowell, E. H. Schley, R. G. Homer, and C. M. Clarke of New-York; Macy S. Whelen, Miss Emily Whelen, Dr. J. N. Register, Miss M. N. Stewardson, Miss M. H. Stewardson, Mrs. J. B. Koons, Miss Koons, R. W. Koons, Mrs. R. A. Tilghman, B. C. Tilghman third, John C. Williams, and J. D. Thomas of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens and Miss Mabel Stevens of Jersey City; Mrs. D. T. Hunt, James A. Ayres, A. R. Johnson, Mrs. D. F. Frost, and Miss Katherine Ogden of Brooklyn; D. F. Hollister and Miss Hollister of Bridgeport; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shepard of South Orange; Dayles Graham, F. O. Copeland, R. H. Hussey, John J. Martin, Morton W. Plummer, Stephen Kenleyan, and Dr. Barnes of Boston.

Among the guests for this week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines are Dr. R. Heber Newton and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Oslrander, Miss Ada Acosta, Emilio Del Plno, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheelock, Walter H. Grace, Percy R. Grace, Mrs. C. T. Denning, Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, David L. Walton, Miss Walton, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Helmarth, Mrs. Samuel Burhans, Miss Isabel Burhans, H. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jenkins, H. G. McKeever, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Capron Marsh, Thomas W. Goodrich, Mrs W. P. Draper, Miss S. H. Draper, and W. P. Draper of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thornton K. Northop, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Macomber, Hoffman Richardson, Mrs. George H. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Bosson, and Edward A. Strong of Boston; Rathbone Gardiner of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Stillwagen and Miss Slousa of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trotter Thompson, the Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bell, and the Misses Bell of Philadelphia; Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, and Lady Howard, from Glossop, England.

Registered at the Palmer House are Mrs. G. Frankel, Mrs. Ball, D. D. Johnson, Emilie Boris, W. G. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. E. Selonick, E. E. Clapp, J. C. Muller, E. L. Waldo, R. Miller, and Dr. James P. Cleaver of New-York; George A. Hurling of Philadelphia; Mrs. M. Keenan of Albany, and Francis H. Joy of Brooklyn.

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Demirdjik Carpets, 8.3x11.6 ft., 85.00; less 25 %, **63.75**

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Vantine's Kompeitos, dainty confections, in porcelain jars, 15c. each.

SOCIAL MATTERS IN THE ORANGES

What Is Going on in This Attractive Section of New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 2.—A large audience gathered in Music Hall Thursday evening to see the entertainment called "Unprinted Leaves," illustrated by living pictures, and given for the benefit of the Orange Memorial Hospital. Edward M. Colie read the stories, in his capacity as editor, and the principal parts were taken by Miss J. Louise Dodd, Miss Alma Cohen, Miss Julia Bredt, Miss Louise Sutherland, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Margaret Smieton, Miss Lola von Kaempf, Miss Bertha Gerhard, Miss Matilda Pillot, Miss Mary Tilney, Miss Phoebe Rollinson, Miss Emma Spencer, Miss Phoebe Reynolds, Miss Josephine Van der Kieft, Miss Laura Bowers, Miss Alice Van Wagenen, Miss Lena Yuengling, Miss Anna McCoy, Miss Emma Tucker, Louis C. Henry, Clarence M. Larned, Kuntz Eppley, Simeon H. Rollinson, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Russell A. Griffen, Stuart Waterman, Stephen M. Smith, Samuel Burdick, Mr. Bredt, and Mr. Stankin.

Mrs. William H. Baker of Park Place entertained the members of the Progressive History Club at her home this afternoon.

The Misses Woodruff of Main Street, East Orange, gave an old-fashioned tea and quilting party at her home on Thursday afternoon to the East Orange Daughters of the Revolution.

Prof. Albert Lalande lectured on "Molière and His Comedies" at Union Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler and Miss Mamie Stickler gave the last of their series of teas at their home, in Centre Street, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Edward Otis Stanley gave a reception at her home, in Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, Tuesday afternoon.

A masquerade ball was given in Library Hall on Wednesday evening by the members of the Orange Dancing Academy.

Mrs. Walter D. Osborne of South Orange gave a children's dance last night at the Essex County Country Club.

A reception was given by the Guild of St. Barnabas in Grace Church Monday evening to the Right Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg.

A Candlemas tea was given to-night at the home of T. H. Taylor, in Highland Avenue, for the benefit of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

The Resolve Club of the Women's Christian Temperance Union celebrated its eighth anniversary with a reception in Union Hall Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner C. Blackman of Elm Street entertained the Monday Night Euchre Club at their home Monday evening.

Mrs. T. Newton Foster of Centre Street gave a tea at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Gideon Lee, Jr., gave a pleasant tea at her home, in Vose Avenue, South Orange, this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dallett gave a large reception at their home, in Prospect Street, Friday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Dallett, Jr., who have just returned from their wedding trip.

The Columbia Association went on a straw ride to Morristown last night.

Dr. J. M. Rice spoke on "What Is Scientific Teaching?" at the East Orange High School Thursday night.

George F. Seward lectured on "Japan and China," in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, last night, under the auspices of the Church Literary Association.

The East Orange Lawn Tennis Club will produce "Butterbiggins's Farm" in Commonwealth Hall on Monday evening.

A masquerade sociable will be given by the Pythian Charity Association in Pythian Hall, East Orange, Wednesday evening.

A concert in aid of the Mission of the Church of the Holy Innocents, St. Cloud, will be given in Music Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Lotos Glee Club of Boston will give a concert in Music Hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given by the German-English Society of Pleasantdale on Thursday evening.

The Misses Fobes of Walnut Street, East Orange, have issued cards for Tuesday afternoons in February.

The Orange Maennerchor will hold its annual masquerade ball in Library Hall Monday evening.

The Orange Valley Junger Maennerchor will hold its sixth annual masquerade ball in Columbia Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 11.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Toffey of Jersey City and Edward Eldridge of this city.

Mrs. J. G. Kearsing of East Orange has gone to Canada.

Robert Baxter has sailed for Jamaica.

B. W. Morrill of East Orange has gone to Havana.

In and About Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 2.—Thomas B. Adams lectured at the Young Men's Christian Association Monday night on "Ranch Life on the Western Prairies."

A very amusing and enjoyable "poverty" sociable was held in the Springfield Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The King's Daughters of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Millburn, gave a reception to their new pastor, the Rev. W. A. Wasson, Wednesday evening.

A lecture on Wagner, with musical illustrations, was given by Gustav Kobbe at the Baquet Institute Thursday evening.

A delightful meeting of the Fortnightly Club was held at the Library on Wednesday afternoon, when "The English Language as a Means of Word Painting" was the subject discussed.

The Rev. and Mrs. Sidney M. Couger entertained the members of the Wyoming Literary and Social Union Tuesday evening, when the reading of several interesting papers was followed by a dance.

The first concert of the Summit Choral Society for this season will be given Tuesday evening at the Hotel Beechwood Music Hall, when Miss Alice M. Reisig, Mrs. Joshua Young, Miss Mary Brown, Emery Brannen, and Edward S. Roe will be the soloists.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blanton C. Welch of Chicago are the guests of David Brison of Old Short Hills.

ELIZABETH SOCIAL HAPPENINGS

The Charity Ball's Success—Movements of the Lodges.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 2.—The charity ball held Monday night at Turn Hall for the benefit of the Alexian Hospital was a brilliant and successful affair. It was given under the auspices of the ladies of St. Michael's Church. The patronesses were Mrs. F. X. Kelmig, Mrs. M. Bender, Mrs. Charles Young, Mrs. J. Knoblauch, Mrs. Charles Munz, Mrs. Joseph Nolte, Mrs. E. Sauer, Mrs. Dellert, and Mrs. M. Helm. Capt. D. F. Collins of the Lorbert Guard was floor manager. The patronesses were assisted in their duties by Misses Louisa Breidt, Annie Sauer, and E. Schauble. The grand march was taken part in by 150 couples. The ball netted nearly $500 for the hospital.

A delightful Japanese entertainment was given on Tuesday night in the Third Presbyterian Chapel under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Circle. The decorations consisted of Japanese articles and lanterns. Those who took part in the exercises wore Japanese costumes. The Japanese Band, composed of ten young women and five young men, under the leadership of Charles Bell, played "The Liberty Bell." The tableaus were "Three Little Maids from School," "A Japanese Tea Party," "Japanese

Competent Domestics

A QUESTION OF TO-DAY.

THIRD INSTALLMENT

VIEWS OF

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach,
Mrs. H. W. Shelton,
Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery,
Thomas B. Clarke,
Judge Charles Truax,
Louis Sherry,
N. Clark,
J. E. Jeannette,
and Mrs. L. Seely.

The problem of domestic service, or how good service can be obtained, is one that has appealed to the American housewife with more or lesss frequency.

The subject has recently been brought to the attention of The New-York Times by a New-York woman, who asks if it is not possible to take up the matter in a way that will be a permanent benefit, not only to the mistress but to the servant.

With a desire to answer the question, The Times has asked different people—housewives and clubmen—and looked at it from the standpoint of the large hotels.

"What is the cause of the trouble, and can it be remedied by training schools, employment or registration bureaus, or how?"

Last Sunday a series of interviews was printed with Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. John Sherwood, Miss Emily Huntington, Mrs. James Gerard, Miss Emily Warren, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Miss Alice Woodbridge, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the Hotel Waldorf, and the Hotel Brunswick.

Additional interviews follow.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Unfortunate that Every Mistress Must Train Every Maid.

"The great need, in this question of domestic service," says a New-York woman who has given the question a great deal of consideration, "is to raise the standard by competition of trained workers.

"There should be schools started where girls and women can be trained and receive certificates at graduation. If women who are seeking to support themselves could be made to understand that by a thorough training for domestic service they would be sure to obtain steady work and command steady high wages, the service would take a stand that it never has before.

"Given a status by such means, I think many girls would take up domestic service rather than enter the already overcrowded ranks of teachers and stenographers, or subject themselves to the physical and nervous strain of work in shops and factories.

"It has already been shown what training schools have done to raise nursing to an honorable and well-paid profession. In this country women have never appreciated the advantage of a thorough knowledge of domestic service, or the money the knowledge can rightfully demand.

"The complaint so general about the high pay demanded by cooks is not so much because people are unwilling to pay high wages to an efficient cook, but because incompetent women demand high pay. It is profitable to pay a good and trustworthy cook high wages. All the provisions of the house pass through her hands, and a careful woman will save her wages for her employers by her good management.

"In New-York it is difficult for a girl to learn any kind of handicraft. Sewing is taught in the public schools, but for anything else a girl wishes to learn she must pick up knowledge as best she can. The training school for nursemaids started by Mrs. Robert Chapin in connection with the Babies' Hospital, on Lexington Avenue, has been entirely satisfactory.

"This is quite different from the training schools for nurses. The girls occupy the position in the household of a regular domestic servant. When they leave this school they are thoroughly trained and capable; they understand the care of children perfectly, and positions are always ready for them.

"In regard to the lack of independence which is complained of, household servants being always in the employer's house, and always subject to hours, it has been my experience that servants do not care to live outside of the house. I find that they are so much better cared for in my house that even if they sleep outside they are never willing to take a meal away. I tell one of my girls to visit some friends, but she does not care to do so. She has a comfortable room, and more conveniences in my house.

"I certainly think that it is unfortunate that a servant's work is never done, but that is the nature of all woman's work. It is the same from the mistress down. The mistress may be called to prepare for guests, attend to slight causes of illness, or perform any of a thousand and one little duties at any time during the twenty-four hours.

"Living has become much more complicated during the last twenty years or so, and the whole system of domestic service has been changed. Meals are now always served in courses, and the cooking is much more elaborate. The dinner served formerly at 6 is now at 7, 7:30, or 8 o'clock.

"Many mistresses of large establishments now prefer, and I think their husbands prefer to have them, relegate the manifold duties necessary in taking charge of a large staff of servants to a housekeeper. That brings up another point in the question of domestic service.

"There is often great difficulty in securing good servants to work under a housekeeper. This is particularly so with servants who have served under the rigid régime of a housekeeper abroad. They expect more freedom in this country. There has been so much difficulty in this respect that some mistresses have tried to arrange matters by having heads of departments—a head cook, chambermaid, waitress, &c. But it is not satisfactory, and the mistress has more care.

"The need of some place where servants can be trained was illustrated in my own house the other day. A kitchenmaid came to me who proved entirely incompetent. She was a disturbing element which made itself felt throughout the house, and I did not feel that I was doing justice to my family in keeping her. I was obliged to send her away, and I don't know what she could do or where she has gone.

"She was a well-meaning girl, only not quick enough to pick up the necessary knowledge without systematic instruction. If there had been a place to send her for training a valuable servant might have been the result. Now she is liable to drift into a succession of poor places, where she will give poor work for poor pay.

"A girl like that cannot get into a good family, where she learns properly. She must go into a hotel of some kind, or a place where good work is not demanded.

"The cooking schools are not places where practical cooking can be learned. I have been to them myself. The instructor stands before the class with her materials and gives minute instructions. Then she gives a twist here and a twist there, and you have, perhaps, croquettes. Very simple, indeed, and you go home and cannot do it at all.

"If, when a servant makes application for a position, she could show a certificate from a reliable school, the employer would have something to rely upon, and know something of the wages she ought to pay. Now a woman may come to me, and ask $30, simply because she knows I will not take a cook who is worth less, while $18 might be an extravagant price to pay her.

"There can never be any way of regulating wages. Each servant must have a solid foundation for her particular line of work, and from that she can perfect herself as far as possible. Different households vary in their requirements. One person would be willing to pay more for certain duties and another for things quite opposite.

"It is certainly true that a good mistress makes a good maid, but it is very unfortunate that every mistress must train every maid.

"I would have training schools, such as they have in Rome and Berlin, started here. Particularly like those in the latter place. Such schools must be started on a large scale. The small institutions undertaken by churches and charitable organizations are enormously expensive.

"I should charge a small fee for the instruction. That would enhance its value and make it more effective. The teaching should be entirely practical. With a certain endowment fund, which it would be necessary to have in the beginning, before the institution could be started with any assurance of permanency, and with the fees, it could be carried on with but little expense.

"The land could be purchased in some part of the city where the cost would not be too great. Upon it a large building would have to be built. In the basement would be the kitchen and laundry and upon the first floor restaurants. The upper floor could be rented at a moderate price to self-supporting women.

"This arrangement would provide the necessary work and women could be trained to be thoroughly good cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, kitchenmaids, and waitresses. There might be certain scholarships open to deserving women unable to pay the tuition fees.

"For the restaurants, I think it would be well to have two. One would be in the nature of a lunchroom, and in the other more elaborate meals could be served—simple course dinners that could be served at low prices.

"Such an institution, well conducted, should offer such inducements in the way of comfortable lodgings and good food at moderate prices, that it would be a double blessing to the community.

"Each department of the work should be under the charge of a woman thoroughly competent. For the chamberwork one room would be reserved for practice, and as the maids became capable they could take up the regular duties of the house. The course would be a short one, and the girls could serve during the hours for meals as waitresses.

"There is plenty for a waitress to learn as well as for the chambermaid. Most women are entirely ignorant of the niceties of the latter branch of work.

"The aim should be, certainly at the start, to have the training in each department fundamental and simple—the kind of training that could easily be built upon in the future. At the close of the training, if satisfactory examinations were passed, a certificate should be given, which would enable a girl or woman to start out into life with some claim to good wage earning.

"The name of each graduate should be registered in the office books of the house, and the address changed whenever desired. This would not be for the purpose of an employment bureau, but as a matter of reference and for the convenience of employment bureaus desiring good servants.

"The part of the community—and, of course, it is the larger part—that suffers today from the lack of proper domestic service is that where the families are supported by the hard-earned yearly income of the head of the house. Every dollar well expended or saved for him means lightening his burden, and every wife or daughter of such a man should strive to promote every means to such an end. There is a strong feeling among many thoughtful women in New-York to-day that something should be done in the training of girls, as has been so well done in Mr. Auchmuty's school for boys."

MRS. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

Believes Only Time Necessary, as Matters Are Righting Themselves.

"Don't you think the condition of domestic service is improving all the time?" said Mrs. Edward Lauterbach. "It seems to me that the difficulties between mistress and maid are gradually righting themselves, and will continue to do so.

"Both mistress and maid seem to appreciate in a better spirit the needs of the other. A few years ago a servant appeared to have the feeling that the mistress was trying to get as much out of her as possible, and she gave grudgingly as little service as she could for the money received.

"That was perhaps ten or fifteen years ago. Before that, and as far back as our grandmother's days, things were quite different. There was a feeling of loyalty on the part of the servant. We know that in the country the daughters of the families assisted among the neighbors. They were called 'help,' and that was what they were—not servants. In the cities the conditions were not so dissimilar. There was not the distance between the mistress and her servant. Then as the conditions of life altered there was a change in the methods of service, and some hard feeling was caused.

"Perhaps there is an improvement because the foreign servants have been longer in the country. It must be that constant association with refined people in the families where they serve must elevate them. I am surprised at the general intelligence shown by my own servants. When I have occasion to write to those left at home while I am away in the Summer I am surprised to see how well the letters I receive from them are written, the standard of the orthography, &c. A great many of the letters that come to the house are for the servants. It shows their own and their friends' intelligence.

"I can't say enough about the Catholic Church in regard to servants. I think their morals are remarkable. We rely, I think, upon the Irish, who generally belong to that Church, for servants. Then French and Swedish servants are many of them Roman Catholics.

"I think the morals of domestic servants are of a remarkably high standard. Think of all the cases of theft and robbery we see noted, and how few of them are to be found among servants. They have a great many temptations. Money and jewels are carelessly laid around within their reach. Young girls like pretty things, and their salaries are not large.

"I am often surprised that more girls do not go into housework. It seems to me they are so well cared for, and everything they earn is clear gain. I went into a hospital the other day and saw the room occupied by the nurses—a large room with a number of beds, and no opportunity in any way for privacy.

"I thought that my servants were better off than that, for they each have a private room, and on the floor is a bath for their especial benefit. Many houses are arranged in that way now.

"Then as to going out, I think as a general thing for women going unattended 10 or 10:30 P. M. is as late as they should be out. If they wish to go to the theatre or to a party, if they ask, there is no reason why they should not stay all night with a friend if they like, or come in later. I always expect to have two servants in the house, I do not care which ones, if they attend to the required work, and they can arrange among themselves. In the Summer, when the family is away, they can come and go as they please. I give them a latchkey then. They are of course servants who have been with me a long time, and in whom I place the most implicit trust. I don't know why it is, but I don't think I have any trouble with servants.

"I have always found references in securing a servant very satisfactory. One thing I am particular about is in taking no servant who has not been in the city in service at least a year in one place. If they stay only a short time in a place, it is usually because of some fault. I write to the former mistress, and I have never failed to have the references verified.

"Women servants I find a great deal more satisfactory than men. They can be relied upon, they are more willing, and of a better character generally. I know a great many people who will not have a butler because they do not find menservants satisfactory.

"I should think a training school might be very good and a help in fitting an ignorant girl for a good position. But servants can learn specialties now. In the large laundries a girl can learn to launder shirts, collars, and cuffs beautifully. It is the same with cooking. I know of cooks who can do everything in the way of ordinary cooking very well who have succeeded admirably in making fine dishes they have learned at a cooking school. Of course, a woman must have a natural ability for cooking. Some people could never learn anything.

"But it seems to me that the real time for training is during childhood. I don't know very much about the public-school system, but among the poorer classes does it fit the children for the life they are going to lead? I think if they could gain some knowledge of domestic duties while they are at school it would be a great benefit to them.

"A friend took me a few years ago to see one of Miss Huntington's kitchen gardens. I was delighted with it. To see all those little children making their little beds, setting the table, and sweeping the floor, always with some appropriate rhyme or thing, giving the reason for the work, and with pretty little exercises through it all, was very pleasant. Children remember what they learn when they are small, and it seemed to me that that work was doing a great deal of good.

"But I think the standard of cooking, as well as the service, has improved, and that in small establishments the work is proportionately better done. I suppose it must make a difference to the servant what kind of a mistress she has. I suppose it would hardly be possible for a disorderly mistress to expect to have a servant who was not disorderly.

"Work has become more specialized the last few years. That may make it easier for the servant, particularly if the mistress possesses executive ability. But I think the improvement is on the increase and matters will right themselves in time."

MRS. H. W. SHELTON.

Training School Best Thing to Have—Emigrants Would Go.

"In the first place," said Mrs. H. W. Shelton, President of the Ladies' Club, "I believe in keeping agreements made with servants and then see that they keep their agreements with you. I always exact obedience from my servants. Some servants do not know how to obey. They may intend to, but they don't know how. Well, I would not keep such a servant.

"I think as much patience as possible should be used with servants, and an effort made to keep them in the family a long time. They say servants are not worth anything until they have been in the family six months. I don't think they are worth much until they have been in the family a year. It is particularly so with a cook. They must learn the tastes and habits of the family for both Winter and Summer.

"A very important thing in the servants' work is to have it laid out in regular routine, always certain parts of the work to be done on certain days. I believe the more like a machine a servant becomes in the regularity of her work, the more valuable she will be.

"I have always had very good servants, but I think the relation must of necessity be a disagreeable one. I suppose servants, becoming tired of going over the same routine, grow careless, the mistress, perhaps, scolds a little, and that is the way it goes.

"I have always thought a training school for servants would be one of the best things we could have. If it was only for the girls to go to, for a short time, when they first come to this country. They are many of them so ignorant that they do not know the names of the different kitchen utensils.

"We have a kitchenmaid now who does not even know what to call the lids to the stove. But she is willing to learn, and girls like that sometimes make, after a time, the very best servants. They have not been around in different houses learning a great many different ways.

"I have always thought I should like to start a training school for servants, if I had the time. One trouble would be that it would be difficult to find women capable of taking charge of such an establishment, who would not be too fully occupied to do it.

"You could not expect girls to pay to go to such a school as that, but I think they would be willing to go, if they could be supported while they were in training and their working clothes supplied. The cost of calicoes and aprons would not be very great.

"In Germany they have cooking schools for the servants, and many German servants coming over here have their books of reference. These books are worthless, unless they are signed by the police once a month or so. They must also be written up every year by the family in which the servant is employed.

"The servant who has lived with my father-in-law, in Dresden, for a great many years, is very particular to have this done. It is invaluable to her. Her book is the only thing by which she can get another position, if she ever wishes to do so.

"The Government keeps a constant supervision over the servants in Germany. The police are notified whenever a new servant is taken into the household; they know the exact number of servants employed, and the salary of each. The mistress also pays a certain percentage to the Government for her servants. A servant cannot be dismissed without a month's warning, and she must also give her mistress a month's notice before leaving.

"While servants receive much larger salaries here than abroad, they are often fully as well off there. The servants here are extravagant, and spend and loan a great deal of money. Abroad they have a great many perquisites outside of the salaries. Certain stipulations are always made in regard to clothes and presents. Two dresses a year and aprons are furnished in Germany, and the mistress gives the servant a certain number of underclothes when she first takes her into her employ.

"Then, at Christmas, there is a stipulated gift of either a heavy dress or cloak, a certain sum of money, an allowance of apples, nuts, and raisins, and a loaf of stollen, a German bread well filled with fruit. The servants also expect gifts when any of the members of the family return home after an absence.

"The difference in wages is shown in the case of a maid a friend of mine brought home from abroad. There she received what would be the equivalent, in our money, of $6.75. She really was a very valuable maid. This friend had sent her to learn hairdressing, and she could sew very well. She was given $18 when she came here, but it was only a short time before she came to her mistress to say that she had been offered $25. 'Very well,' was the answer, 'you may go,' and she went.

"The number of people who go out of town or abroad for six months in each year is making servants worse all the time. It is a bad thing for them in every way. They cannot be as good servants where they stay for such a short time. Both the mistress and the servant realize that the connection is to last but a short period, and neither is very particular.

"That is one cause of the high wages servants ask. If they are only engaged for six months in the year, they must make money enough in that time to take care of them for the whole year.

"Trouble with servants is driving a great many people out of housekeeping, their lives are made wretched by their servants. That I know to be the case. I have an uncle and aunt, elderly people and rich, and they are going to Europe simply because they wish to live in peace.

"Laundry work is something that is beautifully done, and cheaply, abroad, and here it is done very badly. The French laundries do good work, but their prices are very high. The Park Avenue Laundry, where poor women are trained, does good work.

"If a training school for servants was started here, I think that emigrant girls direct from the steamers would be willing to go to it, and that mistresses with servants only fairly good could persuade them to take a course at the school. If the girl realized that it would make her services more valuable, she would be willing to go. The mistress, very often, particularly if she was a wealthy woman, would be willing to wait for a servant and take her back."

MRS. R. P. LOUNSBERY.

A Training School a Great Help—Young Girls Would Attend.

"The way to get good servants and to keep them, I believe," said Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery, "is to be considerate with them and to treat them humanely. The work is hard at the best, and I believe in doing everything possible to make their lives as pleasant as can be.

"I think if you are thoughtful for your servants they will be thoughtful for you. That has been my experience. They say that Irish servants are ungrateful, but I don't think so. I think if you treat them kindly they will be very faithful and very honest. My servants have been with me, most of them, a long time, seventeen or eighteen years—ever since I have been married.

"I am never particular about their coming in exactly on time at night. If they start out late it is hard for them to get in at 10 o'clock. I am always perfectly willing, too, to give then an extra hour during the week if they wish it and come and ask me for it.

"There is one thing I find servants are never willing to do, and that is to teach or learn of each other. My cook is not willing to instruct the kitchenmaid, and if she does anything that is not just right, instead of correcting her pleasantly, she comes to me. I usually have a boy at the door when I am in the city, and 'Buttons' I change more often than any of the other servants, but my waitress never thinks of giving him any instruction and all the training falls upon me.

"I am very particular about having my work done well, and I always make arrangements in engaging my servants to have them perform, when necessary, other duties than those in their particular line of work. I find they are usually very kind among themselves and quite willing to help each other.

"I don't think much of intelligence offices, as a general thing, for getting servants. Still my laundress came from an intelligence office, and she has been with me a great many years. I like, whenever it is possible, to get a servant from advertisements, particularly where a mistress has advertised for a place for her servant.

"A reference is not apt to amount to much, except as to the honesty of the servant. That is one thing that makes a great deal of the trouble with servants. People have not a sufficient sense of honor to tell the truth about their servants. Very often it is because it is the easiest way to get rid of them without trouble, and again they are afraid of them. There is a certain class of French servants who will sue their mistresses if they are discharged before their time is up. I don't know anything about that personally, but I have heard of several such cases.

"One thing I seldom do is to give a servant whom I am obliged to discharge a recommendation of any kind. I tell them I will be very glad to see any one they care to send to me, and then I will tell both their faults and their good qualities.

"I think in many ways a registration bureau, such as they have abroad, might be a very good thing. I have never lived abroad, so I do not know much about them.

"A training school for servants would be excellent, and I think a great many girls would be glad to take advantage of it. Take young girls, say between twelve or fourteen and eighteen, or even between eighteen and twenty, and I think their friends would be glad to have them go. It would be an excellent opportunity for girls from charitable homes.

"Then so many servants are supporting or looking out for their relatives, cousins, or younger sisters. A training school would be a great help to them. Occasionally one of my girls comes to me and says: 'Mrs. Lounsbery, don't you know of some place I can find for my sister? I want to bring her over from Ireland. Of course, she doesn't know anything about housework, for she has always lived at home.' She would be delighted if I could tell her of a training school where she could put the girl when she first reached here.

"I would be glad to do anything I could toward having such a school. I think with a competent board of women managers it would be a very good thing."

THOMAS B. CLARKE.

He Thinks Home Dinners Better than Club Dinners.

"The question is a new one," said Thomas B. Clarke, when asked if the many hotel and club dinners were brought about by a low standard of cooking in the homes.

Mr. Clarke is a man of many clubs and well acquainted with their inner workings.

"It strikes me," he said, "that the man who is taken home to dinner is the man to whom you are very much attached, the man you like to introduce to the members of your family and offer the best you have.

"The man is a cad who would stop to think in inviting a guest whether there was beef or lamb or veal for dinner at home. You pay a man the greatest possible compliment by taking him into your family. The simplest dinner at home is better than a club dinner. Do you ever go anywhere where there is an odor of anything burned around the house? Those things don't happen nowadays. If any dish should not be good, it is sure to be stopped before it reaches the table by the butler, the maid, or some one else.

"Go the length and breadth of the city, and I don't mean among the very rich people, but among the middle classes, and you will find the meals daintily served, fresh linen, and well-cared-for glass and cutlery. I think even in families almost impoverished you will find a good dinner and a hearty one. You go into the country and stop at a strange house, and they will give you a glass of milk, something to eat, offer you a chair, and do it all courteously. That is the feeling that is the backbone of the country. There is hospitality, good food, and plenty of it.

"The man you ask to the club is the man you might not like to ask to your home for various reasons, social or otherwise; a man with whom you may wish to talk over some matter of business during dinner that would monopolize the conversation and spoil the pleasure of the meal if your son happened to have brought a friend of his home or if there were other guests present.

"The man to whom the club is a great convenience is the young man who lives in apartments and perhaps takes his meals at a near-by restaurant, or at least his breakfast, and dines at the club. He meets a friend and does not care to take him to his restaurant, but invites him to meet him to come around to the club at 7 and dine.

"I don't think the cooking or service has anything to do with that part of the question. The most elaborate dinners a woman could prepare would not keep a man from the club. The very best club dinners are much more simple than they were. Where previously there were fourteen or fifteen courses, there are four now. Regular club men tire of dining at one club, and go from one to another for a change of cooking. It occasions some inconvenience to take a friend to the club. A note of explanation has to be written home, and one is more apt to go to the other extreme. It is more often that a man springs a friend upon his wife without giving her notice, when she may have other guests, or it may be Monday or Tuesday and the laundry around, than that he takes them away. It is a poor excuse when a man says that he takes his friends to the club because of the cooking at home.

"There is a certain class of men whom you put up at the club because they prefer it. Men who come from small Southern or Western cities, who like the éclat of being at the big New-York clubs. You can size a man like that up in a minute. He asks immediately how things are going in the city, and particularly about the clubs. 'You are a clubman?' you say. 'Oh, yes,' he will reply, 'but of course I don't belong to any such clubs as you have here.'

"He likes the glamour of the lighted clubrooms at night. For the time being he is as big as the wealthiest man in the city. His name stands with the names of the naval and army officers who are members, and he likes to write his dinner order as though he belonged there and send out his cards on the club stationery. The member introducing him is responsible. It gives him a certain standing to be at a prominent club.

"Such a man is on the lookout for his home club or one that he is thinking of starting. If he has been put up at the Union League for a month, had a card for a couple of weeks at the Century, enjoyed athletics at the Racquet, and been dined at several other clubs, he will be a big man in his own town. The local papers make note of it after he has gone home. I have seen in country papers myself where so-and-so was entertained royally in New-York at such-and-such clubs, &c.

"Men like that you entertain at the club because you see they prefer it. They like to pay their respects to your wife in the afternoon, and the rest of the time they would rather be away. I have never given this subject any thought before, but these are the ideas that come to me about it.

"Other men belonging to larger clubs at home prefer to be entertained at your own house. They want to get away from clubs. You are glad to have them, and they have all they care about if you drop into the club with them during the evening. There is a little feeling of club pride sometimes. Another man, maybe, will tell you that he has been asked to dine, perhaps at the Manhattan Club, so you take him around to your own club and try to give him just a little bit better dinner there.

"Or an old clubman might come along who has had experience in the best clubs the world over. You don't ask him to your large clubs. He has seen as good as those. You ask him to a plain bohemian sort of place, where there will be a lot of tired professional men, but all of them with something worth while to say. You can get a chop there, and late at night a delicious sandwich, such as you cannot get anywhere else. He will always remember that.

"There are a great many fine clubs in New-York, and they have reached a very high standard. I think the women have been very quick to see that. They dine with their friends at such clubs as the Metropolitan and at Delmonico's and the Waldorf, where everything is well served. They are quick to adopt the best of anything new.

"You notice a private table, and you will see that it is daintily set, there are different small decorative dishes, and they are there every night. I think the American man is proud of his home."

Then Mr. Clarke said he did not want to flatter the American woman, but he implied that, in his opinion, she was past mistress of every art useful in making the American home worthy of such pride.

JUDGE CHARLES TRUAX.

More Freedom and More Elaborate Bill of Fare at the Clubs.

"Why does a man take a friend to the club to dine instead of taking him home?" said Judge Charles Truax of the Supreme Court. "He takes him to the club because there is more freedom there.

"That is the reason I take my friends. There are no children around, and there is a more elaborate larder at the club.

"I know how it is at my own house. I may have oysters for my dinner when my friend would prefer clams. I may have one kind of fish and he would rather have another.

"Just look at the bill of fare at the Manhattan Club. You can order just as you would at Delmonico's.

"'I may say to my friend, 'Let us have a canvasback.'

"'No,' he says, 'I had a canvasback last night. I would rather have a partridge.'

"Then there are the wines at a club. At the Manhattan there are at least forty or fifty kinds of champagne, forty or fifty varieties of burgundies, and there must be altogether at least 300 kinds on the wine list.

"No man has anything like that in a private establishment. He would not like the care of it.

"The standard of cooking has nothing to do with the matter. The extent and variety of the bill of fare and general freedom is the reason the club dinner is sometimes preferred to that of the home."

LOUIS SHERRY.

Standard of Cooking Better Abroad—Growing Appreciation Here.

"One reason that people don't give dinners at home," said Louis Sherry, "is that it takes too much time and trouble. A lady comes in here to give an order, and we know in a few minutes just what she wants, and she might talk with her cook for a long time and then her dinner would not be satisfactory. Perhaps that is more the trouble with the mistress than the cook. If she does not have a thorough understanding of what is needed, she cannot instruct her cook.

"The majority of our people in this country do not know what a good dinner is. I am always delighted when a woman will come in here and criticise a menu. The more she can criticise the better I am pleased.

"What I claim to be a good dinner is one where every course is excellent and there are not so many of them but that a man can say at the end, 'That was a delightful dinner. I could sit down and eat it over again.' The eighteen and twenty course dinners that have been served in New-York are too much for any human being to eat.

"A well-known man here came to ask me about a dinner one day. I prepared him a delicate little menu. It was just what was wanted for the time; it was in the Spring—in May, I think. He was not at all satisfied with it at first. I found he wanted a great many heavy dishes. I told him that, although he was a new client, that I should have to refuse to serve him with a dinner like that.

"I finally prepared the dinner I had suggested. He was delighted, for one of the guests complimented him upon it, using almost my words, as he said he would like to sit down and eat that dinner over again.

"A mistake people often make is to have a lot of fancy things at the beginning of a dinner—various entrées, a little hash in a paper bag, as I call them, and a Roman punch. After that, when the appetite is gone, they serve a saddle of mutton, a fillet, and canvasback duck. People do not usually understand the proper wines to serve with the different kinds of meat.

"A man asked me the other day why it was that we could not have better restaurants in this country. The reason is that the people do not demand it.

"If even a common laborer should happen to go into Voisens, in Paris, and a dish was served him that was not properly cooked, he would send it back. The regular customers always do that. If a dish is not exactly what it should be, it is sent back, and the restaurant is forced to keep up a high standard of cooking. In this country, a dish prepared by a man who has a reputation is accepted without criticism, because he is supposed to know what is right.

"Now, if, in the private families, every dish that was not well cooked was rejected, the cooks would be forced to raise the standard of their work. But to do that the mistress must understand thoroughly what is and what is not good. If she corrects a good cook for something that is all right, the cook will not stay with her.

"If I see a dish go onto the table here that is not just right—such a thing would not happen very often, but it will occasionally—I speak to my chef about it, and he knows that I know what I am talking about, and that when I criticise I am right.

"The standard of cooking is much better abroad—not in England, but in France—than it is here. Even in the bourgeois restaurants it is good.

"A French housekeeper, in selecting a house, thinks first of her kitchen, while in America it is the drawing room or the dining room, and the kitchen is accepted just as it happens to come. People take great pride and pleasure in France in a good dinner, and in seeing that it is properly prepared.

"When I arranged this building, the first thing I planned was the kitchen, and the arrangement of the other rooms was accommodated to it. It is on the upper floor, large and light, cool and airy. My chef takes great pride in it. Last Winter he came to me to say it was too cold for him to stay in. That ought to go on record, I think. It is about the first time complaint was ever made of a kitchen being cold.

"Being on the upper floor, there are no odors from the cooking penetrating the house. A smell of chocolate is not disagreeable, but lobsters or vegetables cooking are not pleasant.

"But there has been a great change in the number of people who appreciate a good dinner since I first went into business. I am surprised when I think of it. We work together and educate each other."

N. CLARK.

Cooks Not Educated, as Formerly—Cooking Very Poor.

"I think it is very poor in public as well as in private houses," said N. Clark, the restaurateur of Twenty-third Street, when asked about the standard of cooking in New-York.

"They don't educate cooks as they used to, even in France. They used to take boys of about fourteen and educate them thoroughly as good cooks. Most of the cooks we now have have picked up their knowledge in any way.

"I think it is republicanism in France, as it is here. Boys don't want to learn cooking any more than any other trade. The cooks you used to see were old men, and now most of them are young. There is not so much skill used in cooking. You will find the best cooks here in the clubhouses.

"I have never seen a good cook who was a young man. I have been in business over fifty years. There used to be a good many of them in New-York. One of them was Peter Van Dyke, a colored man.

"It is very difficult to find a chef who was educated in France. My chef is an old Frenchman, but he has to have a good deal of assistance. The demand in hotels and large restaurants is for a man with executive ability.

"It would not make any difference how good the cooking was if he couldn't get it out on time. A chef who is an artist in his line of work is not any more apt to have executive ability than a man who is a student. Young men are needed in places where large quantities of food are cooked. The old men are not strong enough.

"I have had a case of a man who came to me as a fireman and in a few years left and started out as a cook. Now, that is no way to learn cooking. You can't learn to wash a dish clean in that way. One of the best cooks I have seen for a long time is a Swedish woman, who was trained in Sweden. She evidently learned scientifically. My men say when they are out they sometimes meet women who are very good cooks. The very best cooks are always economical. When they are not, you may be sure that they have picked up their knowledge in any way and have not received a thorough training. Good materials and plenty of them for use in cooking might be looked upon as extravagant that really are not. Anything that goes on the table I do not call extravagant.

"I don't think the standard of cooking is anything like what it was fifty years ago, and I don't see anything in France to make me think there will be any change. The boys won't go into the kitchen to be trained. It is better in France than here, for they can get some one to train from outside. Things must be much the same in the provinces as they have been.

"The standard of cooking in private houses is better than it used to be. We used to have the Irish to depend upon. Now we don't have them to spoil things.

"I suppose the cooking schools must have done some good. I have never come across any one who had learned anything in them, and I don't know of any school where a girl could go to learn to make a living by cooking. The trouble with a cooking school is that much of the teaching must be done orally. You have to cook a piece of beef to know how it should be done, and the expense would be very great if everything was taught practically.

"I think the only way training could be given in this country would be through a school. I should think such a thing might be started in connection with some of the large apartment houses, like the Beresford, and that very good cooks might be turned out. I don't know but you would have to pay the students to go there. That would seem rather hard."

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT.

S. L. P. on Domestics.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was very much interested in the articles published in The New-York Times of Sunday, Jan. 20, 1895, written by several prominent women of New-York, on the subject of "Competent Domestics."

The opinions were all given by women of wealth, whose household arrangements are complete in every respect, even to having "separate rooms" for their servants, and a "comfortable sitting room," filled with "books and comfortable chairs"; each servant having also one especial department to fill, all of which are inducements for them to stay a long time in these places; their tasks being easy, their homes luxurious, and their wages high.

Now, I think the class of housekeepers to whom the servant question is such a problem are the women of refinement and education whose incomes vary from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, sometimes less, whose houses are small and without the comforts and convenience which larger and more modern houses supply, who can only keep two servants (at the most three, and this third is perhaps one who comes in for two days to do the laundry work,) to do all the work of a family; a mistress, too, who wishes to entertain and have an orderly household.

Now, what is she to do with the untrained and incompetent servants who come to her with good recommendations from their last place? I am at a loss to suggest a remedy, but I think one of the greatest reasons for our incompetent servants is the incompetency of the mistresses.

A girl marries entirely ignorant of the first principles of administrative ability. She often does not know how to order a dinner, neither does she know the value of the money she pays for it. She gives high wages and gets poor service.

The cooking schools do the young girls some good, but they are of no use to cooks, for they cannot afford to go to them, and would not if they could. Of all classes, cooks are the most persistent in thinking they know how to cook, and they rarely know the first principles of cooking, now reduced to a science.

I have been a housekeeper for over forty years, and have had very little to complain of in this matter. I have had but two intemperate cooks and one dishonest maid in all these years. But I believe the trouble all lies in women not being able to direct and train their servants to do their work in a systematic manner. They also expect too much of them, and this, with closing the city homes every six months, producing a restlessness on the part of the servants, has had a demoralizing influence. We all feel it, and I think nothing but individual care and instruction to those dependent upon us can ever remedy it.

The customs in use in the countries of Europe would not do in America. All classes here are too well educated.

We all know that a housekeeper has no place in an American ménage. Why? Because servants in America will not receive orders from any one but the mistress of the house.

I never give a written recommendation; they are valueless as to giving a correct character of a servant as regards anything but honesty. Until young girls are taught to be systematic in their own habits by their mothers, we cannot expect to have good servants, from the fact that unless the mistress is able to teach, the servant will soon find it out, and slipshod work is the result.

I think, however, that the question of wages is a most serious one. This is so entirely in the power of the wealthy class who give such enormous wages, quite out of proportion to the service received. Until they consider the wrong which is being done to those who cannot afford these high wages, I fear there is but little hope of putting this question upon a satisfactory basis. When waitresses receive $4 and $5 a week and cooks from $5 to $10, and other maids in like proportion, and these often with the plainest ability, what hope is there for those who can only pay half this amount of getting competent servants?

There is no doubt the whole subject rests with the mistresses, who, while treating their servants with the greatest kindness and consideration, should demand good service for good (not exorbitant) wages.

S. L. P.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1895.

J. E. Jeannette's Ideas.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Twelve years of varied and valuable experience in domestic service have given me an insight as to the proper management of domestic establishments, from page to butler. I have been trained to serve people of respectable means.

The principle cause of trouble with domestics, in this country, is the inability of the employer to regulate the duties and understand the management of a competent domestic. A domestic is as much a laborer as an ordinary mechanic, and when employed for a certain salary expects good, plain food, and comfortable sleeping accommodation.

The indescribable ignorance of upstartism which constitutes the mass of people who employ domestics in this country, and the utter lack of feeling and respect in regard to domestics, places the majority of employers in the lowest ranks of human ignorance. The mean beds, miserable food, bad regulations, and absence of a bath in many large houses, is a disgrace in itself.

Domestic service is the last service for any man or woman possessing a grain of intelligence or self-respect. Nine out of every ten domestics are slaves, lost to the world, to themselves, and to their fellow-creatures. An institution for the protection, benefit, and improvement of domestics is badly needed. The employment offices are almost full of idle and discontented domestics, and the daily papers contain the same sad advertisements day after day—butlers, cooks, kitchenmaids, and useful men, anything—while the throng of respectable, or once respectable, females are driven to desperation or poverty.

Familiarity between employer and employe is another cause of discontent—the familiarity of this moment and the abject servility of the next is too painful to be soon forgotten. Many very ignorant domestics owe their unhappiness to eager anticipation and familiarity. The abundance of food and wine displayed at an entertainment, and the penny-wise economy which comes after it is too galling to a sensative intelligence to be long endured.

Intelligence and education in a domestic breed shiftlessness and discontent, and those that are the most ignorant are also the most successful. Domestic competency is a question for discussion where both sides should be heard, and the cause of discontent made known.

J. E. JEANNETTE.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.

Views of Mrs. Seely.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have had a great deal of experience with servants, male and female, and think there is fault on both sides. In the first place, a great mistake is made by engaging servants on one week's trial; it should be made two weeks. In this way servants would become much better aequainted with the tastes and ways of the family—cooks especially.

When a mistake is made, correct the servant at once. Do not let it run on from week to week, and then wonder why she does not do better. Also give servants to understand what their faults are and what they may expect when they send for recommendations. Give them a chance to do better, and if they do not improve then, you have done your part.

Be honest when you recommend servants; give them what they justly deserve. Do not deceive people by saying what is not true, simply because you feel sorry for the servant, or, perhaps, annoyed with her because she leaves you. A large amount of trouble is caused in this way. You cannot judge the servant by the wages she asks, or by the recommendation she brings. You must know the people, to be able to judge of her ability.

There are excellent servants to be had, I am glad to say, and a training school started in connection with a first-class employment office would benefit many servants who are not finished. Servants should not be taken under eighteen years who wish to be trained. There are plenty of servants who are much in need of training.

Mrs. L. SEELY.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1895.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
A four-story and basement high-stoop brick house, 25x40 x98.9, suitable for training school or institution; was formerly leased by Training School for Nurses. Address Owner, Box 114, Times Office.

A MAGNIFICENT CHARITY

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

A HISTORY OF ITS GRAND WORK

From an Effort to Care for One Jew in 1820 It Has Extended Its Work and Has Cared for Thousands.

The oldest Hebrew charitable institution in America is the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York, whose beneficent deeds would of themselves make an interesting and voluminous library. Its history is so closely allied with Judaism in America that one cannot be given without the other. To this institution belongs the credit of having brought together the different elements of the Semitic race on this continent and forever obliterating the barriers which kept the Jews of various European countries apart in the United States.

Prior to its formation each nationality formed an organization from its countrymen exclusively, and such a thing as co-operative action was not even dreamed of. This state of affairs continued up to the first half of this century, and only through the instrumentality of the handful of philanthropic Jews who called this organization into life were the Jews of different nationalities brought together.

The origin of this society is traced back to a curious incident. A Jew, who had been a soldier in the American War of Independence, was brought in a critical condition to the City Hospital, in the Spring of 1820; he had no friends or funds, but

Emanuel Lehman,
President Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society.

expressed a wish that, being a Jew, he would like to see some of his co-religionists before the time of his death should arrive. The fact becoming known to Messrs. John J. Hart, Joseph Davies, and some others, they visited the man, and collected money for his support. Shortly afterward, however, the soldier died, and some $300 was left in the hands of these gentlemen for disposal. The question then arose in their minds whether it would not be advisable to form a benevolent society by which assistance could be given to its own members in time of need, as well as to others not belonging to the society. After many meetings and much deliberation, on the 5th day of April, 1822, Messrs. Daniel Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Joseph Davies, John J. Hart, Abraham Collins, Rowland Davies, Simon Myers, Abraham Mitchell, Charles J. Hart, and Joseph Samuel met and associated themselves with certain other men of the Jewish persuasion, residents of the City of New-York, for the purpose of forming a charitable institution under the name and style of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of New-York.

The associates framed rules and regulations for the government of the said society, which were subsequently adopted, and the following officers were at the same time unanimously chosen for the ensuing year: President—Daniel Jackson; Treasurer—Joseph Jackson; Secretary—John Hart; Committee—John J. Hart, Abraham Mitchell, Abraham Collins, Moses Leon, Rowland Davies, and Joseph Samuel, of which the only survivor is Mr. Rowland Davies, who still resides in New-York.

The first anniversary, held at David Barnett's Hotel, on the Bloomingdale Road, was noticeable for two reasons. First, because the supper was cooked by the members themselves, and, secondly, the startling sum of $49 was the result of the evening's donation. A banquet was given in 1826 at the Botanic Garden, on the Middle Road,

Morris Tuska,
One of the Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

near Forty-sixth Street. What is curious about the early dinners is that members prepared the edibles themselves, at least on some occasions, while again the caterer would deem himself well paid if he charged $2 a head, with all the wine included. Thus the society worked on and increased in membership, and enlarged its field of usefulness. Through the assistance of Mr. Mordecai Meyers—a member of the Assembly from this city—an act of incorporation was passed, and it received its charter in 1832. From this date until 1841 there seems to be a blank in the recorded history of the society, the minutes having doubtless been lost.

Elias L. Phillips became President in 1841, Mr. Moriand Mitchell having preceded him. An anniversary dinner resulted in great pecuniary gain.

M. M. Noah was elected President in 1842. At the anniversary dinner a very handsome gold medal was presented by the late Mrs. Rebecca E. Noah, which has since been worn on public occasions by every successive President.

Mr. Henry Goldsmith became Secretary in 1844, which office, with the exception of the years from 1851 to 1857, (when the office was filled by Mr. Alfred Lazarus,) he held until 1876.

M. M. Noah, the respected President of the society, died early in 1851, universally lamented. Harris Aaronson was elected to succeed him.

The assets of the Hebrew Benevolent Society were materially enhanced by Judah Touro's liberal bequest of $5,000, in 1854, which swelled the funds of the society to the amount of $11,377.99. The amount disbursed exceeded $4,000 during the year. Mr. Harris Aaronson filled the Presidential chair with ability from 1851 to 1857, and, having declined re-election, Mr. P. J. Joachimsen was elected in his place as President. A great operatic entertainment was given by the Directors at the Academy of Music in December of that year, which realized a large sum, "Il Trovatore" and Mr. Thalberg being the attractions.

The German Hebrew Benevolent Society was formed and organized by the following gentlemen: Henry Keyser, Isaac Dittenhoefer, J. Stettheimer, E. Speyer, S. Kohnshaw, William Renal, Philip Brueckman, H. Hildburghauser, Mayer Shutz, N. Asyl, Joseph Ochs, I. D. Walter, L. Haas, Charles Sander, H. Bernheimer, Gustav Bernhard, E. S. Ballin, L. Lederer, H. Hyneman, Philip Pike, M. Cooper, Dr. Mitchel, Henry Jones, and others, in January, 1845.

The object of the society was declared to be benevolent in its aims, to assist the needy, succor the helpless, and protect the weak. The proceedings and minutes of the society were transacted and kept in the German language. Charles Stewart procured the act of incorporation from the Legislature of the State of New-York. This society augmented rapidly in its membership and usefulness; over 200 names were enrolled during the first year of its existence.

The society having perceived the necessity for and felt the want of a refuge for poor Israelites that were stricken down by sickness, in September, 1847, submitted to the Hebrew Benevolent Society and to the several Jewish congregations of New-York a proposition to unite for the erection of a

Myer Stern,
Secretary Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

hospital, and for the carrying out of this stated purpose voted the sum of $1,500 out of its general fund, and a certain portion of its yearly receipts. The Hebrew Benevolent Society promptly joined in the proposal. A meeting of deputies was convened, over whom Judge M. M. Noah presided. Several of the larger congregations declining their co-operation, the project failed of its intended result. The moneys voted for the object by the German Hebrew Benevolent Society were kept apart, however, and augmented steadily.

The opinion having become general that the cause of charity would be better served and greater good be effected, negotiations were entered into between the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society for consolidation of the two societies in February, 1859.

The German Hebrew Benevolent Society about this time declared by unanimous and final vote of its members that its hospital fund should be appropriated for the establishment of an orphan asylum and home for aged and indigent Jews; and having settled by conferences all minor matters relating to a union, the respective societies met in the month of April, 1859, when their consolidation was completed. The two societies united under the name of the "Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of New-York."

The members of the new society met on April 24, 1859, at the Greene Street Synagogue and elected the following as its first Board of Officers: President, P. J. Joachimsen; Vice President, M. Cooper; Treasurer, Isaac Hortel. The united funds amounted to nearly $25,000. The principal fact which had incited prominent members of each society to arrange a complete union was the necessity of providing at once a suitable home for Jewish orphan children, who then were scattered in various parts, some even in the city institutions. The call was general for a relief of this kind, and offers of assistance unanimous, if only the first steps were to be taken. Accordingly, the announcement of the consolidation was hailed with delight, and immediately a call was made on the new Board of Directors to establish measures at once for the relief of the orphans. To their credit be it said, as soon as the necessary arrangements had been effected for the ordinary workings of a charitable society, they at once took the matter into careful consideration. They issued an appeal to the Jewish public, which was promptly and handsomely answered. An enlarged charter was obtained from the Legislature, which empowered the Directors of the society to buy and hold real estate and to have the management of orphans as in other public institutions. Further, the Common Council was authorized to appropriate such land for the building of the asylum as it deemed proper, so that nothing was now left but to open at once a home for the reception of children. It was not, however, until April, 1860, that the asylum was opened. A house was then rented in West Twenty-ninth Street, and thirty children at once placed therein.

In the same year the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Jewish Orphan Asylum was organized for the purpose of providing clothing for the children and to aid in other respects.

Joseph Seligman was elected President in 1861, and from the report submitted at the annual meeting that year it appears that thirty-three children had been under the care of the institution during the preceding year.

The finance report showed that donations had been received during the year to the amount of $9,000—total receipts being $9,-018.35, the expenditures less by $7,000; the assets had now reached the flattering sum of $62,749.75.

Joseph Seligman declined a re-election in 1862, and Benjamin I. Hart, who had had many years' experience as a Trustee, was chosen President. The assets showed an increase of nearly $7,000; the members numbered 450.

The Board of Trustees soon found that more applications for admission into the asylum were received than they could accommodate. They saw the necessity for providing more suitable accommodations, and, the city having munificently donated the lots at the corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and an additional appropriation of $30,000, they determined at once to construct a massive and commodious building. The contractors went to work early in August, and on Sept. 30, 1862, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The asylum was formally dedicated to the noble use for which its founders intended it on Nov. 5, 1863. A great concourse of people and most all the prominent citizens of our community participated in it, and at the close of the ceremonies proper the Trustees of the society and numerous invited guests sat down to a choice banquet. The asylum was hailed as a grand success.

Mr. Hart having declined a re-election, Samuel M. Cohen was elected President in April, 1865. The funds showed a satisfactory increase, and the number of children in the asylum was 126. During the year 1865-6 nearly $30,000 had been received from contributions, and the members numbered nearly 1,100.

The receipts during the year 1866-7 were $41,481.66, the disbursements $32,296.72. The late Joseph Fatman was chosen President of the society in April, 1867.

In his annual report in April, 1868, the President reported the number of children in the asylum as 151—113 boys and 38 girls—and called attention to the necessity of another increase in accommodations. The finance report showed the receipts during the year to be $45,497.21, and the expenditures $43,837.85.

In his last message, in April, 1869, he indorsed the suggestion of the Superintendent—establishing a workshop where trades might be taught to children attaining the proper age—and the frame building in Seventy-sixth Street was appropriated for the purpose of teaching them the trade of broom making. The receipts during the year were $45,691.18, against the expenditure of $54,-691.62. The extraordinary expenses were caused by necessary improvements to the house.

Myer Stern was elected President in April, 1870. The asylum then contained 154 children—112 boys and 42 girls. The finance report showed receipts, from all sources, $53,-427.63; disbursements, $52,707.08. The President, having observed a very material falling off of the amount realized from dues of members to the society, less than $12,000 having been collected from that source, called the attention of the Board of Trustees to that fact and recommended such measures as would secure a permanent source of income, equal, if possible, to the current expenses. The board zealously went to work, framed suitable and practical laws, and appealed to the constituents of the society to become patrons of the institution by paying $25 per annum as dues. The appeal met with a generous response, and a thousand names were added to the list.

The next annual report showed an increase, from dues alone, of $37,365, against $12,000 the year previous.

But the year 1870 was destined to swell the funds of the society from additional sources. The great Hebrew Charity Fair, held in common with the Mount Sinai Hospital, yielded for the society share the handsome sum of $33,879.20. The "Golden Book of Life," inaugurated by the philanthropist, Lazarus Morgenthau, yielded up to 1872 over $10,000.

As the financial success progressed, so the institution kept pace with its usefulness; the experiment made in the small shoe-shop heretofore alluded to prompted the introduction of another trade—that of typesetting and printing, which was inaugurated by the then Vice President, Jesse Seligman, who on June 10, 1870, gave for that purpose printing press, types, and sundry tools, amounting in value to $1,-079.89. Seven boys were apprenticed to it at once. Like the shoemakers, they received, besides pocket money, compensation, which was deposited in savings banks. These savings of the apprentices up to April, 1872, amounted to $620.88.

The annual report of 1872 showed that the expenditures for relief and the support of the institution from its organization amounted to $1,053,234.10.

From that time until the present this institution has grown until it stands to-day one of the foremost in the civilized world. The present asylum was completed in 1884, and stands as a living monument to the generosity and philanthropy of the Jewish community of the present era. It has received many munificent gifts from living and dead Jews, who appreciated the great amount of good that emanated therefrom. Among the immense list of its promoters and sustainers no one was more closely identified with it than the late Jesse Seligman, who never allowed a week to pass by without making a visit to it and spending many hours in cheering the little ones who were being reared within its walls. He was known to every inmate of the asylum, and nowhere was his death more earnestly mourned than by all of the attaches and charges of this orphan asylum.

There are at present 411 boys and 267 girls on the register of the asylum, a total of 678 children. By adding thereto 110 children who were withdrawn from the home during the year, the total reaches 788 inmates that were under its care and shelter. The last annual report shows the receipt of $165,252.49 during the year, and the expeditures for the same period $178,368.23. The Asylum Society contributed from its funds $30,000 to the United Hebrew Charities and took an earnest interest in the work done by this excellent organization.

Many of the promoters of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum are zealous workers in the United Hebrew Charities, and the two institutions are thoroughly co-operative in their good work. The Orphan Asylum has assets to the amount of $413,704.24, while its liabilities are $362,057.18, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of $51,647.06. The officers, committees, and members of the organization are untiring in their efforts to continually improve the standard of the institution, and through the generosity of its many contributors are placed in a position to make progress every year.

Emanuel Lehman was elected at the annual election in 1894 to the Presidency, the position so long and ably filled by the late Jesse Seligman. Mr. Lehman is a worthy successor of the man who was called at the asylum "the father of the orphans," for it was Mr. Lehman's wont, prior to his recent illness, to go to the children's home regularly at least once a week. He and Mr. Seligman frequently went to the asylum together, and there cheered the little ones and looked after their comforts. From its very beginning, Mr. Lehman has been one of the most active members of the institution, as well as one of the largest contributors to its funds. He has ever been ready to undertake any work that was for the advancement of its affairs, and as soon as his health will again permit, he will once more be found hand in hand with the toilers. Mr. Lehman was born in Germany, from whence he came to this city over fifty years ago. He figures prominently in all matters of charity among the Jews, and never wearies of the many calls made upon him in such affairs.

Another prominent member of the Orphan Asylum Society, who can always be counted upon when labor is required and finances are needed, is Henry S. Allen, one of the Board of Trustees. He has devoted much of his time to this institution since he became a member, fifteen years ago,

Oscar S. Straus,
Board of Trustees.

during which time he has been an officer of the society. Mr. Allen is a born Philadelphian, and for years has been a promoter of Hebrew charities in this city. He has been Vice President of the United Hebrew Charities; was one of the founders of the Montefiore Home, of which he was the presiding officer for three years; was a founder of the Hebrew Technical Institute, and for some years a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Morris Tuska, one of the hardest workers in the Board of Trustees, came to this country in 1848, and one year later joined the band of pioneers who went to California. He remained there until 1859, when he returned to New-York. He was the Vice President of the Hebrew Charity Fuel Society from its organization until it was merged into the United Hebrew Charities; has been a Director and one of the Board of Governors of the Orphan Asylum since 1872, and a Trustee of the Technical School since its existence. Mr. Tuska is heart and soul in all of the Hebrew charities, and is known as one of the most zealous toilers in the many societies to which he is a large contributor. He can be found daily at the headquarters of the United Hebrew Charities, of which he is a Trustee, performing as much labor as any one of the immense corps who are devoted to the cause.

In this benevolent society the philanthropic Straus family are among the foremost, and their liberal contributions can always be depended upon. Oscar S. Straus is one of the Trustees, and is one of the members who never tire in their efforts for good. He is ever ready to bear more than his share of the burdens, and his assistance is of great value in the counsels of the board.

The nestor of the organization is Myer Stern, the Secretary, whose record in the field of charity is a proud one, indeed. Although over seventy years of age, he labors indefatigably for the institution, and a number of others of a philanthropic nature. When a boy he was a clerk in the banking house of the father of the present Baron de Hirsh, whom Mr. Stern counts among his many personal friends. He arrived in America in 1841, and as early as 1847 was active in the organization of the German Hebrew Benevolent Society, which consolidated with the Hebrew Benevolent Society in 1859. He was the President of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society for eight years, also Vice President for a number of terms, and has been its Secretary since 1876.

Mayor Havemeyer appointed him a Commissioner of Charities and Correction in 1872, and in this position, as in all others that he has filled, he displayed unusual ability. He is a Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, and was a delegate to the Religious Congress at Berlin, at which he won high encomiums from Bismarck, Lord Beaconsfield, and other eminent statesmen. He addressed the Committees on Education, Charities, Taxation, and Legislative Power of the Constitutional Convention in June, 1894.

The officers of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society for the current year are:

President—Emanuel Lehman; Vice President—Henry Rice; Treasurer—A. Wolff; Secretary—Myer Stern; Board of Trustees—M. Tuska, Jacob F. Bamberger, Henry Newman, Henry Newstadter, Henry S. Allen, Solomon Ranger, Julian Nathan, Simon Schafer, Jacob W. Riglander, Edward Lauterbach, James H. Hoffman, N. Nearsulmer, Oscar S. Straus, Louis Stern, Sigmund J. Bach, Solomon Moses, A. E. Goodhart, Sigmund Rosenwald, Moses Newborg, J. B. Kleinert, and Theodore Seligman.

Newspaper Mottoes.

Many newspapers in this country still follow the old custom of printing a motto or declaration of principles in each issue under the title head. Here are a few:

Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph: "When the Press Compromises Truth, It Ceases to be the Guardian of Liberty."

Hudson (N. Y.) Register: "Devoted to the Business, Social, Religious, and Political Interests of the City and County."

Ithaca (N. Y.) Democrat, established 1820: "Devoted to Politics, Local Intelligence, Literature, and the Public Welfare."

Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer: "The Industrial and Educational Interests of Our People Paramount to All Other Considerations of State Policy."

Louisville (Ky.) Post: "If New and True, Not Otherwise."

Montgomery (N. Y.) Reporter: "A Paper Devoted to the Interest of Our Home."

Bound Brook (N. J.) Democrat: "It Is Better to be Right Than to be Left."

Oneida (Madison County, New-York,) Union: "The Union, the Whole Union, and Nothing But the Union."

Cape Vincent (N. Y.) Eagle: "The Democratic Party; When Right We Will Stand by It; When Wrong, We Will Help to Right It."

Burlington (Iowa) Saturday Evening Post: "Organ of the Great Middle Class of This Section of the Valley. Not Taken by the Very Rich or the Very Poor."

BAY STATE'S NEW CAPITOL

Perhaps the Finest Building of Its Kind in the Country.

AN ANNEX TO AN HISTORIC STRUCTURE

Probable Cost Four Million Dollars — A Beautiful Assembly Chamber and Library—Senators Envious.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The new Massachusetts State House, generally known as the Annex, is not yet done, but it is near enough completion to warrant the assertion that it will in many essential features be pre-eminent among the State capitols of the country. There is yet to be completed the connecting arch on Mount Vernon Street, between the Annex and the old front, where is to be constructed a memorial hall, in which will be placed many of the rare and curious objects now in the possession of the Commonwealth, and stored in other parts of the State House at the present time.

Eventually, too, and probably very soon, the entire old front, which has been a conspicuous object by sea and by land for 100 years, will be torn down and replaced with a larger and more imposing structure, to face Beacon Street and Boston Common. This was debated by the Legislature last session, but positive action was postponed by the sentimentalists, who stood for the old Bulfinch model, and wished, if anything at all were done, that the lines of the old architect be retained and restored in the new front. Sentiment on this subject has changed since the new part has approached its completion. It is seen that to be symmetrical, the old front should be demolished and a new one built, to conform to the modern lines and contour of the Annex, and enlarged upon the proportions of the present front. Before this session of the Great and General Court shall be prorogued, undoubtedly the demolition of the old front will be authorized and the erection of a new one sanctioned.

There are some defects in the new part, but they are to a great extent defects of location, and not defects of construction. It was a serious mistake when the Annex was authorized to set its back behind the front, for when this was done it was sent down a steep slope, and, while its basement at the further end is on the level with the street, the same floor on the end next the State House front is far under ground, and the whole Annex is thus unnecessarily obscured and degraded.

When the bill authorizing this building was passed the item of expense for land was a great one. It was a pretty hard matter to get the bill through anyway, and it was quite essential to its passage that the item for land be moderate. So this tract of land was selected, by reason of the price for which it could be secured. But on the summit of Beacon Hill there was a tract of land covered with buildings which would have made the very place needed to show off the new part. The expense of this tract stood in the way, and the other lot was taken, though the mistake has been regretted ever since by everybody. It was a shame to set so magnificent a building down under Beacon Hill when it might much better have surmounted it, and been a landmark for the mariners of Boston for all time.

The old State House has been in theoretical existence 100 years next Fourth of July. Upon that date the cornerstone was laid by Gov. Sam Adams, assisted by Paul Revere of the famous ride, who was then Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons. The corner stone of the Annex was laid by Gov. Oliver Ames Dec. 21, 1890, and he was one of the first men to inspect the new House chamber when it was opened. The amount appropriated for the work was $2,500,000, and it will probably cost something like $4,000,000. The Annex is in the Italian Renaissance style, and it is a most imposing pile, even though set down under Beacon Hill, and behind the front. It stands solid and substantial, solemn granite and marble, with classic lines and pillars and angles and curves, symmetrically placed and made beautiful.

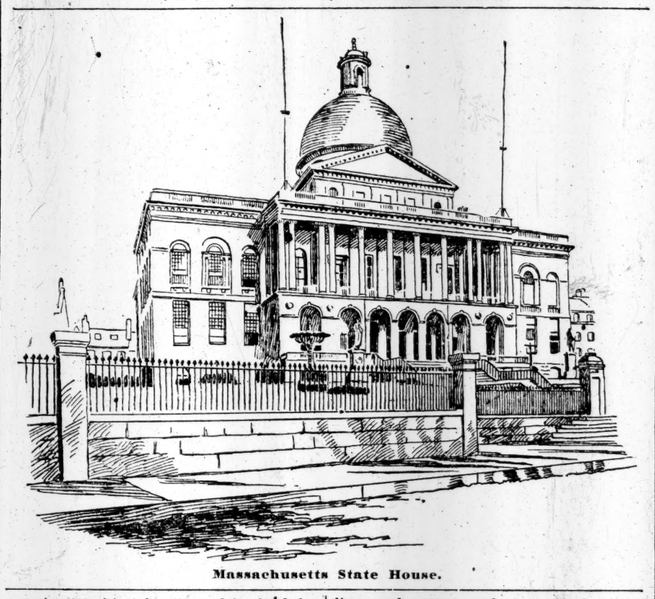
The House chamber, in the Annex, is the greatest work of all. It is supposed to be the finest thing of its kind in the country, not even excepting the Capitol of the Empire State, with its Assembly Hall. It is oval in form, with the seats for members arranged in four divisions, and the desk of the Speaker is against the wall facing to the west. The chamber has a sloping floor, like a theatre, and there are three galleries, one on the east side of the chamber, divided into seats for men and women; one known as the Speaker's gallery, to the north, and one on the south side, for the representatives of the press.

The chamber is finished in white mahogany, and the gallery seats are oak, with rails carved in fantastic shapes and ending in a lion's head. The Speaker's desk is of solid mahogany, elaborately carved, and there are on either side the desks of the Clerk of the House and the Chairman of the Committee on Bills in Third Reading. The chairs of the Speaker, three in number, are of mahogany, of a high color, richly carved with the seal of the Commonwealth, and back of the chairs, upon the wall, are the seal of the Commonwealth, with a new model of the Massachusetts Indian, carved in white mahogany. There are five panels in the wall on the west side of the chamber, where are to be hung at some later period scenes in Massachusetts history, from the hands of some painter not yet selected.

The frieze around the hall at the top is a most interesting study. It contains the names of fifty-three prominent men of Massachusetts, beginning with John Carver, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony, and ending with Phillips Brooks, the last Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, save Bishop Lawrence. Here are the names of Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Hawthorne, Prescott, Motley, Emerson, Everett, Holmes, Garrison, Adams, Quincy, Lincoln, Allen, Andrew, Webster, Sumner, Wilson, Cushing, Wendell Phillips, Endicott, Choate, Morton, Bradford, and many others which have made Massachusetts famous.

The upper covering over the frieze is grandly treated by the artists. There are here symbolic scrolls, representing Law holding the scales of justice; Commerce, Mercury, War, Science, &c. Over these are represented Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts. An oval ceiling light is a conspicuous feature in the hall. It is in rich and delicate tones of leaded glass, in harmony with the architectural lines and color and the ornamental effects of the room. The centre of the oval contains the State seal, sustained upon either side by symbols of thrift and industry. The blending of the colors is perfect. There are fourteen medallions in this light, containing the names of all the counties in the Commonwealth.

The main entrance to the chamber is a beautiful piece of work, consisting of Carrara marble most delicately carved,



Massachusetts State House.

lines and curves, and surmounted with a coping massive in its proportions, which bears the legend "State Library" on its face.

There has been finished up under the library rooms a temporary abiding and meeting place for the State Senate. It is a room intended for the future use of some of the departments, but as the old part where the Senate room now is, and where it has been intended to keep it, is to be remodeled or rebuilt on new lines, this place had been set apart for the temporary use of that body. It is a rather plain room, large and airy, with temporary mahogany desks. The Senators, however, did not look with favor upon this provision for their needs. When they saw the gorgeousness of the House chamber their hearts were eaten up with envy, and they sulked. They decided to meet in their old chamber, and delay, if so it must be, the work on the old front. So they are still meeting in their old quarters.

Just across the hall from the House chamber are the rooms of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. There are three of them, and they are finished in mahogany, and with their massive mantels and pillars and gold decoration the effect is beautiful. The rooms are carpeted in a quiet green. Under the rooms of the Secretary are those of the Treasurer, with mammoth bronze doors, and marble doorways like those in the State Library. The quarters of this department are finished in mahogany, like those of the Secretary. The Auditor's room is on the same floor as the Speaker's room. It has been finished in mahogany, but is not as lavishly finished and furnished as the department rooms of the Treasurer and Secretary. The Insurance Commissioner has rooms under the House floor, finished like the other departments, and on the same floor is the Gas Commission. The Board of Health has a suite of several rooms, the largest department in the building, handsomely furnished in mahogany, and the other departments are similarly housed.

But there are defects in the work which has been done. The House chamber is a very beautiful piece of work, artistically, to the view, but it is badly constructed to reflect sound. The old chamber was almost perfect in this respect. In the new chamber, a person sitting in one part hears with difficulty a speaker in another part, although an effort be made to enunciate clearly. The sounds seem to be rolled together and confused. This, of course, is a serious thing. The gallery for the reporters is too small to begin with, and already does not accommodate all who should have seats there. It is impossible from some parts of it to see much more than half the members, and quite as impossible to hear the out-of-sight ones. From none of the seats can more than three-fourths of the members be seen. From the gallery, as from the floor, persons speaking in certain parts of the chamber cannot be heard, except indistinctly. The voice sounds thick and indistinct from these parts of the room. There is a distinct though slight echo in the chamber. This is what causes the confusion. Words from the speaker and the returning echo mingle and destroy each other. It may be that the members of the press will be given seats on the floor. This would be an awkward method of remedying the matter, but seems the only one that is left to the Legislature.

All the corridors of the annex, except those in the basement, are laid in mosaic. The tiny blocks of gray which form the body of the work are set off by conventional figures in variegated colors—brown, ivory, and other hues—while the border is composed of a flowing scroll and a figure resembling those in the famous pavement slab from Koyunjik. This is particularly the mosaic effect in the House corridor. In some of them the work is not so elaborate, but it is all very fine.

The building is heated by steam, automatically regulated, and the ventilation is perfect. Air is pumped into the different rooms in the annex at the rate of 9,000,000 cubic feet per hour, and in the chamber of the House 15,000 cubic feet per minute passes along. The entire building is lighted by electricity, and the fixtures are most artistic and substantial. In the House chamber there are 800 sixteen-candle-power lamps, including 190 set about the leaded oval light in the dome, placed so as to suggest stars, and a dozen globe-lit candelabras are stationed between the gallery columns and the panel pilasters. All the work in these fixtures is of the French Renaissance order. The plumbing in the building is all open, and is of the very best quality.

LINOLEUM FROM FOREST LEAVES

A New Industry Which Gives Work to the South Jerseyites.

VINELAND, Feb. 2.—A new industry has sprung up in the South Jersey pine lands which not only will give employment to hundreds of unskilled laborers, but will put to use the refuse of forest and orchard. A company has been formed to make a fine grade of linoleum from the common from forest leaves.

The company offers $3.50 per ton for all kinds of forest leaves, delivered at any of the stations of the four railroads going through South Jersey. These leaves are to be placed in bales or bags for easy shipment. Hundreds of women and children in Atlantic, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties have gone into the leaf-gathering industry. It takes a good many leaves to make a ton, but they are gathered easily in the thick pine land country.

The offer is made by a reputable Philadelphia concern, which has established a plant at Vineland. The plant is situated in this belt of pine land on account of the quality of the leaves and the ability to secure the labor of men, women, and children who need employment and are familiar with the country.

THE FEBRUARY HEAVENS

Venus Reappears, Low Down In the West, Soon After Sunset.

HER LUSTRE AND SIZE INCREASING

Variations in Her Apparent Diameter Are Very Great—Curiosities in Comets—Their Movements Explained.

One of the events of greatest importance in February to star lovers is the reappearance of Venus low down in the west, shortly after the sun has sunk to rest. If beauty and brilliancy entitle a planet to the highest rank in our estimation it is quite certain that Venus would be foremost in the race. She is ever charming, from the very first time she emerges from the all-powerful rays of the sun until she again succumbs to the same overpowering influence, only to reappear again more bewitching than ever. Her lustre and size are now slowly increasing, and it is a great pleasure to feel that we are to have her presence for many weeks to come. Her phases as seen by the telescope are striking and filled with interesting changes. She is sometimes a crescent, then a half moon; she then becomes gibbous, and later her whole disk becomes illuminated. The variations in her apparent diameter are very great, and are due to the enormous change in the planet's distance from the earth. When at superior conjunction, and beyond the sun, she is 160,000,000 miles distant, and presents the appearance of a small round disk 10 seconds in diameter. When at inferior conjunction and nearest to us she is only 25,000,000 miles distant, and, if her whole face was visible it would be more than 60 seconds in diameter. No other heavenly body comes so near us as Venus, except the moon, and, on rare occasions, a comet.

When we speak of comets we have to consider a class of objects of a totally different character from any of the heavenly bodies we usually have before us. We have no longer to deal with globular objects possessing considerable mass. Comets are of the most irregular shapes, they are in large part, at all events, formed of materials in the utmost state of tenuity, and their masses are so small that no means we possess have enabled them to be measured. Not only are comets different in constitution from planets or from other more solid bodies of our system, but the movements of comets are quite distinct from the orderly return of the planets at their appointed seasons. The comets appear sometimes with almost startling unexpectedness; they rapidly swell in size to an extent that in superstitious ages called forth the utmost terror; again, they disappear, often never again to return. Modern science has, no doubt, removed a great deal of the mystery which once invested the whole subject of comets. Their movements are now to a large extent explained, and some additions have been made to our knowledge of their nature, though what has been found out bears still but a very small proportion to what remains unknown.

Great comets appear in the heavens under circumstances which have but few features in common. There is no part of the heavens, either in the Northern Hemisphere or the Southern Hemisphere, no constellation or region which is not liable to occasional visits from these mysterious bodies. There is no season of the year, no hour of the day or of the night, when comets may not be above the horizon. In like manner the size and the aspect of the comets are of every character, from the dim spot just visible to an eye fortified by a mighty telescope up to a gigantic and brilliant object, with a tail stretching away from the sun and across the heavens for a distance which is as far as from the horizon to the zenith. So, also, the direction of the tail of the comet seems at first to admit of every possible position; it may stand straight up in the heavens, as if the comet were about to plunge below the horizon; it may stream down from the head of the comet, as if the body had been shot up from below the horizon; it may slope down to the right or rise to the right, it may slope down to the left or rise to the left, but in whatever position it may be, the tail invariably points away from the portion of the heavens in which the sun is located.

Jupiter now comes to our meridian shortly before 8 o'clock, but before another month he will arrive there two hours earlier, so that we shall then no longer have him to add his lustre to the evening skies for more than a few hours. The Giant and the Queen are gradually drawing nearer each other, and in May they will be at their closest. While they do not touch each other, their gradual approach will be an interesting subject during the early evening hours, and we can have a fine chance to compare the relative beauties of the two as they strike our eyes.

Mars has just finished being in conjunction with the quartering moon, and on the 5th is in quadrature with the sun, or 90 degrees away from that luminary. Mars reaches the zenith so early now and he has so shrunken in size that he is no longer the great attraction that he at one time was. Still, his turn will come, and he will once more puzzle our scientific brethren about his canals and the possibility of communicating with his people. Perhaps we could not better improve our time than by digging a canal of our own, so that the telescopes on the warlike planet will reveal the fact that we too have made considerable progress.

Neptune is another of the evening stars, but he remains too far away to add much to our knowledge of him, or to our pleasure derived from witnessing the various parts performed by the star actors in the heavenly drama. Neptune and the moon are in conjunction to-morrow night, but, unfortunately, the distance between the two hardly admits of telling us the near location of the planet. This most distant of the planetary brotherhood is growing smaller at this season, and will continue so to do until early in the Summer. Yet this difference, although it represents many thousands of miles, is really too small for us to measure upon any of the ordinary so-called instruments of precision.

Uranus is one of the morning galaxy, and on the 8th he is at the half-way point between conjunction and opposition with the sun. He is growing larger and at the time of opposition will subtend the greatest angle for the year. This beautiful wanderer is now in the constellation of the Scorpion, the brightest star of which is Antares, perhaps the most beautiful of all the red-colored stars, and situated right in the heart of the monster. Mercury just at present is moving away from the sun, and will reach the point furthest east on the 9th, after which motion toward the sun will begin and conjunction will take place on the 23th, the planet after that date being a morning star. That unstable brilliant encounters Venus on the 10th, the two planets being then about 18 degrees to the eastward of the sun. The difference of over 2½ degrees of declination at the time of nearest approach strips the event of the great interest one always expects when two heavenly bodies apparently touch each other, still the sharp-eyed may, by looking a little to the right of Venus, be able to discover Mercury shortly after the sun has sunk to rest.

Saturn is now a morning star and is moving toward the point of opposition with the sun, which he will reach in April, and will then be at his largest and most brilliant phase for the year. This phenomenon over, Saturn will be an evening star, rising about as the sun is setting and being the most conspicuous brilliant in the eastern portion of the sky. The light of Saturn alone would hardly be enough to discriminate it from the fixed stars, but the ancients were aware of its having motion and included it in their group of wanderers which were bound to no fixed points of the sky like the stars. On account of the great distance of Saturn, its movements are much slower than those of the other planets known to the ancients. Twenty-nine years and a half are required for this distant object to complete its circuit of the heavens, and, though this movement is slow compared with the incessant changes of Venus, yet it is rapid enough to attract the attention of any careful observer who will take the trouble to mark the place of the planet with regard to the stars in its vicinity, as in a single year Saturn moves through a distance of about 12 degrees, a space sufficiently large to be fairly conspicuous.

February is a delightful month for star gazing, particularly if one can reinforce the naked eye with an opera glass. At 9 o'clock in the evening at the beginning of the month, and by 8 o'clock near its close, the finest of the constellations and the most brilliant of the stars are above the horizon, while around and overhead is a host of interesting objects—star clusters, nebulae, and double stars—either visible to the naked eye or within the reach of an instrument of very moderate power.

At the hour named, the constellation of Orion stands in midheaven, almost exactly in the south. Overhead is the constellation of Aurigo, the principal star of which, Capella, ranks in splendor second only to Sirius. On the curved line drawn from Capella, through Betelgeuse, in Orion, to Sirius, about midway between Capella and Betelgeuse, is a pair of stars which somewhat resemble the Twins, but are less brilliant. These stars form the tips of the "golden horns" of Taurus—the horns with which the great celestial bull was said anciently "to open the year," the rising of Taurus in April being formerly the signal for the farmer to begin his Spring work.

Algol, the "Blinking Demon," as it was called by the Arabs, is an exceedingly interesting variable star. After maintaining for about two and a half days its ordinary splendor as a star of the second magnitude, it begins to lose its brilliancy, and at the end of three and a half hours, it has faded to a star of the fourth magnitude. In this condition it remains fifteen or twenty minutes, and then begins to brighten, and in three and a half hours it has again become a star of the second magnitude. The generally accepted explanation of this singular behavior of Algol is that it is attended by a dark satellite, which revolves about it, and at regular intervals passing between us and it, cuts off a portion of its light.

NOTABLE FEBRUARY DAYS

Candlemas Day and Its Meaning—St. Valentine's Day—On the 26th the French Republic Was Proclaimed.

Short as the month of February is, it manages to draw within its compass days which are notable enough to merit more than passing notice. The churchman, the historian, the scientist, the pleasure seeker—each and all may find in this month days of a very marked character.

There is the 1st of the month, which in England closes the season for partridge and pheasant shooting, and marks the beginning of salmon fishing. There is the 24 of the month, Candlemas Day, which stands for the anniversary of the day when the Saviour was presented in the Temple. There is Ash Wednesday, which once in a while falls in March. There is St. Matthias's Day, in honor of the Apostle, who took the place made vacant by the treachery of Judas Iscariot. And there is St. Valentine's Day, in memory of the good old Bishop, St. Valentine, who suffered martyrdom over 1,600 years ago. Just why he should have to stand godfather to all the serious and comic valentines which fly over the country and burden the mails and bother the letter carriers has never been satisfactorily explained.

There is the 22d, which is Washington's Birthday. This year it comes on Friday, to the great joy of the school children, who will have a vacation from Thursday to Monday. Then, there is the 26th, on which day the short-lived French Republic was proclaimed in the City of Paris in 1848. This year the festival of Mardi Gras will be held on the 26th. Nor should we forget to mention Shrove Sunday, which falls on the 24th, and Shrove Tuesday. In days gone by Shrove Tuesday was devoted to feasting and merrymaking of various kinds. Indeed, "shroving" and "to shrove" were used by Shakespeare in the sense of being merry. The day was an English holiday, and in some ways is connected with the custom of eating pancakes. The practice is alluded to in "All's Well That Ends Well," where the clown speaks of "a pancake for Shrove Tuesday." And in "Pericles," they are called "flapjacks," a term still used in New-England and other parts of the country. Last, but not least, notable comes the 29th, once every four years, in order to set things right in the calendar.

Among the days which have been named, the one that comes first in order is Candlemas Day, a day which carries in its name a curious reminiscence of the dark dens and caves in which the early Christians used to gather and worship. The Christians of those days found it necessary to have candles, as they usually held their services before daylight, and in underground cellars, or in such out-of-the-way places as the Catacombs of Rome. Even when persecution ce

CURRENT LITERATURE

SONG OF A TRAIN

A monster taught
To come to hand
Amain,
As swift as thought
Across the land,
The train.

The song it sings
Has an iron sound;
Its iron wings
Like wheels go round.

Crash under bridges,
Flash over ridges,
And vault the downs;
The road is straight—
Nor kit le, nor gate;
For milestones—towns!

Voluminous, vanishing, white,
The steam plume trails;
Parallel streaks of light,
The polished rails.

Oh, who can follow?
The little swallow,
The trout of the sky:
But thou sun
Is outrun,
And Time passed by.

O'er bosky dens,
By marsh and mead,
Forest and fens,
Embodied speed
Is clanked and hurled;
O'er rivers and runnels;

And into the earth.
And out again
In death and birth
That know no pain,
For the whole round world
Is a warren of railway tunnels.
Hark! Hark! Hark!
It screams and clears the dark;
And the subterranean night
Is gilt with smoky light.
Then out again apace
It runs its thundering race,
The monster taught
To come to hand
Amain,
That swift as thought
Speeds through the land,
The train."
—Ballads and Songs. John Davidson.

A LASTING FORTUNE

Miss Euphemia Larned's Diocesan School at Pergamos was a common source of approval to the worldly and the righteous, the former lauding the noun itself, the latter its qualifying adjective, and both yielding to the institution of these component parts a liberal patronage. The credit for this success was doubtless due to the mistress herself, "under Providence," as she would have modestly added. Probably she included under this head the visitations of the Bishop, since a principal is liable for the acts of his agent. But Bishop Matthewson, though in general averse to the use of a bushel as a lamp shade, laid no claim to sharing her meeds. "Miss Larned," he frequently said, "had a genius for instruction. Her mission on earth was essentially pedagogical. She was so discreet, so worthy, so motherly. The ideal Martha and the ideal Dorcas practically combined."

Ten years of such praise had produced a confirmatory effect on Miss Larned. At thirty there had been a deprecatory inner voice which had quavered over "worthy" and "discreet," and especially "motherly." They had seemed cruelly premature, like a snow flurry in September. At forty she had come to believe as implicitly in her aptness as she did that the very hairs of her head were numbered; the more readily, perhaps, alas! since there was nothing very extraordinary about this assurance.

There is nothing that so conduces to the influence of a mission toward others as the conviction that one has no mission toward one's self. There had been hours of idleness—and not so remote, either—when Miss Euphemia had secretly scanned her pudgy figure with satisfaction, detecting actual manifestations of the line of beauty; when she had perceived ardor in her watery eyes and lustre in those scant tresses, and when an unsought love would bubble up in her heart. So insidiously diffuse are Satan's suggestions through the tiniest loophole of a chance! Miss Larned's occupation, however, was too occupying for the folly of the sluggard to discomfit the ways of the ant. She put her inspirations away in the chest with other girlish finery, and resolutely accepted the Bishop's edict of relegation to the ranks of good old souls.

Miss Larned had her consolations, moreover. She loved her pupils, although it's safe to say that any boarding school mistress, having undergone the metamorphosis of Teresias, would remain a bachelor. She loved her niece, Theodora, and here, at least, without any pickings from duty. Theodora was essentially lovable; the graces of her body and mind were co-ordinated by the sympathies of her soul. "Such a sweet, pretty auntie," the girl would say, "with such a white, delicate hand, and such a pure, rose-tinged complexion." Not a hint of age nor a breath of discreet or worthy or motherly. No wonder Miss Euphemia loved her niece, since she was a companion, not an example, to her; since with her she could associate without any brocaded posing.

There is something pathetic about the mental consciousness of the over-ripe in years. When they cease to hope they yearn, and when shame has stifled their yearning, yet sometimes they dream. However dark and impenetrable the prison of usage, if youth keeps alive youth will surely sing and surely weep. The remembrance would occasionally recur to Miss Euphemia when Bishop Matthewson was addressing her, as Webster might have, had she been a Revolutionary relic, that when she had been a little girl Johnnie Matthewson had been a little boy of about the same age, and a dirty little boy, too.

An unselfish worry will keep the heart soft and womanly, and such a one was the problem of Theodora's future to Miss Euphemia. It was evident that the girl loved Justin Nichols, she had so confessed to his ardent asseverations; but then was he worthy of her, or rather, as worthy as any of the unworthy could be? There were many things in Justin's favor—he had bright eyes and an infectious smile, and kindly ways that were unpaid advocates. Besides, he was the Bishop's ward, and, if position meant respectability, then his status was unquestioned. But Miss Euphemia doubted. She had heard whispers of unthrift, that mortal marital sin, and, besides, the Bishop was wont to sigh when he spoke of his charge, and when the Bishop sighed, doctrines tottered and collapsed, to say nothing of personal predilections.

How naturally the unnatural happiness! One may be busied with one's accustomed work, humming, perhaps, the air that has been hummed for years, and may similarly for years be hummed, when, presto! the unexpected pops up, and work and song are stopped forever after. One morning Miss Larned sat in the library considering reports from various departments, when a maid brought in the mail. Ordinarily the progress of examining this, while pleasurable, was quite a matter of routine. There were accounts and receipts, there were inquiries from fond and anxious mammas, and inclosures from short and busy papers; there were circulars innumerable, and over all there rested a sense of financial security and of personal indifference.

Miss Larned was the best of pay, and she had no gossipy friends or curious relations. What could there ever be about the mail to quicken one pulsation of her placid heart? What could there be? The answer lay on the very top of the pile—a letter with a legal air, carefully sealed, and marked "Personal and confidential." Despite her position on the peak of Ararat, Miss Larned felt her hands tremble as she opened the envelope. She uttered a contemptuous "pouf!" as she scanned the contents, which failed of its mission, for when she finished, her face was pallid and scared. And yet it would seem that delight must accompany such a communication since m-o-n-e-y is the normal spelling for human happiness. It was from Bagley & Son, attorneys of a certain Western town, and in courtly and deferential terms conveyed the tidings that the late lamented James Larned, deceased, had, by his last will and testament, devised to his niece, Euphemia, all his right, title, and interest in the celebrated Plus Ultra Mine, particularizing that said right, title, and interest comprised the fee of the mine, and that the minimum net annual income from the same would be $100,000.

No wonder the terms were courtly and deferential! Why is there not an especial stationery for such an auriferous missive? And yet Miss Euphemia sat aghast, with face pallid and scared. In place of security and contentment, doubts and uncertainty thronged about her. What could she do with such an awful legacy? She supposed she must accept it; doubtless the law made that obligatory; besides, should not the wish of the dead be law unto her? But what should she do, she who was so well adapted to be a perceptress, so ridiculously unfit to be an heiress? To be talked about and sought after, to have other qualities than worthy and discreet and motherly, to be noticed, perhaps to be flattered—how could she ever conform her existence to such distresses?

It was unseemly, cruel, like inviting the sick to a banquet, the dead to a dance. Felicitous, new, seemed the ranks of good old souls, since Fate had called her out to be thus unwillingly distinguished. Somehow the very recollection of the dead man gave a childish feeling to her. They had joked about this Uncle James at her home, when she was young and surrounded by brothers and sisters. He was to be the magician who would wave the wand for their desires, the Jason who was going to return with the golden fleece. And now the power had come when the desires had vanished, since those who had shared them were gone like the hopes and the years! What mockery it was to an old woman, whose present and future were the past! What could she do? Was there no one to advise her?

The maid—an unconscious chorus like every one else at times—again entered, and announced Bishop Matthewson. Miss Euphemia hurriedly prinked and smoothed herself as she wondered at the selfish oblivion of care. The idea that she could have been unmindful that this was the regular day for his visitation! The idea that she could have sighed for an adviser, when he was at hand who not only was her spiritual superior, but who, as he himself after expressed it, felt for her a filial regard!

The Bishop entered, faithful in every detail of bearing to the august pantomime of his life. A fine-looking, dignified man, as a Bishop should be, he utilized every inch of his stature, and every cameo-cutting of his classical face for the upholding of his office. A good man was Bishop Matthewson from birth and education. His father had been Bishop before him, as had his father's father. It was as natural for a Matthewson to be good as it was to be Bishop.

There are men who have an aversion to strong drink. Is their abstinence an evidence of virtue or the roof of a defect? Good men are often impatient of troubles—they are so palpably unjust. The Bishop, though condescendingly pleasant, in his greeting, showed disturbance of mind. The easy chair seemed to irk him; his neckwear had no sense of its blessings. In the presence of such a cataclysm, Miss Euphemia forgot her own stress, and asked: "What is the matter?" with a glance that protested: "Nothing can be the matter."

"That boy," began the Bishop pettishly, as if answering the anxious universe, "my ward, Justin Nichols, I mean, his conduct, annoys, it dismays me."

"I hope he isn't vicious," interposed Miss Euphemia, timidly.

"No, Madame, he's weak; a far more vital matter. Repentance will cure the one, but I know no remedy for the other. Understand, I am speaking from a worldly view. He has no regard for his future. I beg him to choose a profession, to enter some business house; but no, he prefers to puss and futter—I mean fuss and putter—with a lot of stones and bugs. His meagre patrimony isn't half sufficient to support him alone—you know how scanty is the revenue of this diocese, and how utterly unable I am to assist him—and yet he wants to marry your neice. Pah! I have far more respect for the child that cries for folly."

"But they love each other," pleaded Miss Euphemia, recalling the tender light in Theodora's eyes.

"Love, my good woman, may be an excellent reason or a wretched excuse. I have never heard it urged as a substitute for bread or raiment or habitation. Like Justin's fad for stones and bugs, one to pursue it should first afford it. I cheerfully admit that with an adequate income he might acquire renown as a naturalist. So, too, would they in matrimony doubtless find a lasting felicity. What then? If we had wings, we probably shouldn't walk."

A lasting felicity for her Theodora! What wouldn't Miss Larned do to achieve it? And in her very hand she held the power—the infinite power of wealth! A comprehension of good fortune thrilled the spinster but a moment since so dejected. It glowed in her delicate cheek, it sparkled beneath her severe spectacles. What could she do? Had she asked herself? She couldn't she do, rather? She could move the whole world since she could confer happiness.

"They shall fly, never fear," she declared, "and on ample wings. Let Justin be weak and impracticable, Theodora loves him. Let him fuss and putter without avail or renown, he loves Theodora. What greater good can there be on earth than the blissful union of two pure young hearts? They shall have it at once, without question or delay. Oh, my sweet, darling girl, how I rejoice in the kindliness of your lot! You shall be saved from the wearing of hope against hope, from the grinding monotony of lonely days. I see a pleasant home, I hear the music of infantile voices, I—"

"But, Miss Larned," interrupted the Bishop, "I am surprised. I am amazed at such extravagant visions from one usually so sober, so discreet, so—so motherly. I must expostulate—"

"Read that before you expostulate," half sobbed Miss Euphemia.

The Bishop read the attorneys' letter very deliberately, holding his glasses half way between it and his eyes, and nodding his head concurrently. "Hum, hum, hum!" he murmured, in the three degrees of doubt, amazement, and satisfaction. "My dear Miss Euphemia," he said, "permit one of your oldest friends to congratulate you. I know of no one better fitted to bear such weighty responsibilities."

"No, no," protested Miss Larned, "I'm a poor, weak old woman, just able to keep in a beaten path. This awful wealth overwhelms me. I feel that when I feel that I can make my dear child's future secure and complete, then I gain courage and endurance."

"Remember, too," replied the Bishop, "that true virtue is gained by advancing, ever advancing, and not by shirking or retreat. This trial has been imposed on you for some good purpose, for many good purposes. The more I consider the sphere thus enlarged, the more I perceive that you are rightly the mistress for it. A noble woman, in her physical, mental, and spiritual prime, so endowed may prove a centre of benefaction, even as the light radiates from the sun. And if there is one, fitted from his position and education to advise, and from the long-cultivated desires of his heart to cherish, if I say the pastor and the friend, proved also the lover, will you not consent to proceed to your glorious mission, not alone, but hand in hand, with heart dependent on heart? Euphemia, don't you know the boon that I had resolved to crave of you this morning when I turned thither my steps?"

The Bishop's voice trembled, the Bishop's tall form bent tenderly forward, but Miss Larned was past all answering of his query. Strange emotions, of which she had read, of which she had dreamed, but the possibility of which long since she had repudiated, surged within her gentle breast. The whole world had changed for her, and the splendor of the transformation was too much for her senses. Wealth, power, and love had miraculously combined to bring back her youth. No longer was she "worthy" and "discreet" and "motherly," but a noble woman in her physical, mental, and spiritual prime. Contradiction never affects feminine faith. She believed implicitly in the Bishop; at his edict she had assumed the mantle of years; now, at his revocation, she cast it aside. He had spoken, it only remained for his handmaiden to obey. No wonder Miss Euphemia swooned; no wonder on her recovery she gaspingly murmured: "Oh, John! Oh, Bishop! can this be true? Am I indeed so blessed?"

Yes, it was true. The spinster was indeed so blessed. The Bishop, as he returned to his house, complacently reflected that he had done a good deed. Evidently the poor woman had loved him for years; why, then, should not her fidelity be rewarded? That there was a certain recompense in the arrangement, for him, in no wise perturbed the Bishop. He was accustomed to see good produce good. Indeed, the theory and practice of his life had conformed to such an axiom. The more he pondered, the better pleased he was with the prospect. The future of Justin Nichols, for whom he had a real regard, was secured.

The two young people were made happy. His influence and utility would be vastly increased. Money was power. And who so well adapted to wield the bolt! For years his natural impulses and purposes had been hampered by poverty, for he who habitually spends more than he has knows the anguish of emptiness. Now, there need be no restriction, no holding back; from his wife's income, comfort and satisfaction would come to them both. And, as for her, surely she was a proper helpmeet. Had he not often noticed what a trim little figure she possessed, what bright eyes, what a girlish smile! Certainly he had.

And if, indeed, he had never quite formulated the words of his avowal, still they must have been gathered within his heart, since they rushed so readily to his lips the very instant that a proper self-regard could approve of such a revelation. The Bishop was not a conscious hypocrite. He was so accustomed to an exalted, impeccable view of himself that it was quite impossible that he should have any conscientious qualms. There are stars that shine bright and serene, though cold and black aeons ago.

"The two young folks," mused the Bishop, as he thought of the pleasant family dinner they were to have the following evening; "I' faith, there'll be four of us."

The intoxication of sudden wealth, true to its kind, has its exhilarations, its depressions, and its consequent pangs. Gold can never be freed from its weight without losing its value, and with calm realization this burden pressed sorely on Miss Euphemia. While the wonders were actually working, the extraordinary had seemed natural; but the fatal, the inevitable afterward quickly arrived, when mice have no semblance to horses nor pumpkins to carriages. It was a mournful expression that her mirror reflected for Miss Euphemia the next morning, comical yet sad, like folly aping wisdom or sobriety imitating gayety. That the face of a bride, and above all of the Bishop's bride? Oh, no; those careworn lines befitted a bride's mother, or perhaps a bride's aunt. Here, at the touch of unselfish love, the lines vanished, and tender sweetness prevailed. At least her Theodora should be happy. Oh, blessed wealth! Even if it had brought false hopes and ridiculous aspirations, it was thrice blessed, since it had rendered her darling's future secure and approved.

The years had given one thing, at all events, to Miss Euphemia, and that was fitness for her office. She had a quiet, dignified manner, which she assumed as naturally as she did her school garb, and, like it, it was both sufficient and seemly. Throughout the day she fulfilled her manifold duties in the unpretentious, thorough way which made her both beloved and respected. A bunch of flowers, stately and gorgeous, came to her from the Bishop, adequate ambassadors of the Bishop's love. She put them away in the little-used drawing room, where she never sat when at ease with herself. Many another woman so distinguished would have pressed them to her lips; Miss Euphemia was quite unconscious that from under the spectacles there had fallen a tear on their gaudiness. But when a cluster of violets arrived for Theodora from Justin Nichols, the spinster herself arranged them at the young girl's throat and waist, whispering the while soft and rapturous promises.

The little family dinner passed off quite as pleasantly as family dinners do, since masks are not essential to such occasions. Theodora and Justin were replete with confidences regarding stones and bugs. Miss Euphemia was intent on hospitable duties, intent also on the words of her affianced lord. And these words were many. The Bishop was comfortable in body, mind, and estate, (Miss Euphemia's estate.) In fact, comfort exuded from his countenance, and rolled readily from his tongue. He didn't make plans; he stated them. "My dear, it will be well, next year, for us to make the grand tour to the cataract of the Nile, and thereafter through Palestine. During our absence you might supply the cathedral with new chancel windows. I have seen some exquisite designs. It will be an interest to us both to augment my collection of medals and black-letter prints. Of course, too, we shall procure some masterpieces of painting and statuary for the Bishop's house. I prefer the pre-Raphaelite and antique to either the mediaeval or the modern. By the way, Justin, if we decide to purchase that estate at Armway, I shall expect you to oversee the improvements, especially the greenhouse and the aviaries—quite in your line, my boy."

So the Bishop ran on in high good humor, gaining fresh ideas from his own words, as those of a most agreeable companion. And Miss Larned, as she watched and listened, acquired a certain placidity. After all, if love was out of the question, there was a suitability in the match. She would be able to administer to the Bishop's tastes and inclinations, to pluck the thorn of poverty from out his flesh. Why then shouldn't she be a Paula to his St. Jerome.

The dessert was on the table; the Bishop had just returned thanks for what he had received—thanks that doubtless sincerely extended into the future—when the maid—necessary and inevitable chorus—handed a card to her mistress. Miss Euphemia quietly excused herself and went into the drawing room, even more repugnant to her from the heavy scent of the Bishop's flowers.

A little uneasy man, with that air of parchmenty rigidity which appertains to lawbooks, lawblanks, and lawyers—how similar in blankness the three often are!—popped up from his chair as if the springs had put forth their undisciplined force.

"Miss Larned," he began, "I am Mr. Bagley, from Auriville, as you see by my card. You have received the news—my letter?"

"Yes," replied Miss Euphemia slowly; "I have received your letter announcing my uncle James's devise to me."

"But my second letter—the one taking it all back? Oh, dear! it was called east the day I mailed it, and I've traveled so fast that I've actually beaten bad tidings. My dear Madam, the mine no longer possesses any value. Last week the principal lead unexpectedly ended in a blind pocket, and, to settle matters beyond peradventure, there was a freshet which has flooded the poor Plus Ultra to an irremediable extent. However, our firm had prior to these untoward events incurred certain expenses on your behalf, to the items of which I beg your leisure's attention."

After a little Miss Euphemia returned to the dining room in full pedagogical panoply of manner. There was the Bishop blandly expatiating, with smile and open palm, on the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. Him the spinster addressed directly, almost fiercely:

"My future is a sham, a nullity, a bill of expense," she announced. "The bottom has fallen out of the mine, and it's all filled up with water. Forget all about it; just as readily as you will forget that you ever imagined I could be anything to you except 'worthy' and 'discreet' and 'motherly.' As for you, my children," and her voice became low and tender, and her face alight with charity, "you shan't be disappointed in your beautiful plans, your innocent affection; no, not if I have to keep two schools!"

If the Bishop was shocked, if the Bishop was disconcerted, he showed not a trace of such unchurchly emotions. He crossed over the room, tall, stately, god-like; he pressed Miss Euphemia gently to his clerical garb, he imprinted a sacerdotal kiss on her brow.

"I liked you before, dear," he said. "Now I love you. Since we can't be rich, i' faith, we will all be poor together."

And so Miss Larned's fortune proved lasting, and the Bishop gained a better dowry than he had anticipated. And as prosperity has its troubles, so, too, are there recompenses to disappointment. Nothing is ever so bad as ill tidings picture, not even a mine with a bottom of water and filled. Of course, there came certain moderate revenues at length to Euphemia, which enabled Justin and Theodora to "puss and futter" over stones and bugs to their hearts' content. As for the medals, the black-letter prints, the chanced windows, the paintings and statuary, the Bishop has stored them away with a certain infallibility for which he no longer has any use.

The Peddlers and the Beggars.

The peddlers and the beggars, the latter especially, are in every way worthy of notice. Pekin has more than its share of beggars, who are the most impudent, and, on the whole, the most wretched-looking in the world, though some of them contrive to make a respectable living out of it. These are, of course, the more enterprising and original—the men who have thought of, and carried out with their own hands, some form of self-mutilation that is horrible to witness, and bound to attract the notice of strangers, upon whose charities they exist; for the ordinary Chinese do not give liberally, and the spectacle is one with which they are more familiar than the copy-book precepts from Confucius—their household words.

Beggar's Bridge, so called by the foreign element, is a sight I shall not soon forget. Numerous as they are everywhere about the city, they crowd this place and sidle along after you, whining and threatening to do terrible things to themselves if you refuse alms. A very common form of mutilation which they practice is that of blinding themselves. Less common, but still common enough, is it to have the arms cut off. The number of the halt and the blind passes belief. One prosperous beggar of the city is a man who, in addition to being blind, has an iron skewer run through both cheeks. He is said to twist it about to keep the flesh ragged and raw. He goes about with a small gong, on which he beats to attract attention.—The Fortnightly Review.

Travelers' Tales. The Mirage.

The mirage can be seen nearly every day in the plains of Lower Egypt, and also to a limited extent in the plains of Hungary and Southern France. Now and then something of the kind can be seen in Summer by stooping down and looking along our sandy coasts, such as Morecambe Bay and the coast of Devonshire, or over the Fen district, at that season dried up by the Summer heat.

We must remember that the mirage of the desert creates nothing, but merely inverts bodies that actually exist a little distance off; though in the Sahara, skylight rays descending are bent upward by the hot air next the sand, and the eye is actually deluded by an impression resembling the reflection of the skylight from water, the illusion being increased by the flickering due to convection currents, suggesting the effects of a breeze on the water.

Many of the descriptions given of the mirage are "travelers' tales" in the uncomplimentary sense. One of the most absurdly extravagant examples of this is the following: "This treacherous phenomenon deludes the traveler's eye with a regular succession of beautiful lakes and shady avenues, and then, again, with an expanse of waving grass around a picturesque villa; here is presented a grove of towering trees; there a flock of browsing cattle."—Chambers' Journal.

How They Got Up a Row.

At one of the Croydon inns, Hook and Mathews got up a mock quarrel before a large company. The wit and the comedian each appealed most earnestly to the sympathy of the company, who, with the true British predilection for anything in the shape of a "row," eagerly espoused the side of one or other of the champions.

The contest proceeded, and Hook's cool invectives, we are told, grew more and more cutting, and the gesticulations of Mathews more wild and extravagant; blows followed, and the partisans, full of gin and valor, soon followed the example of their principals—a general mêlée succeeded; candles were knocked out, tables and chairs overthrown, the glasses "sparkled on the boards," and in the midst of the confusion, just in time to avoid the arrival of the police and the impressive dénouement, the promoters of the riot, unobserved, effected their escape, leaving their excitable adherents to compute at leisure the amount of damage done to their persons and property, and to explain, if possible, to a magistrate in the morning, the cause and object of the combat.—Temple Bar.

The Eastern Hindu Kush.

Narrow paths, so narrow that often while the rider's boot on one side brushed the cliff, his outer foot overhung a precipice, followed the course of the streams. Often in the course of one short march the path ascends 1,000 feet or more to avoid crossing some precipitous cliff, and the repeated ascents and descents render riding a weariness to the flesh. Frequently the path is carried across the face of a cliff on roughly-constructed galleries, upheld by shaky timbers jammed into interstices in the rock. In many of the valleys, when the Summer sun melts the accumulations of snow and the mighty glaciers pour down their flooded torrents, the lower paths become impassable for animals. For months at a time all animal traffic is suspended, and men on foot alone, following giddy tracks skirting gigantic precipices, can with difficulty find their way from valley to valley.

Three years ago, for instance, when an impending attack by the Hunza Nagur tribesmen on Chalt, our frontier outpost thirty miles north of Gilgit, forced me to move troops to the frontier, it was impossible for me to take a mule battery through with the infantry. The road runs along the Hunza River, through one of the wildest gorges in the Hindu Kush; great cliffs rise sheer out of the water, and tower thousands of feet above you. The heat in June, when we passed through the gorge, is terrific; it always seemed to me a fitting approach to the gate of hell. Eight times in one march had the mules to be unladen, and guns, ammunition, and baggage carried across cliffs by the men. One cliff presented such difficulties that even unladen mules could not cross it, and we were forced to swim them over the river below it, and to recross them above it.

Again in March last, when moving reinforcements to Chilas in the Indus Valley, two marches were impassable to unladen mules, and I was obliged to move down the guns on coolies. Such were the roads all through this region five years ago. Now a good mountain road is complete to Gilgit, the Indus is bridged at Bunji, a passable road leads to Chilas, and the communications generally are improving.—The Contemporary Review.

Meissonier's "1807."

Meissonier's favorites among his own pictures were the "Siege of Paris," the "Death Scene," which is at Amsterdam; the "Barricade," which he had presented to Eugene Delacroix; the "Prayer," the "Virgin of St. Mark," the "Tuileries," "Samson," "1807," and "1814." The "1807" is in the New-York Metropolitan Museum, having been bought by the late A. T. Stewart, and presented to the museum by his business successor, Judge Hilton.

It is one of the artist's largest and most labored works, and he appears to have been at infinite pains to secure historical accuracy in the details. For instance, he learned from an officer who had served under Ney that that General had been in the habit of wearing his capote with the sleeves hanging loose, after the fashion of a hussar's jacket; and Ney is so painted in the picture. Having adverted to his idea of giving merely a hint of war's destruction by the trampling down of a field of unripe grain, he adds: "How many difficulties might I not have avoided by replacing this green wheat with dust!" Doubtless, the trouble that the picture had cost him made it seem to him more perfect than it really is. Yet he always regretted not having begun it earlier, when there were more veterans of the Napoleonic wars alive to supply him with further details.

An unacknowledged feeling of dissatisfaction with the picture partly on this, partly on purely artistic grounds, was perhaps at the bottom of his painting the subject all over again in water colors, quite as much as the desire to have it engraved. This water color was bought for 200,000f. by M. Simond. The original picture cost Judge Hilton 250,000f. We need hardly add that it is now considered one of the chief treasures of the Metropolitan Museum.—The Art Amateur.

The First Parish Priest.

It is to be remembered that, as in the Apostolic age the work of converting the world started from the great towns, so was this emphatically the case in Gaul. How early or how late the practice became general of calling the country cure the parish and the Episcopal see the diocese, I have never been able to discover. As early as the fourth century we find mention of country churches with lands belonging to them, and in the next century the numbers of these foundations so much increased that Sidonius (A. D. 430-488) mentions a visitation he made of the rural churches in his diocese, (Auvergne,) and we notice that by this time these settlements are sometimes called parochiae and sometimes dioceses.

Later on, Gregory of Tours (A. D. 539-593) more often calls the country cures dioceses and the Episcopal see the parochia. But, call them what you will, we are fairly well instructed as to the manner in which the country parishes (as we call them now) rose up in Gaul; and I have a suspicion that what was true of Gaul was true, mutatis mutandis, of Britain. I have a suspicion that if we had for British history anything approaching to that wealth of original sources which we have for early French history during the first five or six centuries of our era, we should have evidence that some—perhaps many—of our English parishes existed as ecclesiastical parishes, with pretty much the same boundaries as they have to-day, and are survivals of a condition of affairs anterior to the Saxon conquest.—The Nineteenth Century.

Tea Intemperance.

There is no doubt as to the tea-drinking propensities of the English race. We flirt with coffee, but tea is our only serious love. With the exception of Russia, we drink more of it than all the rest of the Continent put to gether. It is the one universal drink of all classes, and, it is to be feared, by all classes it is abused in the same fashion. The grande dame and the charwoman both find solace in the teacup, and both turn to it rather too frequently. The volume of tea consumption has steadily increased with the fall of the price of tea, and now that it is within reach of even the poorest, it is no longer a luxury, but a necessary of English life.

Afternoon tea is the most unchangeable of social functions in London. Our neighbors across the Channel, with that sincere flattery which they sometimes pay to our failings, have attempted to borrow this custom also, but have never succeeded in actually drinking the tea. French people may invite each other to "5-o'cloquer," but they have far too great a respect for their digestions to wander, as we do, from house to house, drinking at each a cup of cold of unknown strength. For, after all, it is in the making of the tea, and not in the amount that is consumed, that the real danger lies. The Russians are even greater tea-drinkers than we are, but they would never touch the terrible black draught which is our insular delight.—The Spectator.

Fortified Paris.

To-day, Paris, regarded as a fortified centre, is an intrenched camp, upon the margin of which are numerous new permanent forts. The circle formed by the line of these new forts, which are far outside the forts of 1870, is about 85 miles in circumference, and it contains about 580 square miles, not more than one-seventh of that area being built over. It is a region nearly as large as Monmouthshire, with a population of 3,000,000. The smallest possible circuit to be formed around it by an investing army is 100 miles, so that at least 500,000 men actually upon the spot would be required to undertake any serious operations for the reduction by siege of the French capital.

In practice no fewer than 1,000,000 would be necessary. And fortified Paris, although so much more extensive than it was in 1870, can, nevertheless, be defensively held at present by 350,000 men, while, if 700,000, or even more, were called for, they could, without detriment to the field armies, be provided out of the 3,700,000 trained soldiers whom France now has at her disposal.—The National Review.

The Skeats, Snells, Gleggs.

There are many examples of surnames which denote physical or mental strength in the persons who first bore them. Striking instances are: Skeat, the Old English sket, swift: Snell, the Old English snell, Old Norse Sniallr, swift, strong; Marvell, meaning prodigy; Swift, Sharp, Quick; Magin, probably from the Old Norse megin, strong. A remarkable Northern name is Glegg, or Clegg, which represents the Old Norse glöggr, Scotch gleg, meaning quick, clever, and occurring in the Lancashire dialect as clegg. In South Yorkshire they say that a quick-witted man is "as glegg as a wumble"—that is, sharp as a gimlet. Every one of these surnames (and there are more of the same kind) is certainly derived from the mental or physical good qualities of an ancestor.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Andes and Reference Libraries.

The seismic "belt," which begins with the end of the United States, has its buckle in Ecuador and thence southward tapers again, though not rapidly, for Peru is no stranger to temblores of the first magnitude. Quayaquil, on the edge of the greatest of volcanic centres, has suffered sorely. But even thus far from the sea the great peaks are almost never seen.

Personal inspection of the Pacific coast of South America gives one to understand how much more visible are the Andes through the atmosphere of a reference library in New-York than through their own. For the closet traveler the giant peaks politely march coastward twenty to fifty leagues to colonize his paper voyage with sights never seen by the veteran of twenty years' coasting. In truth, the backbone of the southern continent is hardly more distinguished by the enormous height of its scattered vertebrae than by the infallible vapors which curtain them from the passer on the Pacific.

Now and then some finger of the wind pokes through the veil, and lets see the fleeting hint of a blue presence behind; but the rent is repaired as quickly as made. Until Chile, where the chain edges toward the coast, the great mountains are so far inland that the sight would not be impressive even if the horizon were ever clear enough to expose them to the sea. For a view of the Andes, one must go inland, back of the fog curtain.—Harper's Magazine.

Historical Difficulties.

What place, if any, does history hold among the sciences? Is there anything in the phenomena which she investigates, or in the means of investigation at her disposal, which should exclude her from such a place altogether? Let us begin by making some concessions. The historical student labors under several serious difficulties and is exposed to some peculiar dangers. His first and most obvious difficulty arises from a lack of information. The student of modern history feels this comparatively little; the mediaevalist feels it more; the student of antiquity, except for a few short periods in the history of Greece and Rome, feels it most of all. How little do we know of ancient Assyria and ancient Egypt! How little can we hope to know! How dark are the dark ages! how shadowy the personalities of Pericles and Justinian, of Attila and Theodoric! How many empires have perished, like the Mexican, and left scarce a wreck behind! How small a portion of the world is illuminated at any one epoch by the light of recorded fact! But such gaps are not found in history alone. Even astronomy has its dark spots. There are shady spaces, to say the least, in evolutionary biology. There is positively tantalizing fragments of the old Etruscan tongue. Shall we ever know what is on the other side of the moon, or bridge the gulf between organic or inorganic matter?—The National Review.

Treasures of the Polar Seas.

In 1809 Count Romanzoff sent M. Hedenström to explore the New-Siberian islands, fitting him out at his own expense. Hedenström reached Laikoff's first island, and was amazed at the prodigious stores of fossil ivory it contained; for although the ivory hunters had for forty years regularly carried away each year large quantities of ivory from the island, the supply of ivory in it appeared to be not in the least diminished.

In about half a mile Hedenström saw tusks of elephants sticking up in the sand and gravel, and a large sandbank on the west coast of the island was always covered with elephants' tusks after a gale, leading him to hope that there was an endless amount of ivory under the sea! Hedenström and Sannikoff went on to Kotelnoi and New-Siberia, and they found the hills in the former island absolutely covered with the bones, tusks, and teeth of elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffalos, which must have lived there in countless numbers, although the island is now an icy wilderness, without the slightest vegetation.

They also found that in New-Siberia—the most eastern of the islands—the quantity of mammoth ivory was still more abundant, and in 1809 Sannikoff brought away 10,000 pounds of fossil ivory from New-Siberia alone.—Chambers's Journal.

"Powder Play" in Morocco.

A dozen or so horses are drawn up into line at one end of the plain, the riders, by means of bit and stirrup, working their animals into a ferment of excitement. Then, at a given signal, the long-barreled guns are waved in the air, and the troop sets forward at little more than a walk, which increases as they proceed, waving their guns and saluting the while, until it becomes a furious gallop.

Suddenly the weapons are brought to the shoulder, held with both hands, the elbows raised to the level of their shoulders, and the next moment the little troop of horsemen is lost to sight, enveloped in the clouds of white smoke which the flint-lock guns and inferior native powder produce, only to issue again in their showy trappings, reining in the horses with all the strength of their iron wrists, until the poor beasts, often with bleeding mouth, are brought to a standstill.

The lab-el-barond, as the natives call it, admits of but little variation when performed in numbers; but this is not always the case, and at times one man alone will go through the manoeuvre, introducing some new system of his own—lying back in the saddle and firing behind him, for instance, or under his horse's belly.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Where Giants Come From.

Nearly every race has contributed to giantism, but the English have furnished far the larger proportion, partly, perhaps, because the English have always been fond of seeing giants and paying for the privilege, thereby drawing the merit of physical bigness, which has always been modest, out of its undeserved obscurity. Next to the English, the Irish have supplied the largest number, but the Irish giant is rarely grown nowadays, since that stock has been drawn upon so heavily by America.

Germany and the United States have supplied, each, eight or nine men who have won publicity and fame by their exuberant physique. It seems to be the Central and Western States that supply the American giants, and our war records show that in these regions, together with Maine and Vermont, the average stature is the highest.

There have been French and Italian, negro and Arab giants, but the number is few, and it is evident that the temperate zones and the large races supply the most cases of giantism. It is a curious fact that since Biblical days there have been no giants among the Jews.—Scribner's Magazine.

The Tuscan Peasant.

In Tuscany you will often find peasants whose families have been on the same farm for two or three hundred years. They talk of themselves as gente (the Roman gens) of the padrone, (landlord,) and take an affectionate interest in him and his family. But the Tuscan peasant is a thorough conservative; he has not yet grasped the changes brought about by railroads, steamboats, and international communication. He hankers after a large extent of land on which to grow wheat enough to provide bread for the whole year, and is inclined to regard other crops as accessories.

With the actual low price of corn this does not suit the owner, particularly as it is customary in Tuscany to grow wheat two years running on the same land, with little or no manure. So soon as the corn is carried (early in July) the stubble is plowed up, and maize or millet is grown for early Autumn cutting as green fodder. The yield of wheat is of course wretched, from six to thirteen fold, and enlightened proprietors who possess the requisite capital are dividing their larger farms and building the necessary farmhouses.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Women and Paradise.

God has promised to believers, men and women, gardens beneath which rivers flow, to dwell therein forever, and goodly places in the Garden of Eden.

Verily, men resigned and women resigned, and believing men and believing women, and devout men and devout women, and truthful men and truthful women, and patient men and patient women, and humble men and humble women, and almsgiving men and almsgiving women, and fasting men and fasting women * * * and men who remember God much and women who remember Him—God has prepared for such forgiveness and a mighty hire.

Enter ye into Paradise, ye and your wives, happy.—The Koran.

Chinese Kites.

Great ingenuity is displayed by the Chinese in the manufacture of kites. Kites of the angular shape common among ourselves are never seen, the designers representing at their own sweet will flowers, birds, fish—and in fact anything that may be found on the earth or in the waters under the earth. Many of them are extremely beautiful and do infinite credit to the artistic tastes of the people. Human figures, representing historical or mythical events, are very commonly used, while emblems, such as the double fish, and characters of felicitous import, such, for example, as shou (longevity) and chi (good fortune) are favorite subjects.

On some of them musical strings are so arranged that they emit sounds of melody as they fly aloft. The first ones so constructed are said to have been instrumental in saving an army when in dire distress. The General commanding this unfortunate force, being hemmed in by the enemy, resorted to the stratagem of flying in the dead of night a number of kites with musical strings so arranged as to emit sounds resembling the words, "Beware of Han." Like the Syrians, at the noise of the chariot wheels, the contending host took flight at the sound, and were destroyed—horse, foot, and dragons.—Good Words.

"IF THOU WERT TRUE AS THOU ART FAIR."

If thou wert true as thou art fair,
Love should for thee thy burden bear;
No service would his heart disdain,
Or deem it idle or in vain:
But fare thee well! too fair art thou;
So fare thee well forever now.

If thou were mine and mine alone,
Then shouldst thou reign upon love's throne;
But other hands may thine caress,
And other lips those lips may press,
So fare thee well! Unfair art thou—
Go, fare thee well forever now.

If thou, a goddess wert, divine,
Should all men worship at thy shrine?
Nay, prithee, think!—is there not one
Who from thine altar would nass on,
Crying, "Fare thee well! Mere fairy thou—
Nay, fare thee well forever now"?

Yet tell me, thou, my own, my queen,
Art true as thou hast ever been—
And I thy servant still shall be;
Nor doubting, sing this song to thee
Of "Fare thee well"—but "Fair art thou,"
And "With me fare forever now."
SAMUEL WADDINGTON.
—The Athaenum.

The Queen and Beaconsfield.

On the wall of Hughenden Church may be se

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS ON THE OLDEST EAST

Maspero on Egypt and Chaldea.

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION. Egypt and Chaldea. By G. Maspero. Edited by A. H. Sayce. Translated by M. L. McLure. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is the work of a generalizer, who is philologist, historian, archaeologist, and has spent a lifetime in focusing his combined studies toward Egypt. As Director of the Bulaq Museum, as the discoverer of many of the objects placed therein, Maspero has an intimate acquaintance with the Egypt of the past which few can possess. In his preface Mr. Sayce says that in the present work its author has been prodigal of his abundant stores of learning and knowledge, and "it may, therefore, be regarded as the most complete account of ancient Egypt that has ever yet been published."

It is true that, as Egyptological research is going forward and the discoveries are many, the truth of to-day upsets the theories of yesterday. But this, says Mr. Sayce, is exactly what must happen "in all sciences in which there is a healthy growth, and archaeology is no exception to the rule." Of the newer finds those recently made by M. de Morgan at Kam Ombo may be cited. If these discoveries give us an acquaintance with former dynasties, at the same time they afford us a better insight into the trades and professions of early Egypt.

Prof. Maspero in the first six chapters devotes his attention to Egypt; in the last three chapters to Chaldea. In that portion of the volume which treats, then, of Egypt he opens with a description of the Nile and its influence on the country. As to the people, whence did they come? Maspero does not believe that the Egyptian was in major part of Asiatic origin. He thinks that hypothesis of Asiatic origin must be abandoned:

"The bulk of the Egyptian population presents the characteristics of those white races which have been found established from all antiquity on the Mediterranean slope of the Lybian Continent. This population is of African origin, and came to Egypt from the west or southwest."

It must, however, in time have been much mixed, the blacker race from Africa with Asiatics coming across the isthmus, furnishing the various elements. "But, whatever may be our theory with regard to the origin of the ancestry of the Egyptians, they were scarcely settled upon the banks of the Nile before the country conquered and assimilated them to itself, as it has never ceased to do in the case of strangers who have occupied it. At the time when their history begins for us, all the inhabitants had long formed but one people and had but one language."

In the second chapter, on the gods of Egypt, Maspero writes: "One would think that the country had been inhabited for the most part by gods, and contained just sufficient men and animals to satisfy the requirements of their worship." There was then "a rabble of gods." In this mixed pantheon there were grades of gods. Each principality, city, village, district, must have had its particular divinity. It requires long study to become acquainted with all these divinities, and the confusion arising from the difficulty of understanding their various functions renders the reading of Egyptian inscriptions a serious task. Too often the pith of a sentence escapes you on this account.

What will particularly interest those in search of information in regard to Chaldea begins with the seventh chapter. "Like Egyptian civilization, Chaldea had its birth between the sea and the dry land, in a low, marshy, alluvial soil, flooded annually by the rivers which traverse it." The Euphrates and the Tigris were not such mysterious floods to the Chaldeans as was the Nile to the Egyptians. Their source could be tracked. As to the races first colonizing this river country, the very latest research seems to indicate that their place of origin was Southern Arabia. The language was Semitic, with a more positive coloring than that of Egypt. How long were the people in a state of savagery? We do not know. According to the Chaldean legend this dated back some 36,000 years. It was then that the gods made a mortal man King. From the beginning of the world to the Deluge there was reckoned 691,200 years. We derive from the Chaldeans the story of the Deluge and the Ark, but with many modifications when compared with the Biblical one. After the Flood came an extraordinary dynasty, that ruled 34,800 years. The Samson story finds some resemblance in the hero Gilgames. The legends are innumerable, some of them being undoubtedly adopted by the Greeks in the fashioning of Hercules.

Early Chaldean sculpture is of barbaric crudity. Prof. Maspero shows the constructing of the Chaldean temples, and how their revenues were obtained. As to their gods, if individuality was wanting, they supposedly contained within themselves the principal elements of which our universe is composed, as "earth, water, sky, sun, moon, and stars."

Something the Chaldean did was to leave his record for us in baked clay. It is owing to this material that the principal works of Chaldean literature have come down to us, and some are as perfect as when the soft clay was first hardened in the kiln. The lesson Maspero imparts about the cuneiform character is excellent and fully up to date. The seal, a round cylinder, gave authenticity to a contract, hence the constant use of such seals, and the quantity of them found to-day.

Perhaps in the absence of dates, some reader may feel disposed to find fault with Prof. Maspero. In this era of positivism, what we want to know, is not alone the year, the day, but the hour and the minute when an event occurred. It may not be classed as idle curiosity to have told us how far back lived a certain King of a certain dynasty. Perhaps Prof. Maspero has lived so long with his subject that he is honest enough to say that he does not know. He prefers, probably, to leave the matter of exact years to the future. He would rather be silent than conjectural, and is unwilling to commit an error of two or three thousand years. All the early dates of these Egyptian and Chaldean dynasties can at best be only conjectural. There is nothing that can be found, by means of which chronological comparisons or inferences can be drawn. Geology may give general anthropological data, and so may the more precise astronomical facts, but the individual escapes the footrule of time. What we are all satisfied about is this—that with every new fact discovered man's civilization goes further and further back.

For a general comprehension of the dawn of civilization we know of no stronger work than the one under notice.

ERMAN'S "ANCIENT EGYPT."

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT. Described by Adolf Erman. Translated by H. M. Tirard. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $6.

There are scores of popular errors in regard to Egypt. The most common is to regard the history of Egypt as belonging to a single epoch. In order to acquire anything like a sound conception, we must understand that during the several thousands of years of its existence changes were frequent. The author writes:

"For a long time men spoke of Egyptian art, Egyptian religion, and Egyptian language as if it had not experienced any very great changes during 3,000 years, and made up their minds that the Egyptian character was one peculiarly conservative. Now we know that there is no justification for this conclusion. During the 3,000 years of their history, the language, the faith, and the art of the ancient Egyptians changed neither more nor less than that of any other nation under the same conditions. It was solely owing to our want of knowledge that we underestimated the difference for so long."

Prof. Erman shows that acquaintance which comes with a long and methodical study of the subject. It was some eighteen years ago that his "Die Pluraibildung des Aegyptischen" appeared, which was followed later by an Egyptian grammar. As editor of the Zeitschrift of the German Oriental Society none of the newer facts in regard to ancient Egypt can have escaped him. It must be declared at once that the study of ancient Egypt, ranging, as it does, over so many centuries, is an exceedingly difficult and complex one. The sequence in its history is often interrupted. The gaps are numerous. Like the science of chemistry, it is a subject requiring a great deal of memory, or, rather, the seizing of an innumerable quantity of disjointed facts. In the time to come, probably causes and effects will be more appreciable.

The criticism that this work is too crammed with facts and references is manifestly unjust. This is the legitimate method used in Germany, which never is as assertive as the English usage. The cock-sure habit is not Teutonic. Prof. Erman, in giving his references, allows you to track a topic to its source, and you are free to agree with him or not, as you please. In fact, "Life in Ancient Egypt" may not be written for the highest grades of Egyptologists, of which there are probably not more than a dozen men in the world, (two-thirds of which are Germans,) but for those unacquainted, save in a desultory way, with the subject, and to this class, which is countless, the work under notice will be found wonderfully instructive.

The Greeks, in the seventh century B. C., marveled when they found, across the Mediterranean, along the Nile Valley a civilization which was superior to their own. Herodotus described Egypt, and a great many things he saw there were incomprehensible to him. Perhaps the mental status of the Greek was on a higher plain than that of the Egyptian. Nevertheless, in his mythology, the Greek adopted many of the Nilotic mysteries. The later Romans were so much impressed with the gods of the Egyptian pantheon that they took from it Osiris, Isis, Typhon, and Horus. Many centuries elapsed before the glamour of that old Egyptian wisdom departed. As Prof. Erman expresses it, "Their old wisdom appears in some respects less wonderful, in others it even grows repulsive, while their customs are not more peculiar than those of other nations, and merit neither our ridicule nor our reverence. In one point only, a point little thought of by the ancients themselves, do we of the modern world regard the Egyptians with the greatest admiration, namely, in their art, which rose to a greatness and individuality shared by few other nations."

Excepting, then, Babylon, the story of Egypt goes back the furthest. We do have to-day some positive acquaintance with a country which existed under a marked civilization nearly 5,000 years ago. If there might have been a squad of Greek heroes fighting before some little town called Troy, at that very time, Egypt had reached its climax, and was somewhat in its decline. The author says: "The civilization of other countries, though perhaps as ancient, has left no trace, while in Egypt the number of monuments which have come down will seem inexhaustible." Still, as has been before stated, the deterioration of the most remote civilization in Egypt is one fraught with difficulties. Take English history. Before the coming of Julius Caesar to Britain, barely a century before Christ, English history is a blank. We know about as much concerning it as of the annals of the Pequods ten years prior to the landing of the Pilgrims in America. How, then, are we to expect minute details of a country having a fixed government 3,000 or 4,000 years before Christ? Suppose, as the author explains it, a courtier of King Chofu should have visited the palace of Rameses III. He would have believed himself to be in a foreign country. Rameses III., from his title, had two other Rameses before him. "I must now beg," writes the author, "that readers keep in mind the following fact. In point of time the old empire is as far removed from the new empire as are the times of King Arthur, the hero of romance, from the more prosaic days of Queen Victoria."

It is quite possible that there have been other countries with a civilization somewhat on a par with that of old Egypt, and synchronous with it, of which but the barest traces have been left. Among such may be cited evidences found in Ceylon and South America. But here tropical nature, the most destructive of all forces, has extinguished almost everything. It is to the climate of Egypt, the centuries when the air was dry, the slight changes of temperature, that we owe the preservation of its monuments. Even the sand, when it smothered a construction of the past, hid it and saved it. Then, again, the Egyptian built his monuments with particular regard to their lasting powers. That was a part of his religion. "While most people of a similar standing in civilization have been content with perishable graves, the Egyptians prepared for their mummies vast, enduring monuments, the rich decoration of which gives us full details of their manner of life. Thus, in Egypt, we learn to know those centuries of the remote past which in other countries are covered with a thick veil."

As to the temples, what we can gather from them is really not so much. We get from the inscriptions some idea of the gods worshipped there, the number of sacrifices, and bombast galore. "If, as an exception, we find an inscription telling us of the warlike feats of a ruler, these are related in such official style and stereotyped formulae that little can be gained toward the knowledge of Egyptian life." When tombs are studied, though the religious rigmarole still tires the patience of the explorer, there is to be found material which is strictly human. Here are objects which the dead man may have handled, because it was believed that these tools or ornaments, or this game of draughts, or this letter, might have been of use to the deceased in the time to come. You may find, too, the man's name, why he was entitled to such a fine tomb, why his mummy case was so elegantly made. But you cannot be always certain writes Prof. Erman that either the inscription or the material objects really told of the man, or were things handled by him. Precedent was everything, so the later Egyptian copied old formulae, and kept on hand an assortment of ready-made objects, which he buried with the dead man.

Taken generally, there are many disillusions about papyri. Of course, they are all always curious, but beyond that useless. Many relate to magic. The secular ones are generally schoolbooks, and much given to vaunt the teachers. When you come down to the documents, those which are the most satisfactory are the business letters, the note books, inventories, and legal documents. "In them we see the people as they really were, with all their weak points, and without the pomp and ceremony which surround life depicted for us on the monuments." It is not, however, invariably straight sailing. These very business documents are not so easy to understand. The Egyptian had a naughty trick of punning, and his jokes are incomprehensible today. Then he was quite wild in his way of expressing a simple thing. He did not call a spade a spade.

When we study the practical side of the Egyptian it is not entirely satisfactory. We know about his cattle, his herds, until we are tired of them; but then we have little information about weaving or pottery making. It is possible that there were many arts the Egyptians excelled in, but chance has not yet turned them up.

We need not work over the tiresome subject of the origin of the Egyptians, fully discussed by Maspero, Brugsch and many others. It is all hypothetical so far, and is likely to remain so. As to chronology, we were very much more satisfied with our little learning a half century ago than we are to-day. We do know of the names of many Kings, and how one came after another; sometimes how many years one particular Pharaoh reigned, but rarely the exact time. Inscriptions have the knack of telling with enormous verbiage exactly nothing. We do know when some Kings reigned in comparatively recent times, as, say, Necho, about 600 years before Christ; but Necho was a potentate of but yesterday, so to speak. It is likely that we can run as far back as Thotmes III., (Dhutmase in German,) who was of the fifteenth century B. C. When we go back to Amenemh'et I., we cannot place him, and as to that other worthy, King Snofru, Meyer insists that he reigned in 2830 B. C. Leipsius puts him back only 275 years, and Brugsch some 600 years more. Maybe the papyrus is yet to turn up which will straighten out these chronological tangles.

Prof. Erman makes the following division. For want of something better we should advise its adoption: Call the dynasty from the IV. to the VI. the Old Empire; from the XII. to the XIII. the Middle Empire, and from the XIII. to the XX. the New Empire. The first would begin 2830 and end 2530 B. C. The second would begin 2130 and end in 1930 B. C. The last begins in 1530 and would close in 1050 B. C. Qualify them all with an "about" as to time. As to the first three dynasties, we know nothing, or next to nothing, in regard to them. Notwithstanding much nonsense written about the "earliest of the early Kings," there are no authentic monuments. "From the seventh to the eleventh and from the fourteenth to the seventeenth are periods of political confusion, and after the twentieth, inscriptions and papyri are too rare." What do we know about dynasties I., II., and III.? Not much.

As to the King, his dignity was immense. He was a god. While Aman, Re, and the rest of the pantheon were "great gods," he was the "good god." His name was sacred. His Majesty shaved off both his hair and beard, and wore a sham beard. When a subject spoke to him he made up a kind of psalm of praise. One of these preambles has come down to us. It is made up of about 350 words. As a descendant of the sun god, notwithstanding his divinity, the King had his human side. As Pharaoh, all the land was his, and so were all the goods of his subjects. Possessor of everything, he had many wives, and, according to ancient ideas, "all the wives of his subjects were his." There was but one legal Queen and an immense harem. We know but little of this harem life. We are to believe, however, that Rameses II. was very much of a father, having had, if the record is accurate, 200 children, of which 111 were boys and 89 daughters.

Prof. Erman describes family life, the home, dress, recreation, religion, the dead, learning, literature, the plastic arts, agriculture, cult and crafts, traffic and trade, and war. In this single volume the author treats of all these subjects. Though we may still refer to Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs," evidently Wilkinson's book is not abreast with modern research. Perrot-Chipier is more special. Prof. Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt," with its innumerable illustrations, is likely to be the accepted work of to-day, for the English translation is of the best.

RUSSIA'S JEWISH PROBLEM

THE RUSSIAN JEWS, EXTERMINATION OR EMANCIPATION? By Leo Errera, with a prefatory note by Theodore Mommsen. Translated from the French by Bella Lowry. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

It should be understood that a work of this character has really nothing special about it. It is not intended for a people following a certain creed, but as a general appeal for the benefit of humanity. Writes Mommsen to the author:

"The heartrending picture which you have traced, supported throughout by proofs, which are, unhappily, but too well based, cannot fail to move many hearts, unveiling to them, as it does, an abyss in which common sense and humanity alike seem to be engulfed. It is a duty never to despair of poor humanity. Fanaticism is incorrigible. But we may still hope that the statesmen of a great empire and the sovereign arbiter of Europe may no longer be dominated by the blind action of a resuscitated Torquemada."

Prof. Errera of the University of Brussels displays no passion in the recording of the facts. He simply states the facts as they have occurred in Russia, and the bare details, without any adjuncts of descriptive powers, attest the sad events which have brought such intense sufferings to over 4,500,000 of Jews in Russia. Massachusetts in 1890 had 2,238,000 inhabitants, Michigan 2,003,889. Add these two entire populations and oppress them, and then the wretchedness of 4,500,000 of people can be better understood.

What is not so generally known is this: that the Jews were settled in Russian territory long before Russia became an empire, and its extension west and south led to the incorporation within the empire of a great number of Jews, and both in Poland and in the Crimea the Russian conquerors found a large population of Jews, who had dwelt there for many centuries. Therefore, "it is all wrong to speak of any invasion of Russia by the Jews," for it is Russia which, in the eighteenth century, and in our own days forcibly acquired regions and districts which had been mainly occupied by Jews."

It was Gen. Ignatieff who elaborated the May laws of 1882, but the initiatory movement was due to Pobedonostsev, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, during the reign of the late Czar, Alexander III. Carried away with dogmatic views, the Procurator believed in the possibility of forcing on Russia one faith. His policy may be briefly stated: The Russian must be a Slav, or cease to exist. Hence that terrible expression directed to the Russian Jew, "Let a third be converted, then a third may emigrate, and, as to the rest, let it die of hunger." As to the first conversion, it has not, nor will it ever, take place. As to emigration, it has been carried on on a fairly large scale. As to the third and last method, the death of Jews by hunger or disease, that has undoubtedly been cruelly effective.

Mr. Harold Frederic has told his personal experiences in Russia in the columns of The New-York Times and in his important contribution to the history of our times, "The New Exodus." M. Leroy-Beaulieu, a leading French authority, has described with precision all the circumstances attending this action of the Russian Government toward the Jews. He tells of the slow decay and death in the circumscribed Ghetto, when 4,000,000 of people were subjected to cruel treatment.

The political significance of the Jew in Europe may be slight. The Armenian actually is on the same plane, yet the European and American world are excited over the bare mention of any attempt to coerce the Armenians in their religious belief. Are not all men alike? The cause of oppressed humanity ought to be the same all the world over. Since M. Leo Errera's work was printed Alexander III. has died. The highest eulogium passed on him was that he kept peace with the rest of the world. His was a sad life, and the neediest man in Russia was far happier than the Czar. Even the Jew that faced starvation, as he fled across the borders with his shivering wife and hungry children, had less on his soul than this Emperor. God grant that his successor may have no cruel advisers. Far more than in any other country on earth does the happiness of not one kind of people, but of the people of many creeds depend on the will of a Russian sovereign.

ROME BEFORE CHARLEMAGNE

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ROME IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Ferdinand Gregorovius. Translated from the fourth German edition by Annie Hamilton. In two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75 for the set.

The thought which remains uppermost in the reader's mind when he has perused these two interesting volumes is the thought how much, after all, do we know of Rome in the centuries between Romulus Augustulus and that Charles whom we call the Great. Here were those Dark Ages in which learning and the other products of civilization declined to lower and lower depths. And yet, in a historical sense, we know a vast deal about the men who then were living, and how they lived, toiled, and suffered. Night, with its obscurities, had settled down over Europe, but of that night we know many details and can see to the full events that moved about in its shadows.

Gregorovius writes of the City of Rome only, not of the empire, and not even of the lands of Italy that surrounded Rome and of which Rome remained in a sense, and often as a fact, the capital and the mistress. When Attila came down, when Alaric, when Genseric, and when Theodoric, he tells us not the story of their progress from northern homes, but what they did to subdue, to despoil, to possess the city itself. And so of the Bishops and Popes who ruled in those times. It is of things they did in Rome and for Rome, the things they did within the walls of Aurelian, that he writes.

Thus restricted, the author has found ample material for this book, in which are a thousand pages of writing strictly historical in quality. Gregorovius is not a writer who constantly uses his imagination when possessed of a small collection of facts. German that he is, he first writes facts, and they are facts authentic. But he is no Dryasdust. Not a page of his book is overweighted with knowledge. We never feel that there is too much of the scholar and too little of the literary artist. Gregorovius makes himself interesting always. He also makes himself understood. Moreover, he makes the career of Rome as a city understood.

No fact is made clearer than that the expansion of the office of Roman Bishop into the office of Pope of Christendom was the logical sequence of the extinction of the office of Emperor. Trained under the imperial idea for 500 years, the minds and habits of men demanded a substitute for the office that had become obsolete, and in the Papal Bishop they found and embraced it. And so with the temporal power. It was not so much the ambition of Popes as the wants of their followers that led to the ingrafting of this branch on to the tree. We must quote on this point one of the author's most striking passages:

"The organization of the empire was transformed into an ecclesiastical system, with the Pope as its head. The old Imperial Senate, in the form of Cardinals and Bishops, surrounded their elective spiritual monarch, in whose case, as in the case of the Emperor, race and nationality were indifferent; but the constitutional principles which the Caesars had never recognized were, on the score of the democratic theory of the equality of the priesthood, introduced in councils and synods, to which the provinces sent representatives in the universal Senate-house, the Lateran. The lieutenants of these ecclesiastical provinces were the Bishops, consecrated and controlled by the Pope. The monasteries, scattered over all countries, resembled the ancient Roman colonies, and were strongholds or stations of the spiritual dominion of Rome, as well as of civilization; and, after the heathens or heretic barbarians in Britain and Germany, in Gaul and Spain, had been overcome by the bloodless weapons of Rome, the Eternal City again ruled and gave laws to the fairest portion of the ancient world.

"However we may regard the new civilization which found its place in Rome, it was based on the weakness or on the wants of mankind; and the supremacy of Rome was necessary for rude and lawless centuries, since it alone upheld the unity of Christendom. Without an absolute Church, without the Roman spirit of the Bishops, who, in the provinces suppressed, with the power of a Scipio or a Marius, every rebellious tendency to fall away from the orthodox faith, national imagination and traditions would have given birth to a hundred forms of faith."

Gregorovius asserts that the Papacy simply "absorbed within itself the political genius of the Roman Empire." Ever in the later Middle Ages the shades of the ancient Romans still hovered over their descendants. Moral ruins, as well as monumental, still endured. Through succeeding centuries remnants of the ancient civilization survived. Christianity had long since gained the victory over paganism when in this remnant of the ancient spirit were found the forces which helped to found the universal sovereignty of the Papacy. In that strangely ancient yet modern institution was embodied the ancient majesty of Rome. Even when paganism had become completely extinct in Rome, the outward form of Christianity was completely pagan. The unassuming basilicas of Christianity that stood outside the walls, or in outer districts within the walls, so late as the fifth century "were scarcely noticed amidst the countless monuments of pagan splendor."

Of equal interest are the chapters devoted to the Goths, Huns, and Vandals. Gregorovius, as a German, takes obvious pride in showing that it was not to these wholly, or in great part, that destruction was due. Rome, even in the time of Gregory, robbed as she had been by Eastern Emperors and Vandal Popes, no less than by barbarians, in art still "was richer than all the modern capitals of Europe combined."

The amount of devastation done by Goths he holds to have been exaggerated. Rome was a vast city; her buildings were great in number and the stay of the Goths was short—three days. The ruin they inflicted must have been inconsiderable, because to have been great was physically out of the question. With the Vandals the case was different. Genseric gave them fourteen days to plunder in, and their cupidity was appalling, offering to posterity one of the most disgraceful scenes in the earth's history. Still Rome was so boundless, her treasures were so vast, that when Theodoric came it was found that neither the horror of Christian for the pagan gods, the robbery of Constantius, nor the successive sacks by Visigoths, Vandals, or the mercenaries of Ricimer had been able wholly to exhaust the boundless wealth.

Under Theodoric, the Goths became the preservers of Roman monuments, instead of the destroyers—Theodoric, whom the author happily characterizes as "the first to bring his wandering people to a stand." His kingdom lasted only sixty years, but under it had been accomplished the transition from antiquity to mediaevalism and "to the Goths, who stood on the confines of two ages, belongs the glory of having been the protectors of the ancient culture of Europe." Of that life and change that followed their departure and which meant ruin and decay, Gregorovius writes impressively:

With the overthrow of the Gothic kingdom begins the ruin of the Italy and Rome of antiquity. The laws, the monuments, even the historic recollections of the past, gradually fade from memory. The temples fall to ruin. The Capitol, standing on its solitary hill, still, it is true, displays the sumptuous monuments of the greatest empire ever known to history. But the Imperial Palace, although enduring in its main outlines, a colossal labyrinth of halls and courts, of temples and a thousand artistic chambers resplendent with precious marbles, and still here and there covered with gold-embroidered hangings, is but a haunted and deserted fortress, from which all semblance of life has passed away. * * * The Amphitheatre of Titus stands undestroyed, though robbed of its ornaments. The vast Thermae of imperial times, no longer supplied by any aqueduct, useless, forsaken, and already mantled with ivy, resemble ruined cities in their vastness and desertion. * * * Rome suffered a metamorphosis and became transformed into a city of cloisters. The metropolis of the universe was converted into a spiritual city, in which priests and monks have entire sway and build churches and convents with untiring zeal. Every civic impulse having died away, the vitality which yet remained to the people was now exclusively directed toward the service of the Church. After the majesty of Rome had perished, the Church stood vigorous and alone.

CURIOUS AMERICAN BIBLES

EARLY BIBLES OF AMERICA. Being a Descriptive Account of Bibles Published in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. By the Rev. John Wright. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $3.

This volume may hardly be called a third edition, for since the first appearance of the book Mr. Wright has very much improved and enlarged his original work. So that all possible information could be obtained, the author's researches have been made far and near. Descriptions then given of Bibles are not arrays of dates or dry facts, but are presented as obtained by means of personal observation.

Supposably everybody knows that the first Bible printed in America "is the history of the devotion and persistence" of one man—John Eliot. It was his desire to relieve the minds of the Indian races from their spiritual darkness. Coming to New-England in 1631, he became shortly afterward the pastor of Roxbury Church. It was not alone among his own white flock that he sought to administer, but he was anxious as to the souls of the red men. A graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, he was conversant with the original languages of the Bible. Among the Pequots there was a captive who was a servant. He taught Eliot the Indian language. In 1646 the minister of Roxbury could deliver a sermon to the Indians in their native tongue. When, in 1643, the various colonies entered into articles of confederation, Commissioners were appointed to look into the condition of the Indians. The mother country approving, it was thought wise to make an effort toward the education of the Indians. Then Eliot may have for the first time entertained the hope of giving to the Indian the sacred Book of the white man. In 1653 Eliot wrote of his "longing desire, if it were the will of God, that our Indian language might be sanctified by the translation of the Holy Scripture into it." A primer and catechism appeared the next year. In 1655 the Book of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew were in print, and a few of the Psalms in 1658.

The first press was set up in Cambridge in 1639, and was the property of the Rev. Henry Dunster, the President of Harvard College. In 1659 a new press and new type were sent from England, and with these increased facilities the "Augustine of New-England" was more anxious than ever that the Indian tribes might have the Bible in their own tongue.

The translation must have been a long and difficult work, for it was as late as 1658 that Eliot wrote: "Bless the Lord, that the whole Book of God is translated into their own language." His appeals for funds for printing were responded to. In 1661 appeared the New Testament in the Indian language. "The book is a small quarto of 130 printed leaves, without pagination. Between the two title pages is a dedication to Charles II." A number of copies was sent to England for presentation, and among the recipients was the King. Algonquin, or Algonquinan, could not have been an easy language to work with. The Rev. Dr. Ellis, in his "Memorial History of Boston," says something to this effect: that an Indian word root is at the start compact enough, but that it grows at "either extremity," thickens in the midde, until it gets to be unmanageable. So "Christ nuppoquohwusuaeneumun" means "Christ, our deliverer."

Much encouraged, Eliot began the printing of the Old Testament in 1660, and in 1662 it was half finished. In 1663 the completed Bible appeared. The peculiarity of the Indian language again asserts itself, when at the conclusion of the Old Testament are the words, "Wohkukquohsmwog Quoshodtumwaenuog," which stands for "The prophets are ended."

In 1680 a second edition appeared, and the errors in the first one were corrected. Mr. Wright says, relative to the second edition, that it is a "more desirable book to those who wish to know something of the Indian language." But it is the first edition which the collectors of Americana pay the biggest price for. The great copy is the one belonging to Mr. Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y. It is a presentation copy given in 1666 by John Eliot to Thomas Shepard, and on a leaf therein is written: "Ye gift of ye Rev'd Translator." The Lenox Library has an Indian Bible that once belonged to George Chalmers. The Library Company of Philadelphia has a copy of the 1663 edition, with the autograph of J. Logan, who was Penn's secretary.

The Saur German Bible, or, as it is known, the Saur Bible, was printed in Germantown, Penn., in 1743. Saur was born in Wittgenstein in 1693, and came to America in 1724 and settled in Germantown. He was an educated man and practiced medicine. As imported German Bibles were expensive, he determined to print one, but knew nothing about the printing art.

In 1738 Saur printed an almanac. In 1739 he issued a religious paper in German, and a quarterly in 1746. Saur was three years making the Bible, and the last sheet was finished in 1743, and, "considering the early day at which the Saur Bible was printed, it is an admirable example of workmanship. It is the first Bible printed in America in a European language." It is a quarto, bound in beveled boards covered with strong leather, with clasps. Saur was an enterprising man. He built his own paper mill, made his ink, and cast his type. In 1763 he issued a second edition. The first edition is to-day an exceedingly rare book.

"Philadelphia, Printed and sold by R. Aitken. At Pope's Head, Three doors above the Coffee House, in Market Street. MDCCLXXXII.," is on the title page of the first American Bible printed in English. There have been disputes as to whether a Bible said to have been printed in Boston is not entitled to priority, but it seems pretty clear that if there was an English Bible sold in Boston then it was printed in the mother country. The Aitken Bible was not a success with its publisher. Strange to say, it is among the rarest of books. Mr. Wright says: "There are not fifty copies in existence, and the number actually located falls below this statement. Aitken was a Scotchman, who came to America in 1769 and settled as a bookseller in Philadelphia in 1774."

The "crank," the author says, has tried his hand with the Bible. Dr. Franklin, who might have been the Lubbock of his time, probably, was frequently oppressed by Puritanism in the United States. Mr. McMasters says Franklin had no taste "for the force and beauty of the English tongue so finely shown as in King James's Bible." What Benjamin Franklin did was to show how he could paraphrase the first chapter of Job, and the philosopher made quite a mess of it.

Think of this dreadful interpolation in the Lord's Prayer, not Franklin's: "Give us to Day that our Bread the super-substantial—and forgive us our Debts as we forgive them who are our Debtors." These were the Rev. Samuel Mather's beautiful ideas. Among modern embellishments, there is one in Matthew xxvi., 49, which reads: "Immediately he (Judas) came to the Saviour and said, your most obedient, Preceptor." When a busybody tries to modernize the sacred text, such silly things are read as "Does not nature itself teach you that should ever a man have curls, it is a dishonor to him? But if a woman has long curls, it is an honor to her, because the curls are given to her as a venture."

Without attempts at erudition or tiresome bibliography, the volume under notice is a very interesting and useful one.

DR. BUCKLEY'S BOOK OF TRAVELS

TRAVELS IN THREE CONTINENTS. Europe, Africa, Asia. 8vo. By J. M. Buckley. New-York: Hunt & Eaton. $3.50.

Accompanied by a number of the senior class of Amherst College, Mr. Buckley undertook an extended tour of travel, and in the handsome volume before us tells of his experiences in three continents. Passing over that fairly well described city, Paris, it is at Lourdes where the narrative may be said to begin. Mr. Buckley procured a bottle of the water from the miraculous spring there, and he declares that after drinking it he was "not a whit the better nor any the worse." Some years ago, at Betharram, possibly instigated by pure jealousy, a rival miracle was set up, but the boom was so well set in toward Lourdes that Betharram had no chance, and is now almost deserted. As to the supernatural cures, the author writes: "It is so all over Europe, under Greek, Roman, Armenian, and Mohammedan forms. Similar traditions connecting alleged supernatural healings with places, living persons, signs, and relics have a strong foothold in Protestantism."

The tourist, taking the shortest road, goes at once to Spain, reaches Madrid, and visits Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and the Alhambra. Americans think Washington Irving discovered the Alhambra. Studying the peculiarities of the Spanish, Mr. Buckley does not admire them. He says: "The standard of morals is not high." Their municipal officers are about on a par with ours—fairly corrupt. "Mayors of cities grow rich in a year. One, at least, of the most important cities is utterly destitute of credit. Spaniards so distrust each other that money is not forthcoming for great public works. The English manage the water works, the street cars, and almost everything else." A Spaniard individually you can trust, but collectively not. No one ever writes about Spain without a description of the bull fight, which is one of the cruelest of all the so-called sports. English and American pigeon shooting is quite as disgusting.

"At Salamanca, where the university is practically in a state of collapse, the ring is very prosperous. Seville is the Alma Mater of the bull fighters." The author writes that "the attitude of Roman Catholicism is theoretically one of condemnation, but practically bull fights are encouraged by the Church, which in many places has a strong though indirect interest in the profits." Let us not plume ourselves on our delicacy of feeling, for a prize fight is just as bad, if not worse, than a bull fight. The advance in morals is a short one.

Crossing over from Spain to Morocco, Algeria is next visited; then, traversing the Mediterranean, Marseilles, and the Riviera are the attractions, with Genoa, Florence, Venice, and Rome. Looking to the advance made in Protestantism in Italy, the author leaves us to suppose that it is barely perceptible. In eighteen most interesting chapters, Egypt, past and present, is described. Every European State save Russia and the northern countries having been visited, the return home is made through Roumelia, Bulgaria, Servia, and Hungary. The story of this extended travel is well and clearly written.

HORTICULTURE AND GARDENING

GARDEN AND FOREST. A Journal of Horticulture, Landscape Art, and Forestry. Folio. New-York: The Garden and Forest Publishing Company.

This journal, of which the seventh volume has just been issued, deserves the fullest success. Treating, as it does, of a variety of topics, and more especially directing attention to landscape art and forestry, it has played the important part of a public instructor. If, at one time, we were indifferent to arboriculture, we now see the necessity of it. The method of treating this topic has been wise and conservative. The publication before us has looked less to the special culture of the tree than to the main issue, the preservation of what we have, with the methods of putting out fresh growths in such portions of the country where timber is today most wanted. If European methods of forestry for certain of our localities may in some cases have seemed the wiser, Garden and Forest has advocated them, but, as may be seen by reading its columns, it has thoroughly appreciated what were the changes necessary. In devoting many columns to this vital topic, is has called for the opinion of the most noted of our native and foreign arboriculturists. As to that topic, garden culture, not only those who grow flowers for pleasure, but those who grow them for business, will derive a vast amount of information from the journal. One specialty has been the noting and careful description of rare plants coming from all parts of the world, and for such rarities their portraits have been added. At the same time, the cultivation of the kitchen garden has been exhaustively treated. The subject of fruits, the new lines of such enterprise as are being carried out on the Pacific slope, have been carefully followed. Methods of packing fruit, of transportation, and the mercantile side of fruit growing have all been fully dwelt upon. What is being done in the various botanical gardens of Europe with the novelties in flowers are given in each number.

If Garden and Forest presents the best special features of foreign publications devoted to horticulture or arboriculture, its own range has been broader, more general. With such a vast expanse of country as we possess, its character could not have been otherwise. It is written not for a single section, but for the whole of the United States. In the mass of current literature devoted to the growth of plants or trees or the artistic side of the subject, we know of no journal so excellent as the Garden and Forest.

HISTORY IN BIOGRAPHIES

GREAT MEN AND FAMOUS WOMEN. A Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Most Prominent Personages in History. Edited by Charles F. Horne. First two of a series of eight volumes. 8vo. New-York: Selmar Hess.

These handsome books are the first two of a series of eight volumes in which it is proposed to present sketches of about 200 men and women who in different ages have won title to greatness. It is not the intention of the editor to make a work which shall contain biographies of all the great men and women who have lived in the world, for he realizes without doubt that so many wonderful things have been done by members of the human family—clever things, cruel things, grand things, and wicked things—that eight rather thin volumes, printed with big type, would not contain even the barest outlines of the lives of the performers. The editor aims to take notice of those who have been most prominent in history—the heroes and heroines of the first magnitude, the desperadoes and villians and monsters whose wickednesses the world never will forget.

A prospectus which accompanies the opening volumes of the work indicates that Mr. Horne, so far as his plans are complete, has shown excellent judgment in the selection of his subjects. He has drawn his characters from almost every conceivable class, and has given recognition to almost every epoch of the world's history. Men of war, scientists, discoverers, kings, poets, patriots, musicians, philanthropists, reformers, and statesmen will be represented in the completed work. The volumes under notice are devoted to fighting men—soldiers and sailors.

The first sketch presented summarizes in about 2,500 words the career of that famous Jewish King, Nebuchadnezzar, whose distinction as a historic personage is well recognized by those who are familiar with the Bible story of his life. The sketch is from the pen of Clarence Cook.

The illustrations are a valuable feature of the work. There are, in addition to the wood engravings and typogravures, many full-page plates, reproducing famous historical paintings, including Checa's "Attila, "The Scourge of God," and "Rome Under Trajan"; Henri-Paul Motte's "Hannibal Crossing the Rhone," Liska's "The Victims of Galerius," Thumann's "Charlemagne at Witikind's Baptism," and Gérôme's "Napoleon and the Sphinx."

TO PROMOTE HAPPINESS

THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL. By Lilian Whiting. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

This volume is made up of thoughtful essays devoted to the engendering of human happiness, friendship, and the salvation of society. One chapter, entitled "Exclusiveness and Inclusiveness," is of singular excellence. There is a church in New-York, somewhat notorious of late, which some newspapers designated as "the most wealthy and exclusive church in New-York." The author wants to know if any ministry of the Gospel is to be judged by a curious standard that holds up exclusiveness rather than inclusiveness as a cardinal virtue. Exclusiveness in the worship of God the author calls "a masquerade—a pretension." To be exclusive requires "a petty brain and a cold and narrow heart, and a lack of sympathy, and a very distorted and exaggerated opinion of one's self," and perhaps "Old Trinity," which is the church so indicated by the reporter, as coupled with exclusiveness, has shown in the treatment of its tenement dwellers that it is so "exclusive" as to be cruel and lacking in sympathy.

The author touches the wounds of this world with a healing hand, and she writes that the cure lies not at all with "a theological, but with a sociological Christianity." Certainly, the Christianity which does not manifest itself in consideration, courtesy, and generosity is "not worth the name."

SPE

HUNTING THE BACTERIA

Remarkable Growth of the New Science of Bacteriology.

ORGANISMS WHICH CAUSE DISEASE

Discoveries Made in the Last Thirty Years by Pasteur, Koch, Behring, and Other Explorers.

The world's mightiest hunters in the last thirty years have been those who have pursued infinitesimal game—who have found, caught, killed, or held captive those curious little organisms called microbes or bacilli. The greatest and most beneficent discoverers in the century now drawing to a close have been those who revealed the existence of these infinitesimal organisms, before unknown, and their successors who have ascertained the character of many of them, beneficent or harmful, cultivated them, shown their relation to infectious diseases, and now, by laborious experiment, have compelled one of them to serve as an agent in producing a remedy for the dire malady of which it is the cause. The discovery that the deadly poison manufactured or excreted by the bacillus of diphtheria can be used to bring about the production of a fluid substance which will neutralize or overcome that poison in the human body, or make a human being proof against diphtheritic attack, opens a new chapter in the marvelous history of bacteriological science, the development of which has been swift and astounding in the last two decades.

What is a bacillus, or, we should say, what is a bacterium? There are three varieties of bacteria—the bacilli, the micrococci, and the spirilla. These names are suggested by peculiarities of form rather than by any other characteristic. The bacterium is the simplest, the elemental, form of life—a single cell containing the fluid called protoplasm. It is not an animal, but a vegetable, a plant, the lowliest and simplest of all plant forms, consisting of a cell membrane inclosing a transparent substance which is apparently structureless. It is living, it is nourished by the absorption of substances through its inclosing membrane, it excretes matter which in some cases is harmless and in others is very poisonous, and it multiplies or reproduces itself in a curious fashion, and at a most extraordinary rate. Those bacteria which are shaped like a little rod, sometimes curved a little, are called bacilli; those which are spheroidal or ovoid are called micrococci; and the spirilla are bacteria in spiral or curved forms. The germ of Asiatic cholera is a spirillum; that of the disease commonly called consumption is a bacillus; and the germ of croupous pneumonia is a micrococcus.

When we say that these bacteria are invisible to the naked eye this does not show how small they are. In dealing with these minute organisms we are at the bottom round of the ladder of life, not only as to simplicity of organic construction, but also with respect to the size of living things. If 1,500 of one of the common varieties of bacteria should be placed in line, end to end, the line would just about cross from one side of the head of a pin to the other. Certain very important bacteria are much smaller than other kinds. There are micrococci of which 250,000 could be laid side by side in the width of an inch. There are bacteria of which 8,000,000,000 could be packed in a very small drop of fluid. These organisms multiply or are reproduced by binary division. The little rod breaks in two, each part becomes a complete bacterium, and the process is repeated indefinitely when the environment and conditions are favorable. Some varieties thus divide once in twenty minutes in favorable media, and bacteriologists have seen a colony of millions spring from one organism in the laboratory in a day.

Certain Bacteria Harmless.

Some are fatal to certain animals and harmless to others; some thrive or do their work outside the living body; some find a congenial home only in the body of an animal; some work either in or out of the living organism; some must have oxygen and others avoid it. A great number of varieties are not only harmless to mankind, but extremely useful and beneficent agents in the world's work. The number of those varieties which cause infectious diseases is comparatively small. It is very difficult to distinguish certain very harmful bacteria from other varieties which are beneficent by form and appearance alone, but there are sure methods of differentiating them. It may be the work of one bacillus to excrete deadly poison, and the work of another by the side of it to excrete a harmless substance, and the two may be identical in appearance—little, pale, translucent cells. There are varieties which cannot live in association with certain other varieties, probably because the product of one is poisonous to the other. On the other hand, there are bacteria which thrive only in association with certain other bacteria and die if deprived of their companionship. When certain bacilli are in adversity, exposed to unfavorable conditions, and threatened with death, their vital forces seem to be drawn up and concentrated in a spot the situation of which can be distinguished, and which is called a spore. This has greater resisting power than could be exerted by the bacillus in its ordinary condition, and a higher degree of heat is required for its destruction than would suffice for bacilli without spores. But a temperature of 233° is too hot even for these little citadels. In the world of the bacteria there is continually going on the struggle for existence, which restrains the great multiplying power of the organisms. It has been estimated that, if the proper conditions of temperature, nutrition, &c., could be maintained—that is, if everything needed for the unrestrained process of reproduction could be supplied—one little bacillus would have in five days a progeny sufficient in number to fill the space occupied by the waters of the oceans. The bacteria are at work everywhere—in the soil, in our food, in the lakes and streams. They tear apart and work over dead vegetable and animal matter, producing the condition which we call decay or putrefaction, and preparing the dead material for the use of living organisms. Their lives are prolonged in moisture, and some of the most harmful of them care very little for cold weather. Tubercle bacilli have survived four months of freezing, although two or three hours of direct sunlight will kill them. The typhoid germ can live for weeks in ice, and for that reason ice cut from the surface of streams contaminated with sewage should be avoided.

Without the help of the microscope mankind could not have seen, caught, and studied these minute plant forms. It is believed that Leeuwenhoeck, the father of microscopy, did see through his glass, in 1675, some of the larger bacteria, but for a hundred years afterward scarcely anything was known about them. Ehrenberg described sixteen species in 1838, and gave to some of them the names "bacterium," and "spirillum," which are now used. But Davaine was the first to give a great impulse to bacteriological research. It was in 1859 that he began to insist that the bacteria were vegetable organisms. We shall see that Davaine took a long step in advance a few years later.

Development of the Science.

The development of modern bacteriological science was greatly stimulated and assisted by the memorable and long controversy as to spontaneous generation. Was it possible for life, in the form of bacteria, to be started anew in a sterilized liquid from which the air was excluded? Many worthy persons thought that creation did take place under these conditions, because bacteria appeared in the confined and sterilized liquids where there had been none, as they supposed. This controversy had a religious phase, for obvious reasons. The question was settled long ago by the clearest evidence that spontaneous generation does not take place, but while it continued it was the cause of many very valuable experiments with bacteria. Pasteur showed the final and convincing proofs in 1860. Before that time, however, it had been discovered that a loose cotton plug in the neck of a flask or tube excludes all bacteria that may be in the air, while it permits the pure air to enter. This discovery was of great value, and it is now regarded as the first of four very important improvements in method, the second having been the perfection of sterilizing processes by Pasteur and Koch, while the third was the use of aniline dyes for staining the bacteria so that they could be seen clearly. The fourth was the use by Koch of the plate method of procuring separate colonies of bacteria for inspection.

It was the French physician Davaine who first showed that a certain disease was caused by one of these minute organisms. The disease was anthrax, which prevails among cattle and sheep in various parts of the world, and the date was 1863. As early as 1850 he perceived the anthrax bacillus—one of the larger varieties—in the blood of infected cattle, but not until 1863 was he prepared to assert that the disease was due to the presence of the organism. This country is free from anthrax, or splenic fever, but Europe and parts of the East have suffered severely from it. It may be communicated to man. In 1863 experimenters were not making "pure cultures" of a bacillus, and Davaine produced the disease in a healthy animal by inoculating with the blood of an infected one. This method left room for doubt, because the injected blood contained other matter from the diseased animal as well as the bacillus and its poisonous excretion or product. But Davaine was right, nevertheless, and the correctness of his assertion was clearly proved in later years, when Pasteur, Koch, and others repeated his pioneer experiment with "pure cultures" of the bacillus of anthrax. It was by experiments with this bacillus that Pasteur afterward took another long step forward in the direction of "attenuation" and protective inoculation.

A very important chapter in the history of bacteriological progress would be omitted if no reference should be made to the notable discoveries and achievements of Pasteur in the field of fermentation. The importance of his researches in this field will be seen when it is recalled that they preceded Davaine's discovery by some years, as he began to publish his conclusions in 1857. Pasteur's study of the ferments related directly to the defense of certain agricultural and commercial products against injurious invasion by parasitic organisms, but, indirectly, they were of great service in developing that branch of bacteriology which deals with the pathogenic or disease-producing bacteria. The ferments are also minute vegetable organisms, each consisting of a single cell, but they are not classed with the bacteria. Like the bacteria, but in fields of their own, they tear to pieces, work over, and build up, and are commonly very useful. The researches of Pasteur cleared up their history, pointed out their functions, and were of great commercial value. We shall not describe them here.

But by Pasteur was made the next demonstration that a certain disease was caused by a parasitic organism always associated with it. The disease was one which threatened to destroy the silkworms of France, and after years of study he found and pointed out the cause. The little organism in question, however, is not classed with the bacteria.

Proof that a disease of the human body was caused by a bacillus appears to have been shown first by a German physician named Obermeier, who ascertained, in 1873, that there was in the blood of patients suffering from relapsing fever an active spirillum. This is generally recognized as the characteristic micro-organism of this fever. It is longer than a majority of the bacteria, and at each end has a tiny "flagella," or hairlike whip. By inoculation with this organism the disease has been produced in certain animals. The bacillus of leprosy was found in 1879 by Hansen. The virulence of this organism was demonstrated by an experiment of exceptional character. In the Hawaiian Islands a condemned criminal was inoculated with it subcutaneously, and he remained under observation until he died of leprosy, five years later.

Bacillus of Typhoid Fever.

The bacillus of typhoid fever was first distinguished in 1880 by Eberth, and at about the same time by Koch. At last accounts there had been no successful attempt to produce this disease in the lower animals by inoculation with a culture of this organism. But, while animals do not appear to be subject to the malady, there is no disease concerning which the proof is more conclusive that infection is conveyed from one human being to another by means of the organism, sometimes in polluted water, sometimes in milk, or in contaminated food preparations. It is a very hardy bacillus and its chemical products or toxines are most virulent.

It was in 1880 that the experiments of Pasteur with the bacillus of chicken cholera opened the way for the practice of that method of protective or curative inoculation, the use of which, in cases of diphtheria, is now exciting the interest of the civilized world. It was then shown by Pasteur that a mild attack of chicken cholera followed by immunity could be induced by inoculation with attenuated virus—in other words, by inoculation with a culture of the characteristic bacillus, the virulence of which had been reduced. The strength can be reduced by exposing the cultures to the action of atmospheric oxygen, or to a temperature slightly below the heat which would destroy the life of the organism, or to the action of certain chemicals. The truth of his assertion has since been proved by experiments with the bacillus of anthrax. It has also been shown that an immune condition may be caused in certain animals by inoculation with the poisonous products of the bacilli, apart from the bacilli themselves. It is by repeated inoculations, beginning with a small injection and gradually increasing the quantity, that horses are made immune against diphtheria, and that there is developed in the serum of their blood the substance hostile to that disease, which is now commonly called diphtheria antitoxine.

Here it may be useful to describe briefly the method of getting hold of the bacilli, separating them from other bacteria, and cultivating them for use and observation. It is not a very difficult proceeding to obtain a quantity of matter containing the disease-producing bacteria which the bacteriologist desires to cultivate. A very little of it is introduced into the soft contents of a test tube which has been filled with a solution of gelatin, mixed with beef tea, pepton, a little salt, and a little carbonate of soda. This mixture has been carefully sterilized—that is to say, it has been heated until any bacteria in it have been killed—and the mouth of the tube is closed with a cotton plug to keep out bacteria which may be floating in the air. This jelly mixture is one in which bacteria thrive and multiply. It is transparent, and as the number of the organisms increases they can be seen through the side of the glass tube. There is another gelatinous substance, derived from seaweed, which is used when a higher temperature is desired. By the "plate-culture" method of Koch the particular bacillus that is wanted is surely separated from all others. The matter containing this bacillus—and others with it, in all probability—is mixed with the gelatin preparation and spread out in a thin layer on a sterilized glass plate. This plate is carefully protected, and in due time, after the nutrient layer has solidified, the bacilli multiply and can be seen in little colonies or bunches. Commonly, each colony is composed of the descendants of a single bacterium. Then it is not difficult, under the microscope, to pick up with the point of a sterilized wire little particles composed of a few bacilli of the variety desired for cultivation and to transfer these to separate tubes, where various experiments can be made with them. These are "pure cultures." Having got hold of them, the bacteriologist can ascertain what is acceptable to them, how much heat or cold they can stand, what is the best germicide or disinfectant to be used in killing them or restraining their growth, and can even separate from them and examine the chemical products, poisonous or otherwise, which by them are excreted or manufactured.

The story of the experiments designed to perfect methods of making animals immune or proof against certain diseases and to test the possibility of transmitting this immunity from one animal to another, or from an animal to man, is a long one, and it exhibits the latest and most important development of this comparatively new science. Up to the time when, as the result of four years' labor, it became possible to use for the benefit of mankind the serum of a horse which had been made immune against diphtheria, the most important experiments in this field had been those depending upon inoculations of the bacillus of tetanus, or lockjaw, made chiefly by Behring, the discoverer of the diphtheria antitoxine, and Kitasato, the Japanese pupil of Koch, who found the bacillus of the Chinese plague last year.

Record of Discoveries.

Taking up again the historical record, we see that in 1880 Dr. Sternberg in this country found the micrococcus of croupous pneumonia, and that in 1882 Koch's greatest achievement, the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, was made known to the world. In the same year the German physicians Loeffler and Schütz pointed out the bacillus of glanders, a culture of which has since come into use as a diagnostic agent of much value. It was in 1882, also, that Pasteur began his work with the attenuated virus of hydrophobia, but no bacillus of this malady has been found. The year 1884 saw three important bacilli added to the list of known and tested pathogenic bacteria—the bacillus (or spirillum) of Asiatic cholera, found by Koch; the bacillus of diphtheria, discovered by Loeffler, and, also, independently, by Klebs, for which reason it is called the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, and the bacillus of lockjaw, pointed out by Nicolaier.

Eight years passed, and no discovery of any importance was added to the list until the specific bacterium which is believed to be the cause of influenza was found in 1892 by Pfeiffer and Canon in Berlin. Kitasato, who returned from Berlin to Japan, where he became an officer of the Imperial Board of Health, studied "the plague" in Canton last year, and there found the characteristic bacillus of that ancient malady. In the latter part of the year the reports of Roux in Paris, and of Behring, Aronson, Ehrlich, and others in Berlin, concerning the beneficial effect of the use of antitoxine serum for preventing or curing diphtheria, drew the attention of the world to this remedy, which was found by Behring, first applied by Roux, and had then been tested for several months in the hospitals of Berlin and Paris.

We have said that it is possible to obtain from "pure cultures" of disease-producing bacteria an extract containing only the poisonous substance which the little organisms manufacture or excrete as a product of their life processes, and the presence and influence of which in the human system are believed to be the immediate cause of the disease associated with the bacilli in question. The toxic products of several specific organisms have been thus separated and tested. The tuberculin of Prof. Koch is a preparation of the poison manufactured or excreted by the bacillus of tuberculosis, or consumption, and it was at first supposed that injections of it would improve the condition of consumptive persons. This was a grave error. It is now generally held that the addition by injection of tuberculin poison to the tubercle poison already in the body accelerates the progress of the disease by hastening the development of tubercular masses. In the case of certain varieties of tuberculosis, where the tubercular masses are on the external surface, as in lupus, this acceleration may be beneficial, but where the tubercular growth is confined, as in consumption, the acceleration is injurious and tends to hasten a fatal termination.

Nevertheless, tuberculin has great value, because by the extreme sensitiveness of tuberculosis in cows or other cattle can be detected with practically unerring certainty, and it is now generally employed for this purpose. In a great number of cases the existence of the disease in cattle can be detected in no other way. It is by the use of this diagnostic agent that the authorities of Massachusetts are now inspecting all the cattle in that State. It was used in this State upon thousands of cows by the Board of Health in 1893, and it will be used here again when the State shall undertake the work of purifying the milk and meat supply. Sound cattle are not infected by the inoculations or injections, for the fluid introduced contains no bacilli, but only the sterilized product of the infecting organisms.

The antitoxine used for the cure or prevention of diphtheria is, in an important sense, the opposite of this tuberculin. It is not the poison produced by the bacillus of diphtheria, but a substance hostile to that poison, a defensive and protective substance which is developed in the serum of a horse's blood to fight for the horse against the invasion of diphtheria caused by injections of diphtheria poison. When it becomes so powerful that very large injections of diphtheria poison cause no disturbance in the horse, it is a remedy for diphtheria in a human being, and after it has been introduced into the human patient's blood it continues there the good fight which it had been making for the horse. There seems to be overwhelming proof not only that it is a remedy of great value, but also that when properly prepared and administered it is absolutely harmless. F. D. R.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The experience in suppressing disorder in Brooklyn is now the sole topic among military men, and much has been learned that should be of value.

"In the execution of such duty as the First and Second Brigades were called upon to perform recently," said an officer of many years' experience, both in war and peace, "the greatest discretion is necessary. It must be remembered that there was no organized riot in Brooklyn, with mobs bent on murder and pillage, but only a comparatively small portion of its population—of the tougher element—lending its aid in assaults on so-called scab workmen in the interests of the strikers. For this reason the greatest judgment was necessary, and I am pleased to know that, with very few exceptions, it was used. Those who wanted to stir up a muss had ample opportunity, but the universal experience was that even in the toughest places the butts of the guns were really all that was needed to disperse an obstinate crowd, which, in almost all cases, was largely composed of sightseers. Speaking of my own regiment, I can say that I think we met about as tough a gang as any other command did, yet we did not kill any one, and we dispersed all crowds with comparative ease. If we had been anxious to stir up trouble we should have had no difficulty. You can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar and day, and I think you will find this the experience of the average officer. Without intending to reflect on a sister organization, I must say, however, that had my regiment been on duty in Halsey Street there would not have been two innocent men shot, but we should, under the circumstances, have taken two prisoners, especially as one man shot was known to have been drunk; and, with the large number of the guard present, knocking the men down or taking them prisoners should have been a very easy task," concluded the officer. This opinion was also shared by many officers of experience, particularly some of the United States Army, who are by no means novices in riot duty. Much has been learned in the handling of men, and the permanent-squad formation as prescribed in the drill regulations has proved very valuable. The necessity of a good strong shoe to be worn in active service was very apparent, and many of the men who responded to the hasty call in thin-soled shoes, ilty adapted to military service, have resolved to have a good strong pair in their lockers for future emergencies or out-door duty. Not a few officers have expressed the opinion that, in some respects, the services of the guardsmen are being demanded for duty that is not strictly within their sphere. "When we are called upon to disperse mobs and prevent riot," said an officer, speaking on the subject, "I do not think sending out details of men to guard laborers of a railroad company, repairing wires, &c., is part of our work, and I think it properly belongs to the police force." In the first hours of the strike, after the military were on the scene, the number of men on guard at one particular place was at least double, and in some cases treble, what it should have been, and later this fact became apparent. There was no armed mob to face, and half a dozen men across a street with rifles and ball cartridges should have been ample to guard any headquarters under the circumstances, and in some few regiments this is all there was. "A crowd has a far greater respect for half a dozen men, showing discipline and firmness," remarked an old veteran, "than it has for twenty or thirty men in a bunch like a flock of sheep." The new rubber ponchos were found to be of great value, as were the personal mess kits, grates for cooking, &c., contracted for under Gov. Flower's Administration. The official returns show that over 90 per cent. of the organizations of the two brigades reported for duty. Another point worthy of note was the number of men found among the different companies who were adepts at cooking, and after the first twenty-four hours there was hardly an instance where any command in the field was not amply loaded with many varieties of choice commissary stores, which were readily cooked.

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Troop A, Capt. C. F. Roe, had 99 per cent. of its membership present, and the only man absent from the entire membership was seriously ill.

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The Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton, made an especially fine showing in the number of men present, and out of its large membership but forty men were absent. Company D, Capt. Fisk, and Company F, Capt. Rand, are the two banner companies. Each had 102 men present and only 1 absent. The following table shows the number of present and absent in detail:

	Pres. ent.	Ab- sent.	Aggregate.
Field staff and non-commissioned staff	21	3	24
Company A, Capt. Conover	94	5	99
Company B, Capt. Nesbitt	100	3	103
Company C, Capt. Pollard	95	8	103
Company D, Capt. Fisk	102	1	103
Company E, Capt. Rhodes	85	6	91
Company F, Capt. Rand	102	1	103
Company G, Capt. Dewson	98	2	100
Company H, Capt. Lydecker	98	5	103
Company I, Capt. Harper	100	3	103
Company K, Capt. Kirkland	100	3	103
Total	995	40	1,035

Commissary Sergt. Myers, who was acting Commissary of Subsistence, has received any amount of praise for his efficient work in looking after the rations.

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As an example of how sumptuous some of the men lived in the field, the following bill of fare of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, will be found of interest: Entrée, Française aux tomatoes, East New-York lamb, Boston beans, potatoes, green corn, fruit, peaches, apple sauce, milk, cheese, coffee, pipes, and tobacco. The chief chef was Quartermaster Sergt. Sands, and his assistant was Private Ives. The regiment had present in Brooklyn 505 men out of 551 on the roll. The review and reception of the Second Battalion, which is commanded by Major C. H. Smith, which was to have been held next Tuesday, will now be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

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The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Dowd, in percentage of attendance during the Brooklyn troubles practically ties the Seventy-first, each having a fraction over 91 per cent. The Twelfth had 592 men present out of 647 on its roll.

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It was noted some time ago in this column that quite a number of men in the Seventy-first Regiment had failed to provide themselves with the distinctive uniform of the regiment, and the present plan of buying the uniforms is not considered fair or successful. Referring to this matter, The Regimental Gazette says:

On its face the plan seems to be devised rather to secure the contractors against loss than to aid the men in procuring uniforms. A change of plan seems needed, and is in many quarters demanded. In many organizations throughout the country the distinctive uniforms are the property of the organization, loaned to or hired by the men when needed and after use returned to store, where they are kept in good order continually. This plan has proved highly successful, the hire of the uniforms not only paying for them, but producing a handsome profit on the investment. Let us calculate a little. A distinctive uniform costs $32, and, if taken care of, will readily last five years, as in that time it will be worn about fifty times, equal to two months' wear of citizen's dress. Repaired and cleaned, it will last eight or more years. Putting cost of renovating at $5, it will cost in eight years $37. If hired at $6 per year, in eight years it will produce $48, or pay for itself and produce $11, or 29 per cent., profit. If 19 per cent. were spent in taking care of the uniforms in store, the regiment would still have 10 per cent. profits—on 900 uniforms $320 per year, on 200 uniforms $640 per year—which should be paid to the Quartermaster Sergeant for attending to the business conected with issue of the uniforms. Fifty cents a month any man could easily pay for use of uniform.

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Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Smylie, will on Monday night next give a dramatic entertainment in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The production, which has been carefully rehearsed under the capable direction of Corp. Conboy and Private Harry C. Baker, is entitled "Enlisted for the War." The cast includes the fair sex, as will be seen: Robert Trueworth, Corp. John E. Conboy; Wilder Rowell, C. F. Orben, M. D.; Hosea Jinks, H. F. Murray; Crimp, H. C. Kennedy; Gen. Great, Sergt. I. Dunn; Lieut. Col. Boxer, D. M. O'Connell; Hiram Jinks, H. W. Seckel; Gaylie Gifford, Miss Walkley; Mattie Trueworth, Miss S. Seckel; Mrs. Trueworth, Miss I. R. Conboy. A large number of tickets have been sold, and a large number of guests are expected to be present.

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As exclusively announced in this column several weeks ago, a trolley line is to be constructed from the railroad station at Peekskill direct to the camp. In this connection the new railroad company has already made application to the Legislature for permission to construct a bridge across Annsville Creek. It will be a great boon to the families and friends of national guardsmen, and it is hoped permission to construct the bridge will be granted. The fare to camp is to be only 10 cents.

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The Twenty-second Regiment, out of a membership of 677, had 603 on duty in Brooklyn. Company E, Capt. Thurston, was the banner company with 102 men present all the week out of 103 on its roll. The regiment, like others, performed excellent service, and yet never loaded a rifle during its entire tour of duty, a fact which reflects great credit on the ability of the regiment to handle crowds without shooting.

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The Eighth Battalion will hold its customary review and reception at its armory on Feb. 22, (Washington's Birthday.)

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The Sixty-ninth Battalion having now become acquainted with Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith of the Seventh Regiment, who commanded the battalion in Brooklyn, it is rumored that the Lieutenant Colonel will shortly be detailed to command the battalion for an indefinite period.

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The exhibition drill and reception of the Ninth Regiment Drum and Fife Corps will positively take place on the evening of Feb. 14 at the armory. One of the features of the evening will be the rendering of all the original and revised army and camp calls under the direction of Drum Major George W. Hill. There will be representatives of all the drum corps of the First and Second Brigades present.

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Just before the Seventy-first Regiment left the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, where it was quartered part of the time it was on duty in Brooklyn, a brigade review was arranged between the two commands, which proved a very interesting ceremony. Col. Austen and staff took the review, Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment acted as Brigade Commander, Lieut. Col. Watson commanded the Thirteenth Regiment, and Major Francis the Seventy-first. Adjt. Bates of the latter command acted as Assistant Adjutant General. The members of the Seventy-first speak in the pleasantest terms of the many courtesies extended them by Col. Austen and members of the Thirteenth while at the armory of the latter.

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There is a movement on foot at General Headquarters to provide for disabled National Guardsmen by an act similar to that giving preference to veterans. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Phisterer in commenting on the matter said that he did not know why all the clerkships in the several departments of the National Guard should not be filled by old National Guardsmen. "There are times when the Ordnance Department employs as high as forty persons. Under the present law a man who was disabled while in the service of the State as a National Guardsman stands no better chance than the politician. In the Adjutant General's office but two of the clerks were ever connected with the guard. The State should look after her National Guardsmen as well as after her veterans. These men give the best years of their lives to military duty, and, if injured in the service, are incapacitated for certain kinds of work, and should be given the preference when qualified to fill a position."

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The old Seventy-first Regiment boys, who did duty under Col. Abram S. Vosburgh, are active in their preparations for their military and civic reception to be held at the Up-Town Assembly Rooms on Friday evening, Feb. 22, and the demand for invitations is increasing every day. The invitations may be obtained of Capt. G. I. Tyson, theatre ticket office, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Capt. A. M. Copeland, 50 Ann Street; Capt. A. F. Miller, 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Lieut. H. J. Moore, Register's Office, City Hall Park; Sergt. C. E. Pearsall, 19 Fulton Street; J. H. Sleaman, Coal and Iron Exchange, 21 Cortlandt Street; L. S. De Vies, 522 East Eighty-sixth Street; G. W. Beckwith, Consolidated Gas Company, 360 Fourth Avenue; R. H. Shultis, 323½ Eighth Street, Jersey City; W. A. Brickell, Belleville, N. J.; W. H. Trahon, 117 Union Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; David Harned, 574 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn; John Moorehead, 313 Madison Street, Brooklyn; C. A. Hogrefe, 307 Willis Avenue, New-York City; G. K. Ackerman, United States Internal Revenue Office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; F. M. Ball, New-York Post Office, City Hall Park; F. D. Holbrook, Engineer's Office, Department of Street Improvement, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and Col. Henry F. Liebenau, 625 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

TO INVESTIGATE THE "MARRIAGE BUREAU"

An Aldermanic Committee Will Try to Determine Its Status.

The Aldermen's Committee on County Affairs will meet to-morrow to investigate the so-called "Marriage Bureau" in the City Hall. This bureau has no official status. For years, Harry Van Pelt and Richard Fitzgerald have been transacting the necessary formalities, such as the filling out of blanks and securing an Alderman to perform the ceremony if whatever donation the groom was willing to make.

The Republican Aldermen have already put William Carter of the Twenty-third District into Fitzgerald's place, but Fitzgerald does not propose to get out, and there seems to be no law compelling him to do so. Both Carter and Fitzgerald were on hand yesterday looking out for couples in scarch of matrimony, but none appeared.

It is proposed to frame some sort of an ordinance that will put the bureau on some kind of a tangible basis, but the Aldermen do not know whether they have the power to do this without securing legislation at Albany.

Alderman Ware, who has made a hobby of this matter, is in favor of charging a fifty-cent fee for these marriages, and turning the money into the City Treasury.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense.")

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig; at *4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Salmon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Colombia, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucmuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
OCEANIC, via Honoluiu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 327 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. SCHEER, Agts.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Trave, Tues., April 16 | Ems, Sat., June 1
Lahn, Tues., April 23 | Havel, Tues., June 4
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and